



The Not Invisible Act of 2019

Sec. 3 Report: Coordination of Federal Efforts to Combat Violence Against Native People



Sec. 3 Report: Coordination of Federal Efforts to Combat Violence Against Native People

Supported and Written by:

U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

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Indian Affairs Leadership at the Department of the Interior

**Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs
Bryan Newland**



BIA Director Darryl LaCounte



**BIA-OJS Deputy Bureau Director
Richard G. Melville**



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First, the U.S Department of the Interior acknowledges all the survivors, families, and loved ones of the countless American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) who have been murdered, trafficked, or who have gone missing. You are not forgotten.

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We would like to acknowledge the federal departments and their numerous agencies that collaborated with and contributed to the BIA-OJS efforts on this Section 3 Not Invisible Act Report (hereinafter "Sec. 3 Report"), including the Department of the Interior (DOI), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

We would also like to thank all those who took time out of their schedules to meet with us during our site visits to Oklahoma and Montana. As we worked on the Sec. 3 Report, it was important that we centered our efforts on the individuals and Tribal communities who are directly affected when their loved one, friend, or neighbor is trafficked, murdered, or goes missing.

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Executive Summary

Today, the crisis of missing, murdered, or trafficked individuals continues to disproportionately impact American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/ANs) at the highest rates of any other group of people in the United States. The Missing and Murdered Indigenous Peoples (MMIP) crisis has devastated Indigenous families and communities across the country – more than 80 percent of Native American men (81.6 percent) and women (84.3 percent) have experienced violence in their lifetimes, and 56.1 percent of Native American women have experienced sexual violence in their lifetimes.¹

On October 10, 2020, the *Not Invisible Act of 2019* (hereinafter “Act”) was signed into law by President Trump as the first bill in history to be introduced and passed by four U.S. congressional members enrolled in their respective federally recognized Tribes during the 116th Congress, led by then-Congresswoman Deb Haaland (NM-01) and U.S. House of Representatives Sharice Davids (KS-03), Tom Cole (OK-04), and Markwayne Mullin (OK-02).²

As required under Section 4 of the Act, on May 5, 2022, U.S. Cabinet Secretary Deb Haaland of the U.S. Department of the Interior and Attorney General Merrick Garland of the U.S. Department of Justice formally established the Not Invisible Act Commission (hereinafter “Commission”) by appointing federal and non-federal members of the joint Commission. The purpose of the Commission is to increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indian lands and against Indians, and develop formal recommendations to submit to: the Secretary of the Interior; the Attorney General; the Committees on the Judiciary and on Indian Affairs of the Senate; and the Committees on Natural Resources and on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

Under Section 3 of the Act, and separate from the Commission’s establishment under Section 4, this report has been developed by the BIA-OJS to compliment the ongoing work of the formal Commission, and to further satisfy the BIA-OJS reporting requirement set forth under Section 3 regarding the information on federal efforts, grants, and programs related to the murder of, trafficking of, or missing Indians.³

Section 3 requires the Secretary of the Interior to designate an official within the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Office of Justice Services (OJS) as the “BIA-OJS Sec. 3 Coordinator” for

¹ Rosay, Andre B., “Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men,” *NIJ Journal* 277 (2016): 38-45, available at <http://nij.gov/journals/277/Pages/violence-against-american-indians-alaska-natives.aspx>.

² Pub. L. No. 116-166, 134 Stat. 766.

³ In this Sec. 3 Report, the terms Indian, Indigenous person, Native American and American Indian and Alaska Native are used interchangeably. When referring to American Indian or Alaska Native persons, it is still appropriate to use the terms “American Indian” and “Alaska Native.” These terms denote the cultural and historical distinctions between persons belonging to the indigenous Tribes of the continental United States (American Indians) and the indigenous Tribes and villages of Alaska (Alaska Natives, i.e., Eskimos, Aleuts, and Indians). They also refer specifically to persons eligible for benefits and services funded or directly provided by the BIA. <https://www.bia.gov/frequently-asked-questions>.

prevention efforts, grants, and programs related to the murder of, trafficking of, and missing Indians across federal agencies and to publish those findings under the Sec. 3 Report.⁴

On April 26, 2021, the Secretary designated Mrs. Tasha Guerrero, who served as the first BIA-OJS Sec. 3 Coordinator (hereinafter “Sec. 3 Coordinator”). Additionally, the OJS Deputy Bureau Director created an NIA team to support the OJS Sec. 3 Coordinator. was appointed as the Coordinator. The Coordinator is tasked with writing the Sec. 3 Report to provide information on Federal coordination efforts from October 2020 to October 2021. Per the Act, the report must include the following components: 1) a summary of all coordination activities undertaken; 2) a summary of all trainings completed; and 3) recommendations for improving coordination across Federal agencies and of relevant Federal programs.⁵

The Summary of Coordination Activities section identifies the activities completed from October 10, 2020, through October 9, 2021, including the methodology used for gathering information sources and assessing the information on the two executive departments listed in the statute, the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the Department of Justice (DOJ), and two additional executive departments, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

This section also identifies efforts to cooperate with outside organizations to identify unique challenges and culturally relevant and victim-centered training needs.

The Summary of All Trainings Completed section includes a summary of all trainings that are related to how to effectively identify, respond to, and report instances of missing persons, murder, or trafficking within Indian lands provided by federal trainers.

The Recommendations section includes the Department’s recommendations to improve coordination. The recommendations are as follows:

1. Further expand interagency support for Tribal Community Response Plans (TCRPs) for additional interested Tribes.
2. Expand recruitment and retention for Tribal and federal law enforcement and justice personnel.
3. Convene meetings/calls to help Federal agencies identify existing prevention programs and services and learn whether agencies can collaborate and/or coordinate existing programs and/or services, or develop a prevention program for Federal agencies to combat violence for AI/AN victims, their families, and Tribal communities.
4. Convene meetings/calls to assist Federal agencies to identify existing programs and services or develop intervention programs and services for Federal agencies to focus on improving the federal coordination and delivery of services for AI/AN victims, their families, and their Tribal communities.
5. Convene meetings/calls to assist Federal agencies to review communication and current coordination efforts across the Federal agencies for Tribal communities, Urban Centers, BIA, Tribal, Federal, state, and local law enforcement.

⁴ Pub. L. No. 116-166, § 3(a), 134 Stat. 766-67.

⁵ *Id.* at 767.

6. Convene meetings/calls to assist Federal agencies to increase coordination with outside organizations with expertise in working with Tribes to provide victim centered and culturally relevant training.

I. SUMMARY OF COORDINATION ACTIVITIES

Under the Act, Section 3(a)(1-2) requires the Sec. 3 Coordinator to coordinate prevention efforts, grants, and programs related to the murder of, trafficking of, and of missing Indians across federal agencies and ensure the unique challenges of combating crime, violence, and human trafficking are addressed, and work in cooperation with outside organizations to provide victim-centered and culturally relevant training.⁶ To meet these reporting requirements, a series of meetings with four federal departments including the Department of the Interior (DOI), Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and 34 of their agencies, and with outside organization stakeholders, were held to assess the prevention efforts, grants, programs, training and technical assistance, and existing collaboration efforts concerning missing, murdered, or trafficked AI/ANs persons. The Federal agencies' activities can be found in Appendix C.

The BIA-OJS Section 3 Report Coordination Team (hereinafter "BIA-OJS Report Team") initiated the gathering of relevant information from the other departments through a series of meetings. During the meetings, the Sec. 3 Coordinator briefed agency personnel on the Section 3 requirements of the *Not Invisible Act* and shared the documents developed by the BIA-OJS Report Team, including the Background/Purpose Document; Action Plan; and Conversation Protocol; and discussed the timeline for gathering, assessing, and reporting the data to Congress. At the end of each session, the Sec. 3 Coordinator went over the projected timeline for the submission of the information and fielded questions from agency participants.

In the first few months, agencies and their program offices submitted data on their prevention efforts, grants, and programs to the BIA-OJS Report Team for assessment and review. If the BIA-OJS Report Team had questions regarding submissions, follow-up meetings were scheduled with their established points of contact. As a result of these outreach efforts, the Sec. 3 Coordinator established connections with points of contact at other agencies that continue to serve as productive avenues for future cooperation. The BIA-OJS continued to learn about additional federal agencies that may contribute to future efforts and will be explored during in the future.

Additionally, the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) leadership held listening sessions on issues of missing, murdered, or trafficked AI/ANs. On June 11, 2021, then-BIA-OJS Director Jason O'Neal and Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs Bryan Newland presented to the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) Missing and Murdered Indian Women's Working Group. On June 21, 2021, Director O'Neal hosted a Tribal Justice Safety and Wellness Listening Session at the NCAI Mid-Year Conference.

The BIA-OJS Report Team met with the Tribal, federal, and state sites to identify unique challenges of combating crime, violence, and human trafficking and to solicit ideas about victim centered and culturally relevant training needs as outlined in Section 3 (a)(2-3) of the Act. This included site visits and outreach in Oklahoma and Montana. These two locations were identified by the BIA-OJS Report Team as suitable for conducting site visits that covered Indian Tribes,

⁶ *Id.* at 766-67.

Indian Health Services, urban Indian organizations, Tribal businesses, a Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) boarding school, a university, and federal, Tribal, and local law enforcement.

Oklahoma Site Visits

During August 29-30, 2021, the BIA-OJS Report Team traveled to Oklahoma to conduct several site and virtual roundtable discussions and attend a tour of a boarding school and received a briefing from the BIA Southern Plains Office Regional Director.

On August 30, 2021, the BIA-OJS Report Team met on-site at the BIE Riverside School in Anadarko, Oklahoma, with a multidisciplinary team, which included BIE Riverside Superintendent; BIE Riverside Counselor Technician; BIA-OJS Police Chief; BIA Agency Supervisory Social Worker, Anadarko Indian Health Center (AIHC) Behavioral Health Supervisor; and AIHC Nurse Supervisor. The BIE Riverside School employs a victim centered approach to prevent instances of children who may go missing or be trafficked. This approach includes coordination with a broader multidisciplinary team that also includes on-site law enforcement, counseling and behavioral health services, social services, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), courts, and the U.S. Attorney's Office. There is also a student-based murdered or missing support group, after-school hour socialization student activities, student leaders who provide peer-to-peer support, and a superintendent's advisory committee. School personnel coordinate and collaborate with the BIA Anadarko Agency Social Services; the Kiowa Indian Suicide Prevention Group, which visits students on a regular basis; the Hope Squad, which provides peer-to-peer support; Talking Circles; and the Fatherhood Program.

On August 30, 2021, the BIA-OJS Report Team:

- Met with the Executive Director of the Alliance of Tribal Coalitions to End Violence (ATCEV), which is located in Norman, Oklahoma.⁷ The ATCEV works to advance Tribal sovereignty and ensure the safety of AI/AN women by providing training, technical assistance and support to Tribal coalitions and Tribal communities in their efforts to address equal justice for survivors of violence. The ATCEV promotes growth amongst Tribal Coalitions via parallel development, peer consultation, public policy proficiency, and effective representation for the safety of indigenous women and their families. Additionally, the ATCEV promotes the provision of education, peer consultation, standardization of practices, resource referral, and technical assistance to Tribal Coalitions and others to enhance their abilities to ensure a coordinated approach to ending violence against AI/AN women. The ATCEV utilizes demonstration projects versus pilot projects to help promote successful ideas moving forward and enable the replication of those ideas for any Tribal community in Indian Country (IC). The ATCEV highlighted the importance of having victim service providers involved in all Tribal training to enhance a victim centered approach.
- Met with the Director of the United Urban Indian Council (UUIC) in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The Director led a discussion, along with her staff, regarding their efforts to administer their employment training program for AI/AN applicants in central Oklahoma. The UUIC provides employment training, work experience training, and resume-building training. In addition, they partner with the local Indian Education office

⁷ www.atcev.org.

and college groups. The UUIIC confirmed that AI/AN individuals who may have been abused, sexually assaulted, or human trafficked seek services from their program. The UUIIC believe that the assistance they provide has been beneficial to participants who need other types of training and employment in order to leave their current situation. According to the Centers for Disease Control’s (CDC) AI/AN Metro Populations Report, from 2009-2013 there were over 51,000 AI/ANs living in the Oklahoma City area.⁸

On August 31, 2021, the BIA-OJS Report Team:

- Met with the Chief Executive Officer of the Oklahoma City Indian Clinic (OKCIC), and her staff. The OKCIC serves as a medical home to nearly 21,000 American Indian patients whose Tribal affiliations represent over 200 federally recognized Tribes. The OKCIC is a nonprofit corporation that strives to increase access to quality health care and wellness services and produce positive health care outcomes for urban American Indians living in central Oklahoma. The OKCIC is the only urban Indian Health facility in the Oklahoma City area. The OKCIC conducts human trafficking and domestic violence screening for all patients, ages 12 and older. The OKCIC has practices in place to address domestic violence.
- Met with the Director of the Oklahoma City Area Indian Health Service (hereinafter “IHS”) and personnel. The Oklahoma City Area IHS serves the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, and portions of Texas. Oklahoma is home to more than 39 Tribes and Tribal Organizations, a unique characteristic of the Oklahoma City Area, which operates services directly, contracts with Tribes, and compacts with Tribes, and many Tribes have opted to operate their own health care programs. These range from large scale hospitals to smaller preventive care and behavioral health programs. The Oklahoma City Area IHS consists of eight Service Units with federally operated hospitals, clinics, and smaller health stations. The Oklahoma City Area is also home to Urban Clinics and Urban Demonstration Projects, which operate like Service Units. All the Urban Clinic facilities are Federally Qualified Health Centers that provide ambulatory outpatient health care to Urban communities. The Oklahoma City Area IHS conducts depression, domestic violence, and suicide screening on all patients, ages 12 and older. The Oklahoma City Area IHS Behavioral Health Program has a component that focuses on trauma, domestic violence, and human trafficking. The Behavioral Health Program has implemented domestic violence and human trafficking training at their annual conference. They also provide trauma-informed and Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) training for their behavioral health providers.

Montana Site Visits

On September 20-21, 2021, the BIA-OJS Report Team traveled to Montana to conduct several site visits and virtual roundtable discussions.

On September 20, 2021, the BIA-OJS Report Team:

⁸ For additional information, please go to <https://www.cdc.gov/tribal/tribes>.

- Met with Missoula Human Trafficking Task Force⁹ (MHTTF) members, including the Justice Initiatives Manager at the Missoula County Community Justice Department and the Project Beacon Director at All Nations Health Center. The MHTTF is part of the Missoula County Just Response – a collaborative response to crime victims. The MHTTF actively works with Tribal, federal, state, county, and city governments and non-government/community-based organizations including urban Indian organizations. The MHTTF is committed to raising awareness about the issue of commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking in their community. Additional MHTTF members include All Nations Health Center, Lifeguard Group, Missoula Police Department, Missoula County Sheriff’s Office, YWCA Missoula, First Step Resource Center, the University of Montana Police Department and the Student Advocacy Resource Center, Missoula County, and Missoula County Community Justice Department.
- Met with the Senior Director of Policy and Programs of the National Native Children’s Trauma Center. As a Category II Treatment and Service Adaptation Center within the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, their focus is training to increase service providers’ ability to respond to the trauma-related needs of AI/AN children and youth in culturally appropriate ways. They provide training in evidence-based and promising practices as well as technical assistance in trauma-informed systems change across all Tribal child-serving systems, including schools, behavioral health providers, child welfare agencies, and juvenile justice systems. They also assist in the cultural adaptation of evidence-based and promising practices and develop products and practices intended for use in Native communities. The Senior Director shared recommendations related to capacity building for Tribes, including community-wide partnerships to support treatment and services. The Senior Director also emphasized the importance of incorporating trauma-informed practices, training, and training curriculums that can be implemented by a community to ensure that families’ needs are addressed.
- Met with the All Nations Health Center (All Nations) staff including the Executive Director, Board of Directors members, and Project Beacon Director. All Nations is one of 41 Urban Indian Health Programs (UIHP) located throughout the United States and it has been incorporated as a non-profit 501 (c)(3) community-based organization since 1970, governed by a volunteer Board of Directors elected by the AI/AN community. The founders of this organization saw a need for those AI/ANs who have left their reservation seeking higher education and/or employment to have a place to come together as Indian people to practice and preserve their culture. This need still exists today, and All Nations continues to provide support to the urban Indian community to assist in the transition from reservation life into mainstream society. Currently, All Nations has three different centers; however, their goal is to have one center inclusive of all services to meet the needs of the urban Indian population. All Nations also hopes to expand their behavioral health services.

⁹ For additional information about the MHTTF, please go to <https://missoulahumantrafficking.com/about-us/>.

All Nations shared information about Project Beacon¹⁰, which was implemented through a three-year grant award from DOJ in 2018. Project Beacon is an initiative that aims to create a network of trauma-informed providers and services that are available to AI/AN survivors of human trafficking. Project Beacon's objective is to enhance the quality and quantity of services available to assist urban AI/AN survivors of sex trafficking while also educating partner organizations and the Missoula community on culturally appropriate ways to address human trafficking. Using this funding, All Nations created a comprehensive care unit for survivors and families. The services include crisis counseling 24/7, intensive case management, survivor empowerment, trauma informed care, emergency resources, housing assistance, survivor kits, financial support, community education, outreach training, and technical assistance. The services provided are both culturally relevant and trauma informed. Project Beacon has a Memorandum of Understanding with various partners including the Missoula Coalition against Human Trafficking, Providence Forensic Medical Services, and the Crime Victim Advocate Program. The project also assists with safety planning and orders of protection.

The All Nations Behavioral Health Program meets weekly with Project Beacon. The Behavioral Health Program trains their clinicians to identify human trafficking victims. The staff described how they apply their professional and personal knowledge of Indigenous practices, norms, and cultures when providing services and when training other providers.

All Nations reported that the MHTTF has developed human trafficking awareness posters that have been placed on all the University of Montana buses, and on billboards.

All Nations informed the BIA-OJS Report Team that urban organizations are often left out of funding streams from Congress that would help the organization expand culturally informed services to survivors and those community members at risk of being trafficked. The Behavioral Health staff shared that there is not specific training for behavioral health providers on therapeutic approaches for AI/AN women who are victims of human trafficking. The Behavioral Health staff emphasize the need for self-care including therapeutic approaches that may be beneficial to behavioral health providers and first responders, who may be directly impacted by the trauma experienced in addressing these types of issues.

On September 21, 2021, the BIA-OJS Report Team met with elected leaders and program staff from the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (CSKT) including the Chairwoman; Tribal Council Secretary and Montana Missing and Murdered Indigenous Peoples Task Force; Tribal Council members; Tribal Chief of Police; Lake County Sheriff's Office Detective; Victim Assistance Program Manager; Victim Assistance Program Advocate/Housing Case Manager, Two Eagle River School Cultural Advisor; Education Department Head; Prosecutor's Office Department Head; Prosecutor's Office Representative; BIA Flathead Agency Superintendent; Defender's Program Representative; DOI Division of Indian Affairs, Office of the Solicitor Attorney Advisor and the Office of the Solicitor's Branch of Self Governance and Economic Development Attorney Advisor. The CSKT provides an

¹⁰ For additional information about Project Beacon, please go to <https://www.allnations.health/missoula-project-beacon/>

excellent example of a how a P.L. 280 Tribe can coordinate and implement long-lasting and effective intergovernmental partnerships with non-Tribal partners for the protection and safety of their community members. The CSKT provided a presentation to the BIA-OJS Report Team on the Tribal Community Response Plan (TCRP) the Tribe developed in coordination with DOJ.

The CSKT reported that they are reluctant to implement special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians under the Violence Against Women Act due to a lack of court and detention resources. While the CSKT is successful in obtaining grants, this type of funding is not permanent and the CSKT cannot guarantee the program is sustainable.

The CSKT highlighted the correlation between substance abuse and mental health disorders. The CSKT reported that these co-occurring disorders are difficult to address with existing resources; for example, the CSKT lacks an in-patient program for substance abuse or mental health treatment. A recommendation from CSKT is to provide mental health training for law enforcement providers.

The CSKT operates both a victim services program and a domestic violence program utilizing two different sources of federal funding and these grants have different requirements. The CSKT noted that their ability to be flexible with federal grants may be limited.

II. SUMMARY OF ALL TRAININGS COMPLETED

In accordance with Section 3(b)(2), this report includes a summary of all trainings that are related to how to effectively identify, respond to, and report instances of missing persons, murder, or trafficking within Indian lands provided by the BIA-OJS Indian Police Academy (IPA), DHS Federal Law Enforcement and Training Centers (FLETC), and the DOJ National Indian Country Training Initiative (NICTI).¹¹ Thus far, these federal trainers primarily provide training specific to Indian law enforcement, justice personnel, and ways to address human trafficking. The BIA-OJS Report Team focused on these areas in this report and explored examples of victim-centered and culturally relevant training.

Though addressing missing persons, murder, and human trafficking cases looks the same in many parts of the country, Indian Country is unique in that it is comprised of 574 federally recognized Tribes with their own histories, languages, and cultures. Many of the individuals working to combat violence against AI/ANs may be able to provide training and technical assistance that is tailored to a specific Tribal community. In this way, targeted assistance is considered culturally relevant.

The Act requires that culturally relevant training be provided;¹² however, it must be understood that cultural relevancy can mean different things to different people. There is no “one-size-fits-all” version of cultural relevancy, because each Tribe is a sovereign nation with their own customs, traditions, languages, cultures, and perspectives. In any effort to implement training for an AI/AN audience, federal agencies must put AI/AN and their experiences and unique challenges at the forefront. The following are some examples of trainings that the BIA-OJS Report Team identified and assessed.

According to the DOJ Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center, the victim centered approach is defined as the systematic focus on the needs and concerns of a victim to ensure a compassionate and sensitive delivery of services in a non-judgmental manner.

For example, in the BIA-OJS Listening Session, a Tribal representative stated that for victim centered training, an approach and best practice utilized by the Navajo Nation is working through a community-based lens incorporating a Navajo wellness model, a holistic approach in working with the HHS Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and a trauma-informed approach so that individuals who come back are not revictimized. Every relative has a right to be respected. The Tribal representative noted that this is the best approach in the work that they are doing. Namely, how they respond to the issue, talk about the issue, and inform federal partners when doing prevention work, healing work, and survivor services needed for families.

BIA-OJS Indian Police Academy (IPA)

The IPA designs and delivers training specific to IC justice services’ needs, offering basic training for police officers, criminal investigators, correctional officers, and command staff. In addition to these introductory courses designed for law enforcement employees, the IPA also

¹¹ Pub. L. No. 116-166, § 3(b)(2), 134 Stat. 767.

¹² *Id.* at §3(a)(3).

offers training specifically designed to address missing, murdered, or trafficked Indian persons, including Missing Persons Response Protocol Training; Cold Case Investigation; Missing Child Investigation; Human Trafficking; Handling Missing Children Calls; and Genetic Genealogy for Law Enforcement. The IPA provides several programs containing courses related to the murder of, human trafficking of, and missing Native Americans. In 2021, the IPA trained a total of nine hundred thirty-eight (938) Indian Country officers in MMIP courses and specific topics.

The IPA provides sponsored law enforcement training delivered at two locations: Artesia, NM and Camp Grafton, ND to Tribal and Federal personnel serving the critical public safety needs of IC. The Academy delivers Federal Law Enforcement Basic and Advanced Training for BIA and Tribal Police, Corrections, Dispatch, Criminal Investigation, and Command Staff. The IPA provides several trainings that are related to the murder of, human trafficking of, and missing Indians.

- Indian Country Police Officer Training Program (134 IC officers)
- Indian Country Correctional Officer Training Program (84 IC officers)
- Basic Police Officer Bridge Training Program (22 IC officers)
- Criminal Investigator Training Program (7 IC officers)
- DOI – Investigator Training Program (12 IC officers)
- Cold Case Investigation Training (22 IC officers)
- Missing Persons Protocol Training (27 IC officers)
- Mastering Narrative Based Interviews – Missing Person Investigations (20 IC officers)
- Missing Child Investigation in Indian Country (29 IC officers)
- AMBER Alert Webinar (6 IC officers)
- Indian Country Criminal Investigator Training Program (a joint BIA, FBI, and Tribal attended program - 39 IC officers)
- Online Missing Person courses to include Call Handling for Dispatchers and Human Trafficking Part I and Part II courses (536 IC officers)

The most important aspect of IPA’s training efforts is their cultural relevancy. The IPA ensures that the training subject matter imparted to officers/agents is based on knowledge of the Indian lands and Indian communities with whom they work daily. The IPA and training partners have subject matter and cultural expertise to ensure officers/agents achieve a specific understanding of how to properly utilize law enforcement techniques and resources in IC.

DHS Federal Law Enforcement and Training Centers (FLETC)

FLETC delivers Human Trafficking Awareness Training (HTAT) to federal, state, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement. This introductory course aids in equipping frontline law enforcement with the knowledge they need to recognize and properly respond to potential human trafficking situations. HTAT includes a facilitated panel of regional federal, state, and local human trafficking subject matter experts, including subject matter experts from DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), United States Attorney Offices (USAOs), FBI, human trafficking task forces, state and local prosecutors, Tribal representation, including from the Tribal law enforcement community, and Tribal victim services non-governmental organizations and governmental organizations, and a survivor’s

perspective. The goal is to introduce students to resources they can depend on to assist with suspected human trafficking cases they may encounter.

In developing training for a specific community, FLETC instructors utilize a multi-disciplinary approach that involves collaborating with local experts to include Tribal police and Tribal victim services. Their approach includes focusing on local resources and tailoring their curriculum to an intended audience. For example, if local officials are concerned about the potential for human trafficking at places like casinos, FLETC develops targeted instructional videos for casino employees and hospitality industry workers. FLETC has developed training videos that include survivors of human trafficking sharing information about their experiences. FLETC also provides this type of training to universities, student unions, and health care providers. To tailor the training to specific communities, FLETC curriculum developers conduct an assessment to determine their audience.

DOJ National Indian Country Training Initiative (NICTI)

To address training needs related to MMIP, the NICTI has developed a multipronged delivery approach that includes residential training, short webinars, multi-day webinars, and written products. Because of the global pandemic, all training offered by the NICTI since mid-March 2020 has been virtual, and it is provided free of charge to participants. Below is a summary of relevant training provided by the NICTI during the past year.

Written Products:

The Department of Justice Journal of Federal Law and Practice (DOJ Journal) is published six times a year by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. Each issue focuses on a legal or technical topic of interest to attorneys in DOJ. The January and March 2021 DOJ Journal issues were focused on issues related to MMIP. The National Indian Country Training Coordinator served as the organizer and primary point of contact for each issue. The DOJ Journal is a public facing document and is available online.

The January 2021 DOJ Journal issue is titled Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons: Law Enforcement & Prevention.¹³ Articles in this issue include the following:

- Help for Missing American Indian and Alaska Native Children;
- AMBER Alert in Indian Country;
- The Tribal Engagement Program (TEP) Builds Bridges for Tribal Partners;
- The National Crime Information Center—Missing Person File;
- Missing or Murdered Indigenous People: Culturally Based Prevention Strategies;
- Jurisdictional Solutions in Indian Country to Support Missing or Murdered Indigenous People Efforts;
- National Survey Estimates of Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native People;

¹³ <https://www.justice.gov/usao/page/file/1362691/download>.

- Addressing the Crisis of Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons: A Path Forward Utilizing a Structured Cold Case Investigation Protocol;
- Addressing Sexual Abuse, Assault, and Trafficking as Co-Morbidities in Missing or Murdered Indigenous Populations;
- Enhancing Law Enforcement Response to Missing Person Cases in Tribal Communities;
- FBI Resources in Missing Person Cases; and
- Prevention Strategies Related to Missing or Murdered Native Americans.

The March 2021 issue is titled Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons: Legal, Prosecution, Advocacy, & Healthcare.¹⁴ Articles in this issue include the following:

- Working Together: Building and Sustaining a Multijurisdictional Response to Missing or Murdered Indigenous Children and Adolescents;
- Victim Services for Native Families with Missing Loved Ones;
- Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country;
- Violent Crime in Indian Country and the Federal Response;
- Living in a Cruel Limbo: A Guide to Investigating Cold Missing Persons Cases;
- American Indian and Alaska Native Knowledge and Public Health for the Primary Prevention of Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons;
- Federal Sex Crimes;
- Sex Offender Registration in Indian Country: SORNA Implementation and 18 U.S.C. § 2250; and
- Trauma-Informed, Culturally Relevant Psychological Responses in Cases of Missing or Murdered Indigenous Peoples.

Single Topic Webinars:

The following 90-minute webinars on MMIP related topics were provided by the NICTI:

- Identifying and Responding to Stalking Webinar, December 14, 2020 (329 attendees)
- Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) in Indian Country, January 19, 2021 (196 attendees);
- MMIP: Necessity of the Medical Forensic Examination for Survivors, March 1, 2021 (271 attendees);
- Investigating and Prosecuting the Non-Fatal Strangulation Case, March 29, 2021 (349 attendees);
- Sex Trafficking and Indian Country - May 13, 2021 (436 attendees);
- Missing Persons, Ambiguous Loss, Reintegration: How It All Fits Together - June 10, 2021 (280 attendees);
- Death Investigations - June 22, 2021 (303 attendees);
- Investigating Unresolved (Cold) Cases Part I – June 24, 2021 (188 attendees); and

¹⁴ <https://www.justice.gov/usao/page/file/1383296/download>.

- Investigating Unresolved (Cold) Cases Part II – June 29, 2021 (170 attendees).

Webinars will continue to be added to the schedule as issues and topics are identified by the federal government and as Tribes develop their Tribal Community Response Plans.

Multiday Webinar Trainings:

On February 10-11, 2021, the NICTI hosted the first multiday training focused on the issue of MMIP. The training was titled Strategies for Developing a Coordinated Response to the Issue of Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons, and 504 students attended the training. Training topics included the following:

- Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons Initiatives: A Brief History of Federal Efforts and First Year Accomplishments;
- Developing A Tribal Community Response Plan for Missing Person Cases;
- Developing Victim Services for Missing Person Cases;
- Missing Persons Policy And Procedure;
- Unidentified Persons;
- Cold Missing Person Cases; and
- Case Study: Unidentified Victims of The Serial Killer John Wayne Gacy.

A second multiday webinar training, Symposium: Missing or Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives was held on September 14-16, 2021. There were over 1,000 registered attendees that included Tribal leaders, law enforcement and victim specialists, and leaders in health and social services. Training topics included:

- Current data on missing or murdered indigenous persons;
- Developing Tribal community response plans for missing person cases;
- Victim and family services;
- Youth vulnerabilities;
- State-based resources; and
- Victim centered sex trafficking investigations.

The Symposium was a joint effort of the DOJ's NICTI, Task Force, U.S. Marshals Service, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the FBI. This collaborative event highlighted the DOJ's commitment to working with federally recognized Indian Tribes to find solutions to the problem of violent crime in Tribal communities.

Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country/Special Law Enforcement Commission Project:

One challenge in investigating cases in Tribal communities is the limited number of law enforcement personnel and frequent turnover in both BIA and Tribal police department staffing. Getting Tribal and local law enforcement officers a BIA-issued Special Law Enforcement Commission (SLEC) is one way to get additional "boots on the ground" who are able to exercise federal authority for crimes committed in Indian country. A SLEC allows primarily Tribal but also state and local, law enforcement officers to enforce federal criminal statutes in Indian

Country. One of the criteria for obtaining a SLEC is successful completion of the Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country (CJIC) class. In 2010, the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 shifted primary responsibility for delivery of this training to DOJ. Course development and responsibility for the CJIC training has been assigned to the NICTI. The CJIC training curriculum covers such topics as search and seizure, federal Indian law, federal criminal procedure, the Crime Victims' Rights Act, and how to investigate sexual assault, domestic violence and child abuse crimes occurring in Tribal communities.

Pre-pandemic, the CJIC class was offered at various locations around the country with approximately 450 to 550 Tribal, state, and local law enforcement personnel completing the class annually. However, the pandemic has required that all CJIC training be hosted virtually. Delivering the training online has resulted in over 3,000 Tribal and local law enforcement officers taking the training from August 2020 to October 2021. DOJ is working to ensure that many of these officers receive their SLEC. The SLEC program is an important force multiplier and an effective strategy for increasing the number of Tribal police officers able to respond to cases of missing or murdered indigenous persons.

The NICTI is fully engaged in providing training on MMIP related issues to include the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System and guidelines or protocols for responding to cases of missing or murdered Indigenous persons. Even with the constraints of working during a global pandemic, the NICTI has developed and delivered comprehensive training on topics that address the multifaceted issue of MMIP. These trainings provided valuable information needed by federal, state, and Tribal criminal justice and social service personnel working to resolve the issue of MMIP. This effort assisted the BIA-OJS Report Team with determining additional training needs.

There are other training and technical assistance providers within the federal government, as well as several Tribal trainers, that provide training for Indian Country in these areas. The BIA-OJS Report Team will need to continue assessing existing Tribal, federal, and other training providers, coordinate with the training providers, and determine if it is victim centered and culturally relevant training to combat violence against Native people.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING COORDINATION ACROSS FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OF RELEVANT FEDERAL PROGRAMS

The following recommendations are based on prevention efforts, grants, and program information submitted by Federal programs, Tribes, urban Indian organizations, and Tribal and county law enforcement; input from leadership; and roundtable discussions conducted during site visits and listening sessions conducted by BIA-OJS.

Implementation of these recommendations likely will be accomplished through a combination of organizations, ranging from Congress to Federal Agencies to local communities.

1. Further expand interagency support for Tribal Community Response Plans (TCRPs) for additional interested Tribes.

The U.S. Attorney General implemented the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons (MMIP) Initiative in 2019. In November 2020, DOJ implemented a Tribal Community Response Plan (TCRP) pilot project to develop guides that Tribes could utilize as a foundation to develop their own Tribal plans to respond to emergent missing person cases. The goal for the pilot project was to establish a collaborative approach with Tribal governments, law enforcement agencies, and other partners to developing and implementing culturally appropriate guidelines when investigating emergent cases of missing or murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation (CSKT) was one of the first Tribes to complete a TCRP. The BIA-OJS Report Team received a detailed briefing from the Tribe on site to learn how well this plan is working for the Tribe. The BIA-OJS Report Team's Montana trip included a site visit with the CSKT, which provided insight into what their TCRP is comprised of. Their presentations enlightened the BIA-OJS Report Team about the processes CSKT is using to assess progress as they continue to enhance their plan.

Further, the BIA-OJS Report Team will explore how federal agencies that have the authority can develop guidelines for urban programs/centers and coalitions when AI/ANs go missing, are murdered, or are human trafficked outside of Indian lands. Further, the BIA-OJS Report Team will explore practices that may support these organizations and aid families in reporting to law enforcement. According to the Department of Labor and Indian Health Service, there are approximately 207 urban programs/centers and 50 coalitions and DOJ Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) designees where victims may seek assistance, though they do not provide a law enforcement response. Those organizations the BIA-OJS Report Team met with, however, did not have an existing response to MMIP or human trafficking incidents. BIA-OJS does not have authority to serve Urban AI/ANs off Indian lands, but other federal agencies may be able to assist these organizations where families and victims seek assistance.

The BIA-OJS Report Team recommends continuing to work with the DOJ and the other federal agencies to identify where resources exist for a coordinated implementation strategy for those agencies involved with TCRPs.

2. Expand recruitment and retention for Tribal and federal law enforcement and justice personnel.

Since the beginning of 2021, the priority for OJS has been recruitment and retention. All BIA-OJS leadership decisions are made with this priority in mind. Recruitment and retention remain a key priority, as many district offices have identified a need for additional law enforcement personnel to ensure that law enforcement programs are adequately staffed. Without proper staffing, the investigation of missing, murdered, and human trafficking cases may suffer.

Policing poses unique challenges to officers in Indian Country. On larger reservations, the geography of the service area and the distant locations of support services for law enforcement officers contributes to longer response times. Additionally, findings from BIA-OJS continue to demonstrate that staffing issues remain a significant challenge for law enforcement, including BIA OJS and Tribal law enforcement in Indian Country as outlined in the most recent Tribal Law and Order Act Report for 2020.

The BIA-OJS Report Team will continue to provide existing efforts, grants, and services to the OJS Deputy Bureau Director regarding federal agencies which address recruitment and retention in Indian Country. They also will help guide the Commission's activities responsive to Section 4 (c)(2)(A)(iv) of the Act, "addressing staff shortages and open positions within relevant law enforcement agencies, including issues related to the hiring and retention of law enforcement officers".

3. Convene meetings/calls to help Federal agencies identify existing prevention programs and services and learn whether agencies can collaborate and/or coordinate existing programs and/or services or develop a prevention program for Federal agencies to combat violence for AI/AN victims, their families, and Tribal communities.

This prevention strategy should focus on outreach, programs, and services that will address the underlying factors and the intersections that may lead an AI/AN to become vulnerable to violent crimes. Therefore, the BIA-OJS Report Team recommends that future cross-agency efforts identify statutory, regulatory, and policy strategies, and additional potential funding resources designed to implement such efforts.

Based on research like the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study conducted by the CDC and Kaiser Permanente,¹⁵ () and numerous successor studies, it is widely accepted that children who experience trauma are at increased risk for a range of negative outcomes.

This cross-agency coordination could include, but not be limited to, the following federal partners: DOI – Office of Justice Services (OJS), Office of Indian Services (OIS), Bureau of Indian Education (BIE); HHS – Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Indian Health Services (IHS), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA); DOJ – Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), and the National Indian Country Training Initiative (NICTI); DHS – Office Intergovernmental Affairs, and the Office of Partnership and Engagement; Department of the Housing Urban Development (HUD) Office of Native American Programs (ONAP); Department of Labor (DOL); and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

The strategy could also include consideration of additional stakeholders including Tribal, state, county, and local governmental officials.

The BIA-OJS Report Team conducted field site visits to hear the unique challenges from Tribal and urban organizations, state, local coalitions and task forces, and subject matter experts per Section 3(a)(2) and (3) of the Act. We received the following recommendations related to development of a prevention strategy:

- The BIE recommended creating a district and school campaign on MMIP in order to foster school curriculum/residential program prevention efforts and to develop curriculum/activities/lesson plans to support student awareness and knowledge of this area.
- The Oklahoma City Area IHS was a part of the field site visits. They would like the domestic violence and human trafficking screening tools improved. The Oklahoma City Area IHS recommended increasing awareness about the missing, murdered, and human trafficking of AI/AN, by implementing public outreach strategies including posters, billboards, handouts, and playing health segments and Public Service Announcements playing on repeat on televisions in their clinics.

¹⁵ Felitti et al., 1998; Dube et al., 2001; CDC, 2021.

4. Convene meetings/calls to assist Federal agencies to identify existing programs and services or develop intervention programs and services for Federal agencies to focus on improving the federal coordination and delivery of services for AI/AN victims, their families, and their Tribal communities.

It is recommended that the intervention strategy rely on the coordination and braiding of all related support services that provide for a holistic system of services. This type of response can reverse the pattern of trauma and violence that may be present within the family.

The murder of, trafficking of, and missing AI/ANs is often discussed first as a “justice” matter and second as a “social” issue. Social services, domestic violence support programs, substance abuse treatment programs, and mental health providers focused on working with AI/AN children, individuals, their families, and Tribal communities must be a part of any plans and interventions that are developed and implemented because these are often criminal, social, and wellness issues.

The BIA-OJS Recidivism Reduction Initiative (RRI), established in 2013, now referred to as the Pathways to Wellness Recidivism Reduction Initiative (RRI), was established to identify and decrease the incidence of repeat offending and to create a native-specific need and risk screening instrument, which is referred to in this report as the National Native Global Appraisal of Individualized Need (GAIN) data set. The GAIN screening instrument and resulting data set will provide a health, behavioral health, and crime impact profile in Indian Country. The Pathways to Wellness RRI is currently a collaboration between ten (10) Tribes and the BIA-OJS.

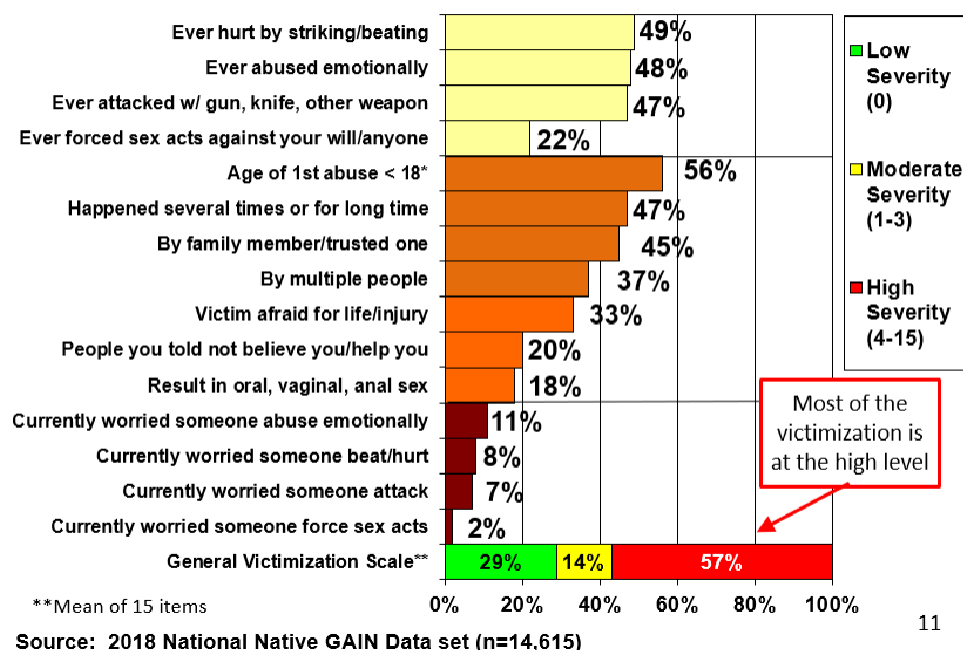
The chart below shows results of a study on the types and severity of victimization of AI/AN individuals. Data are from the 2018 National Native GAIN data set created in 2019-2020 and analyzed in 2020. The data set is based on persons interviewed between December 9, 2002, and August 31, 2018, subset to those who self-identified as AI/AN. Data are aggregated across 14,935 intake interviews conducted by 1,446 staff from 458 agencies in 42 states and Washington, DC. Data have been de-identified for individuals, clinics, and Tribes.

The 2018 National Native GAIN Data Set Study looked at approximately 15,000 of records of AI/AN individuals who were being admitted to substance abuse treatment nationwide. The study found that 71 percent of AI/AN individuals had experienced some form of victimization, including a history of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse as illustrated in the following graphic.¹⁶

¹⁶ This chart is in the process of being updated by the Pathways to Wellness Office at BIA-OJS. It will be available in the next *Not Invisible Act* Section 3 Report. The pale yellow, dark, and light orange and maroon refer to groupings of types of

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Types & Severity of Victimization



Therefore, the BIA-OJS Report Team recommends that the administration consider implementing this Native-specific screening instrument and standardized protocol to determine level of need, risk, and importance for improved coordination across federal agencies. The Team recommends that the BIA via the Pathways to Wellness Initiative lead the effort to link all federal agencies serving Indian country through this standardized need-and-risk screening instrument and protocol.

A recommendation for the various levels of law enforcement and policies governing victim service providers is to ensure that victim service providers are involved at the onset of responding to missing, murdered, and human trafficking incidents. This would help create a flow of information to the families and victims, assess their needs, identify resources, help arrange interviews, and provide education about the investigative process.

5. Convene meetings/calls to assist Federal agencies to review communication and current coordination efforts across the Federal agencies for Tribal communities, Urban Centers, BIA, Tribal, Federal, state and local law enforcement.

This recommendation is to seek greater coordination with the other federal agencies to increase the level of engagement and improve the coordination of necessary resources

victimization, lifetime occurrences, that they occurred more than once, younger than 18 and if we should be concerned about the risk for reoccurrence.

and communication between Federal agencies for Tribes, victims, survivors, victims' families, and federal agencies to prevent or combat violent crimes such as joint trainings, consultations, notices of funding availability, and press releases.

6. Convene meetings/calls to assist Federal agencies to increase coordination with outside organizations with expertise in working with Tribes to provide victim centered and culturally relevant training.

The BIA-OJS Sec. 3 Coordinator recommends working with the other federal agencies to identify key entities that work with the federal agencies to identify national training for each subject matter area experts (missing, murdered, or human trafficking of AI/ANs) which all agencies can utilize for engagement, training, conferences, and technical assistance.

During Year One, the BIA-OJS Report Team gathered information from involved Federal agencies and asked questions of the representatives we met with in the field on what they might recommend to us for training per Section 3(a)(3) of the Act.

We received the following Federal agency and site visit recommendations related to training:

- The Alliance of Tribal Coalitions to End Violence (ATCEV) promotes peer-to-peer training, state training, and law enforcement training, encouraging basic police academies to always include domestic violence and sexual assault training for police officers. A train-the-trainer component should be included as part of the strategy to provide an opportunity for additional individuals to receive the training.
- The Oklahoma City Area IHS recommended additional trauma-informed training for all staff.
- The Oklahoma City UUIC program recommended increased collaboration, coordination, and resource sharing with local Tribes, counties, and federal programs to serve AI/AN in the central Oklahoma area. The UUIC believe they would benefit from receiving training on how to effectively identify, respond to, and report instances of missing and trafficked AI/AN.
- The OKCIC recommended additional training for all providers who work directly with patients on how to effectively identify, respond to, and report instances of missing and trafficked AI/AN.

Therefore, the BIA-OJS Report Team recommends that future cross-agency efforts include identifying statutory, regulatory, and policy limitations that act as barriers to

cross-agency collaboration and coordination, as well as additional potential funding resources which may be needed to implement additional efforts.

IV. CONCLUSION

These BIA-OJS Report Team recommendations may require additional federal legislation or Administration changes in policy to implement, while other recommendations may require actions by the local communities to accept, develop, and implement such as the TCRPs. The BIA-OJS Report Team eagerly awaits the Not Invisible Act Commission's final recommendations, as required under the statutory language, and hope that the suggestions included under this Sec. 3 Report will help to bolster its findings. The BIA-OJS Report Team's Sec. 3 Report reflects our commitment to AI/ANs who have been murdered, who have gone missing, or who have been human trafficked.

Appendix A – Contributors

The NIAC Team met directly with a number of individuals outside of the Washington, D.C. area. This included meeting with James Schock, Director of the BIA Southern Plains Regional Office, and his staff; Amber Wilson, Superintendent of the BIE Riverside School and her staff; BIA OJS Anadarko Agency Chief of Police Michael Longhat; Sallie Tilley, Supervisory Social Worker, BIA Anadarko Agency; Reanna Johnson, Behavioral Health Supervisor, Anadarko Indian Health Center Dawn Stover, Executive Director of the Alliance of Tribal Coalitions to End Violence (ATCEV); Tracy Harjo, Director of the United Urban Indian Council (UUIC), and her staff; Robyn Sunday-Allen, Chief Executive Officer of the Oklahoma City Indian Clinic (OKCIC), and her staff; Rear Admiral Travis Watts and IHS personnel at the Oklahoma City Area Indian Health Services (IHS); BIA OJS District II Special Agent in Charge Gary Cunningham and staff; Marilyn Zimmerman, Senior Director of Policy and Programs with the National Native Children’s Trauma Center (NNCTC); the Missoula County Human Trafficking Task Force; Jenny Daniel (Missoula County Community Justice Department – Justice Initiatives Manager) and Shayla Beaumont (Project Beacon Director at All Nations Health Center) as the Task Force representatives for the meetings; All Nations Health Center (All Nations) Skye McGinty, Executive Director and her staff and the Board of Directors; and the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation Chairwoman Shelly Fyant; Ellie Bundy, Tribal Council Secretary and MT MMIP Task Force; Tribal Council and staff; Shana Redford, BIA Superintendent, Flathead Agency; and Dan Yonkin, Detective, Lake County Sheriff’s Office. Missoula County Human Trafficking Task Force – David Bell (Chair), Jenny Daniel (Missoula County Community Justice Department – Justice Initiatives Manager), Shayla Beaumont (Project Beacon Director at All Nations Health Center).

We thank the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) for engaging us and sharing their efforts on missing, murdered, and human trafficking with law enforcement agencies including Indian Country.

Finally, we acknowledge the NIA Coordination Team, which consisted of BIA OJS Director Jason O’Neal, OJS Deputy Director Jason Thompson, OJS Associate Director – Field Operations Monty Gibson, OJS NIA Coordinator Tasha Guerrero, OJS Writer/Editor Richard Starr Colley, OJS Deputy Associate Director Rodney K. Robinson, OJS Office of the Solicitor Attorney Advisor Elizabeth Harvey, and OJS Policy Coordinator Eugenia Tyner-Dawson for their ongoing efforts to meet the requirements of the Not Invisible Act, Section 3.

Appendix B – Prevention Efforts, Grants, and Programs of Federal Agencies

The information in this section includes the *Not Invisible Act of 2019* (“Act”) relevant information from the four federal Departments.

a. Department of the Interior (DOI)

The DOI includes the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), and the Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES).

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

BIA Office of Indian Services (OIS)

The BIA OIS facilitates support for Tribal people and Tribal governments by promoting safe and quality living environments, strong communities, self-sufficiency, and individual rights, while enhancing protection of the lives, prosperity, and wellbeing of American Indians and Alaska Natives. OIS Social Services and Domestic Violence and Family Violence Prevention programs play important roles in addressing some of the root causes of issues like missing persons, homicide, and trafficking. OIS supports a community-based approach to financial assistance, child welfare, child protection, family stability, housing assistance, and supervised Individual Indian Monies account holders. OIS provides funding to Tribes via several vehicles, including P.L. 93-638 contracts, the P.L. 102-477 program, or self-governance compacts. Recently, the Congress has provided specific funding to expand assistance for Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) grants to off-reservation Indian organizations¹⁷. This Tribe-specific funding includes program funding for the ICWA and welfare assistance.

BIA Office of Justice Services (BIA OJS)

Law Enforcement Services

BIA OJS Law Enforcement Services provides uniform police, adult and juvenile corrections, dispatch, and emergency response for Tribes. These services are overseen and coordinated by the BIA OJS Field Operations Directorate, which is comprised of nine district offices spread across the country. District office program analysts work with BIA OJS direct service agencies to assist with missing persons and unidentified remains through the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs). OJS utilizes other databases such as the National Crime Information Center, and the Combined DNA Index System including the National DNA Index System.

The Districts are in the following locations:

- District I is in Aberdeen, South Dakota (SD) and covers SD, North Dakota (ND), and Nebraska (NE);
- District II is in Muskogee, Oklahoma (OK) and covers OK, Kansas (KS), and Texas (TX);
- District III is in Phoenix, Arizona (AZ) and covers AZ, Nevada (NV), and Utah (UT);
- District IV is in Albuquerque, New Mexico (NM) and covers NM and Colorado (CO);
- District V is in Billings, Montana (MT) and covers MT and Wyoming (WY);
- District VI is in Nashville, Tennessee (TN) and covers the entire Eastern Region;
- District VII is in Bloomington, Minnesota (MN) and covers MN, Iowa (IA), Illinois (IL), Michigan (MI), and Wisconsin (WI);

¹⁷ Off-reservation ICWA program means an ICWA program administered by 25 U.S.C. 1932 by an off-reservation Indian organization.

- District VIII is in Vancouver, Washington (WA) and covers WA, Idaho (ID), (Oregon) OR, and Alaska (AK); and
- District IX is in Sacramento, California (CA) and covers the entire state.

Given the diversity of history, geography, jurisdiction, and culture of the Tribal communities serviced by the BIA OJS, district personnel efforts vary by district office. For example:

- In District II, personnel are readjusting to the expanded criminal jurisdiction resulting from the United States Supreme Court’s decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma* 591 U.S. (2020), 140 S. Ct. 2452 (2020).
- In District III, Cold Case Investigators have participated in the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons (MMIP) working group webinars.
- In District IV, personnel served on a NM state sponsored Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women (MMIW) Task Force.
- District V currently has contracts with the Blackfoot Nation, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes and Fort Belknap Indian Community where the Tribes provide law enforcement services. Although Blackfoot provides law enforcement, the BIA continues to provide services through two BIA Special Agents who respond to cases of missing or murdered individuals. The District Office has also participated in the development of a Tribal Community Response Plan that was coordinated through the MT U.S. Attorney’s office.

BIA OJS District Offices actively coordinate with their colleagues at outside agencies, including the Department of Justice. In year one, several District Offices attended trainings provided by the Department of Justice’s National Indian Country Training Initiative (NICTI). BIA OJS police officers and criminal investigators working out of the District Offices frequently work with their counterparts at the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on active investigations.

Missing and Murdered Unit (MMU)

Several whole-of-government efforts have been initiated to address the issue of missing or murdered persons in Indian Country (IC). On November 26, 2019, the President signed Executive Order 13898, which created the Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives (Task Force)¹⁸. The Task Force was comprised of representatives from the Department of Justice (DOJ), DOI and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Task Force aimed to enhance the operation of the criminal justice system and address the concerns of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities regarding missing or murdered people, particularly women and girls.

As part of the Task Force initiative and initially utilizing specific Congressional funding to BIA OJS, the Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs established the Cold Case Unit in OJS to focus on analyzing and solving cases of missing or murdered AI/ANs. In 2020, as part of the Task Force initiative, BIA OJS announced it was hiring ten Special Agents to be located across the country in seven locations. These locations included Bloomington, MN; Rapid City, SD; Billings, MT; Nashville, TN; Albuquerque, NM; Phoenix, AZ; and Anchorage, AK.

On April 1, 2021, Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland announced the formation of the Missing and Murdered Unit (MMU) within BIA OJS. The Cold Case Unit was changed to the MMU. Though initially funded with appropriations specifically designated by Congress for MMIW efforts for the first year of its operation,, the subsequent years are funded through BIA’s annual budget. The MMU provides direct investigative services for Tribes in IC for unsolved missing and murdered cases, which is not a contractable function. In P.L. 280 states where state jurisdiction is the primary law, the MMU is working

¹⁸ The Task Force ended on November 26, 2021.

to obtain state commissions for their agents or form a relation to assist these states with investigations that have a nexus to IC. The BIA OJS MMU has primary responsibility to investigate missing and murdered person cases reported to this office where the incident originated in IC. The originating offense could involve a direct service program where OJS provides investigative services, or upon invitation, assists Tribes not receiving OJS direct investigation services by taking an investigative or assisting role in a missing or murdered person case.

With regard to P.L. 280 states where state jurisdiction is primary law, the MMU is reaching out to the law enforcement agencies and departments that have investigative responsibility and is offering assistance with the investigation, when there is a nexus to IC, i.e., AI/AN victim(s), or potential investigative leads that may exist in IC. The MMU continues to promote acquiring state, or county commissions for those locations where state or county law enforcement departments agree to work long term joint missing and murdered person investigations that have the same nexus as identified when working with P.L. 280 states.

With eighteen (18) agents currently in place and an additional thirteen (13) agents going through the Human Resources Hiring Process, the MMU is actively coordinating with other federal programs and prevention efforts, both inside and outside the agency. To assist these efforts, the MMU has hired two (2) Evidence Technicians with 3 remaining vacancies, three (3) Program Analyst, four (4) Victim Specialists, one (1) supervisory Victim Specialist, and three (3) additional Administrative Support Staff, who will assist with the program's administrative needs.

The BIA-OJS Evidence Technicians have been trained in not only evidence collection and processing, but also in crime scene processing. As a tool to achieve these duties, the MMU received five (5) fully equipped evidence response vehicles allowing the technicians to process identified crime scene and recovery sites. The BIA-OJS Evidence Technician sites are located in Phoenix, AZ; Albuquerque, NM; Rapid City, SD; and Billings, MT.

The Program Analyst assists the MMU Agents by providing case related information.

Analysts collect, analyze, and interpret information to draw conclusions needed by Special Agents, inter-agency employees or intelligence partners.

An analyst's role is to provide answers to requests for information, identify and fill intelligence gaps, and provide information on capabilities or contacts. This could include background and database checks; providing visualization of cases by creating timelines or social network charts; parsing through and consolidating data or information into useful intelligence; or connecting agents with needed law enforcement points of contact.

Requests are ideally processed in a repeating closed path known as the Intelligence Cycle. The Intelligence Cycle is the process of working with agents to identify intelligence needs and the actions taken to fulfill those requests.

Victim Specialists assist the MMU Agents in addressing the unique needs of the families that have missing or murdered loved ones. The MMU Victim Specialists are located in Albuquerque, NM; Phoenix, AZ; Rapid City, SD; and Billings, MT. The MMU Victim Specialists are the primary points of contact for families for victim services, depending on the circumstances of each case. The MMU Victim Specialists have the capability to coordinate services with the BIA OJS Victim Assistance Program (VAP) and local Tribal Victim Service Providers throughout IC so that family needs are addressed in a timely manner. The MMU Victim Specialists also provide technical assistance and training to Tribes. This includes participating in community events to address missing and murdered indigenous people and human trafficking, as human trafficking is a contributing factor to the number of missing and murdered women and girls.

In regard to investigative resources, the MMU has teamed up with the DOJ Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office as they were awarded a grant to assist Tribes who have investigation responsibilities in missing and murdered person cases. The MMU and the COPS Office outreached to three Tribes as a pilot project to provide training to their investigators and detectives in investigating missing and murdered person cases in IC. The MMU Standard Operating Procedure will be one of the many tools utilized to achieve this educational goal. As a starting point, other Tribes in similar situations will be contacted and the efforts will continue. In addition to the COPS agenda, in FY2024 MMU teamed up with a contracted company who specializes in providing cold case investigation and related trainings to assist with these types of investigations. Training sessions occurred in Albuquerque, NM; Rapid City, SD; Ada, OK; Chandler, AZ; and Placerville, CA. A final class will be held in October 2023.

The MMU has engaged with ongoing State Task Forces in North Dakota and Minnesota as a pilot project to investigate human trafficking cases having a nexus to the MMU's mission.

Additionally, the MMU will be working with the OJS Division of Drug Enforcement (DDE) to investigate human trafficking. The MMU works to leverage Tribal, federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, and other stakeholders and provides investigative assistance to expand agent resources and investigation intelligence.

MMU continues to engage with IC law enforcement and investigative responsibility in Oklahoma as a result of the *McGirt v. Oklahoma* decision (591 U.S. ____ (2020)).

The MMU and the FBI are currently working together to restructure Missing and Murdered person reporting processes between the two entities for new case cross reporting. New cases are reported to the MMU or the FBI cross reporting and the intent is to have the team conduct a prescreening review for acceptance and sent out to the field to both the FBI and MMU. This will open communications to determine the lead agency and case agent. These efforts are in line with Savanna's Act, as the MMU is also responsible in developing a Multi-Disciplinary Group Initiative. Multi-Disciplinary Teams (MDTs) are one critical element for the success of MMU. MDTs bring federal, state, and Tribal stakeholders together who are investigating missing/murdered cases or who are supporting the investigation. MDTs conduct prescreening of incoming cases and screenings of cases recommended for closing where the investigation was not able to be solved. To support this element, DOJ has established MMIP Coordinators under selected United States Attorney's Offices in five regions in the U.S. These offices are going to be assigned to assist Indian Country Missing/Murdered cases being investigated by the FBI and MMU, with efforts to bring these partners together along with the local tribal entities where the case(s) originated from. These partners will come together on selected cases to begin case screenings for solvability and to develop strategies to engage jointly with the investigation and/or case reviews for closing consideration. MMU has engaged with DOJ MMIP Coordinators and is now focusing on bringing the FBI to the table to discuss this team approach.

The MMU also manages tips submitted to Tip411, the MMU email, a 1-800 hotline, and the newly implemented MMU Webpage. Missing and murdered person cases are highlighted on the website, which offers cash rewards for information received that assists MMU case investigations. Tips can be submitted through Tip411 anonymously or by texting keyword MMU and your tip to 847411.

Corrections

The BIA OJS operates the Indian Country Corrections Program through adult and juvenile correctional centers, transport teams, technical assistance for Tribes to all detention programs, and programs and services for inmates. There are over 90 detention centers throughout IC of which the BIA OJS operates a quarter of these facilities. This can be in the form of direct services, or through contracts, compacts, and cooperative agreements made with Tribes and outside organizations.

The U.S. Indian Police Academy (IPA) offers a basic human trafficking awareness training for BIA OJS Corrections personnel. There are also resources available through the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), the DOJ, and the American Jail Association (AJA). There are opportunities to build on this effort by adding a human trafficking component to the training, and to research and potentially address a training need in this area, as identified by the OJS Corrections. Additionally, the training can be expanded to include both staff and adult/juvenile inmates. BIA OJS has existing collaboration efforts with the DOJ NIC and the AJA.

U. S. Indian Police Academy (IPA)

The IPA designs and delivers training specific to IC justice services' needs, offering basic training for police officers, criminal investigators, correctional officers, and command staff. The IPA is one of three law enforcement academies located at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) in Artesia, NM. In 2020, the academy opened the Advanced Training Center at Camp Grafton, ND to deliver specialized advanced training in criminal investigation, drug enforcement, and command school programs. The IPA staff consists of a director, deputy director, training specialists, law enforcement specialist, program analyst, and police and correction lieutenant instructors.

In addition to introductory courses designed for law enforcement employees, the IPA also offers training specifically designed to address missing, murdered, or trafficked Indian persons, including: Missing Persons Response Protocol Training; Cold Case Investigation; Amber Alert Training; Missing Child Investigation in Indian Country; Human Trafficking; Handling Missing Children Calls; Advanced Homicide Training; Interdiction for the Protection of Children, Street Crimes Investigation, Incident Command Systems, Evidence Collection, Children and Law Enforcement; and Genetic Genealogy for Law Enforcement. The most important aspect of the IPA's training efforts is its cultural relevancy. The IPA ensures that the training is based on knowledge of the Indian lands and Indian communities with whom they work daily. By hiring instructors who have both subject matter and cultural expertise, the IPA ensures trainees leave with a specific understanding of how to properly utilize law enforcement in Indian Country. The IPA collaborates with a number of agencies and programs, including: the National Criminal Justice Training Center, DOI - BIA OJS Tribal Justice Services, the TX Department of Public Safety, Street Crimes LLC, Genetic Genealogy for Law Enforcement LLC, the FBI, DOJ's NICTI, Police One, Corrections One, DOI – Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES), FLETC, the Cold Case Foundation, the National Association for Search and Rescue, and Professional Law Enforcement Training.

Tribal Justice Support (TJS)

Tribal Justice Support (TJS) provides training, technical assistance, and funding to all Tribal justice systems and analyzes the needs of these systems through Tribal court assessments. TJS actively coordinates with the DOI, DOJ, HHS, and USDA; outside organizations such as Casey Family Services, and individual Tribes to share best practices.

TJS has also funded the Yurok Tribe to create a report bringing together survivors and family members of MMIP on the fight for justice and safety for Indigenous women and youth in California.

TJS specifically understands that in terms of addressing MMIP and human trafficking cases, crime prevention and vulnerability reduction are necessary approaches to combating the root causes of these crimes. TJS collaborates with DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) on its Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) grants. BJA seeks TJS input on determining Tribal Courts grantees (CTAS

Purpose Area 3). This portion of the CTAS grant focuses on Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure. TJS works to coordinate funding with DOJ, so that items are not duplicated. TJS meets bi-monthly with DOJ BJA to discuss collaboration and advise on training provided to Tribes. The TJS engages in collaborative efforts with DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) to coordinate and work together to provide complementary funding to Tribal justice systems.

TJS also collaborates with non-profits such as the Casey Family Programs and will work with families and children in crisis to assist in understanding vulnerable victims and trauma related issues.

TJS collaborates with Tribes through Tribal court roundtables discussing administrative orders and probation for individuals accused or convicted of domestic violence. TJS has initiated Roundtables addressing all aspects of Domestic Violence and the Violence Against Women Act, and provides experts in the field and strives to share best practices in addressing domestic violence with the Indian community. TJS partners with United States Attorney's Offices (USAO) by using Assistant United States Attorneys as subject matter experts on training focused on writing legally defensible search warrants and other legal writing skills. Finally, the TJS assists Tribes in addressing the immediate needs of vulnerable victims by funding Tribal victim specialists.

BIA OJS Victim Assistance Program (VAP)

At DOI, there are six law enforcement bureaus/offices that have committed personnel to address victims' rights and services, including: the DOI Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES); BIA OJS; NPS Law Enforcement, Security & Emergency Services; NPS US Park Police; BLM, Office of Law Enforcement & Security; and US Fish and Wildlife Service, Refuge Law Enforcement. At the Department level, OLES has a Victim Assistance Program (VAP) that focuses on providing training and technical assistance, promoting Department awareness and coordination related to crime victimization, developing policy and monitoring compliance to its law enforcement bureaus. BIA OJS has the most substantial program that focuses on providing direct victim services, but also addresses services similar to OLES VAP at the bureau/agency specific level.

The BIA OJS Victim Assistance Program (VAP) was established in 2008. The VAP provides direct victim services specifically for victims in Indian Country and was developed to help fill the advocacy gaps that can exist between Federal and Tribal criminal justice systems. The VAP provides direct services to AI/AN victims of crime including crisis intervention, emotional support, referrals, emergency services and transportation. Follow-up assistance and other services are also provided consistent with federal and Tribal victims' rights laws, such as 34 U.S.C. § 20141. These services are victim-centered, trauma-informed, and tailored to the culture of the recipient, their family, and/or their community.

Congressional appropriations fund VAP permanent positions. The VAP also receives funding through interagency agreements from DOJ, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), which currently funds ten term positions. The VAP staff holds outreach activities in IC communities to raise awareness of crime victimization issues generally, including missing, murdered, and trafficked Indigenous people. The VAP staff also works to educate young people on sexual assault, teen dating violence, and different types of abuse. They also work collaboratively with Tribal partners to coordinate education and outreach efforts, which include providing information about the VAP and resource information at local and regional community events. The VAP participated on Task Force related projects including working groups and also contributed to an article on MMIP published in the DOJ Journal of Federal Law and Practice. The VAP often educate federal entities on working with Native American victims and represent DOI on Department-level advisory committees that are specific to Indian Country.

The VAP staff provided training to Task Force personnel on strategies for developing a coordinated response to the issue of missing or murdered indigenous persons. The VAP coordinates with the OLES

VAP on human trafficking initiatives, training and technical assistance, and resource sharing. The VAP collaborates on the Senior Policy Operating Group (SPOG) and the Victim Services SPOG subcommittee. The VAP collaborates throughout any investigation, involving our Victim Specialists, to include coordination with local, Tribal, state, and federal law enforcement, hospitals, Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners, social services, coroners/medical examiners, shelters, and other victim specialists and advocates working in Tribal, FBI, and USAOs.

Community Involvement includes our Victim Specialists coordinating with local, Tribal, state, and regional Sexual Assault Teams, Child Protection Teams, Multidisciplinary Teams, domestic violence resources and task forces, human trafficking resources and task forces, MMIW task forces, coordinated community response efforts, healing to wellness courts, and Tribal courts.

Bureau of Indian Education (BIE)

In School Year 2021-2022, the 183 Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) funded elementary and secondary schools, located on 64 reservations in 23 states, serving approximately 46,000 Indian students. Of these schools, 53 are BIE operated and 130 are Tribally operated under BIE contracts or grants. The BIE provides culturally relevant education services and support to students at BIE funded schools. This includes the following grants such as the Native Language Immersion, Sovereignty in Indian Education, and Tribal Education Department grants; supplemental program funds specific to parent involvement; homeless funds; and enhancement funds.

Prevention efforts include increasing awareness to identify potential acts of violence; increasing partnerships and collaboration with existing programs to build knowledge on trafficking and reporting; supporting safe and healthy students with comprehensive school mental health, drug and violence prevention; training in trauma informed practices; and health and physical education. The BIE provides training for students and staff regarding domestic violence, MMIW, healthy relationships and choices. The BIE School Resource Officers (SRO) or appropriate staff can be used to help students with safety concerns. For example, SROs can provide information on self-defense and other efforts focused on how to avoid unsafe situations.

Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES)

OLES coordinates Department-wide initiatives and supports Bureau/Office Victim Assistance Programs through collaboration, direction, guidance, and coordination. Though OLES has no funding agreements specific to MMIP or human trafficking, they do have funding for three contractors who support OLES VAP efforts, including support for joint OLES and BIA initiatives. The contractors are supporting training and technical assistance initiatives related to victim's rights policy, Department-wide online human trafficking training, and training developed by OLES in coordination with BIA and the U.S. Attorney's Office Indian Country Coordinator for DOI law enforcement officers to prepare them for temporary assignment/details in IC. OLES is developing a victim's rights and services training video that highlights best practices through BIA Victim Services work in IC. Internally, OLES is actively collaborating with Victim Assistance Programs at the BIA, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Alaska Native Affairs Specialist to identify training and resources that can be shared among agencies. For example, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has developed over a dozen courses targeted to employees working with Alaska Natives.

The OLES provides training and technical assistance on victims' rights and services, including trauma informed law enforcement responses and training on working with human trafficking victims. OLES is the point of contact on the Presidential National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking¹⁹ and they are developing human trafficking awareness training for a Department wide audience, including BIA.

¹⁹ For additional information about the Presidential National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking at the following website: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/National-Action-Plan-to-Combat-Human-Trafficking.pdf>

OLES is coordinating with BIA offices and bureaus to support BIA's efforts to identify and develop training for specialized personnel (e.g., teachers, social workers) on human trafficking in IC. OLES staff and contractors attended and previewed numerous trainings on human trafficking in IC and MMIW. OLES VAP developed four (4) human trafficking bulletins that included culturally specific resources for AI/ANs.

b. U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ)

The Act requires coordination with the following DOJ components or bureaus: the Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). In addition, the BIA-OJS Report Team worked with the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and the National Indian Country Training Initiative (NICTI).

Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ)

OTJ provides a principal point of contact within DOJ to listen to the concerns of Indian Tribes and other parties interested in Indian affairs and to communicate the Department's policies to the Tribes and the public; to promote internal uniformity of DOJ policies and litigation positions relating to IC; and to coordinate with other Federal agencies and with State and local governments on their initiatives in IC. OTJ serves as the policy advisor to the Attorney General for treaty and trust relationship issues and the point of contact for Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, and coordinates with other bureaus, agencies, offices, and divisions of the Department to ensure an accountable process for consultation. In keeping with OTJ's mission, efforts to change policy involve formal consultation with Tribes; informal outreach to Tribes and Tribal organizations; providing internal advice and counsel regarding treaty and trust responsibilities; and facilitating internal and cross-agency coordination as needed.

OTJ participates in the White House Council on Native American Affairs, serving as the co-chair of the public safety and justice subcommittee, and coordinates the DOJ Tribal Nations Leadership Council.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Victim Services Division (FBI/VSD)

The FBI Victim Services Division (VSD) is responsible for informing, supporting, and assisting victims in navigating the aftermath of crime, as well as during the criminal justice process. IC victim specialists within the FBI VSD provide critical support to victims and their families during extraordinarily challenging times in cases that involve death, rape, child abuse, and other crimes. In the immediate aftermath of a crime, the victim specialists fill a critical need that helps victims, their families, the community, and agents. Victim specialists provide direct victim services such as crisis intervention; support of victims at crime scenes and hospitals; arrangement of victim interviews; transportation; death notifications; accompaniment to case-related appointments; and referrals to counseling, medical care, and community agencies to meet emergency and on-going needs. Additionally, the victim specialists provide case updates and ongoing assistance to victims while providing operationally significant support to assist agents. The VSD utilizes the Victim Notification System to alert crime victims, including IC victims.

The FBI funds VSD's administrative and management infrastructure, as well as a portion of their permanent positions. Other funding is received through a statutory set-aside of the Federal Crime Victims Fund, which the OVC transfers to the FBI by reimbursable agreement. VSD senior managers can directly approve and administer several types of emergency funding to victims of crime.

The VSD provided support to the Task Force in a variety of ways, including providing representatives to serve on working groups, developing victim assistance protocols, coauthoring a DOJ Journal of Federal Law and Practice articles, and providing training. The VSD also hosted three listening sessions about working missing and murdered AI/AN cases, provided a representative on the Unresolved Case Review Team, and has held a number of follow-up information meetings with other organizations including OVC and the American Red Cross.

FBI Violent Crimes Section, Indian Country Special Jurisdiction Unit (ICSJU)

The FBI ICSJU is responsible for providing resources, program oversight and training for the FBI's Indian Country Crimes program. ICSJU supports FBI Field Offices in the investigation of serious violent crime on Indian Reservations under federal jurisdiction. The ICSJU currently supports several initiatives to improve missing persons investigations. The FBI and BIA have an updated Memorandum of Understanding in place. The ICSJU coordinates with BIA OJS and Tribal partners to provide training relevant to Indian Country Crimes. The FBI can provide technical assistance in specialized areas such as cellular telephone analysis, social media analysis, evidence response, child abduction response, and behavioral analysis. The FBI collaborates with BIA OJS and Tribal law enforcement partners.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

OJP provides federal leadership, grants, training and technical assistance, and other resources to improve the Nation's capacity to prevent and reduce crime, assist victims, and enhance the rule of law by strengthening the criminal and juvenile justice systems. The Office of the Assistant Attorney General oversees all OJP programs. The DOJ launched its Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) program²⁰ in direct response to concerns raised by Tribal leaders about the Department's grant process that did not provide the flexibility Tribes needed to address their criminal justice and public safety needs. Since 2010, through CTAS, the DOJ has awarded over 2,500 grants totaling more than \$1.1 billion in funding to improve public safety, serve victims of crime, combat violence against women and support youth programs in AI/AN communities. In Fiscal Year 2020, the awards included more than \$100 million to 120 American Indian Tribes, Alaska Native villages, Tribal consortia, and Tribal designees under CTAS. Tribes are also eligible for most other OJP grants. The OJP oversees the following bureaus, offices, and institute.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

BJA is the largest bureau in OJP. BJA provides policy leadership and funds to state, Tribal, and local criminal justice programs that improve and reinforce the nation's criminal justice systems. BJA works closely with programs that bolster multidisciplinary violent crime interventions, enhancing the operations and strategies of law enforcement, prosecution, defense, courts, corrections, and collaborating with behavioral health, social and forensic scientists, communities, and other partners to address a range of needs. BJA oversees discretionary and formula grant programs, and it also supports a portfolio of competitive cooperative agreements to work collaboratively with experts to support policy leadership, training and technical assistance to the field including Tribes. Finally, BJA oversees several large contracts including its National Training and Technical Assistance Center, which can support ad hoc requests for assistance, as well as several benefits programs including the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program.

In terms of prevention efforts, BJA supported a Task Force-related Community of Practice for Tribal and state MMIP task forces. They met on a regular basis to discuss the work going on in each of the individual task forces, plus hear information on various topics such as data gathering.

BJA supports Tribes in three of the CTAS areas, which includes Tribal justice system planning, Tribal justice system needs, and Tribal justice system infrastructure projects. MMIP efforts are funded under these areas. BJA, working with the OVW, supports funding to address violent crime investigations and prosecutions. BJA supports several programs that address missing or murdered persons, including the Emmett Till Cold Case Investigations and Prosecutions Program, the Sexual Assault Kit Initiative, Prosecuting Cold Case Homicides, and Project Safe Neighborhoods.

²⁰ For additional information about DOJ's Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS), please go to <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/grants> and <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/page/file/1353346/download>.

BJA has a range of cooperative agreements to provide training and technical assistance for Tribes on a range of issues including violent crime, Tribal courts, Tribal corrections, and intergovernmental collaboration. BJA works closely with BIA to address MMIP via regularly scheduled coordination calls and BIA's cold case investigations committee. BJA works closely with other DOJ offices including OVW to support a Tribal violent crime prosecution program, which supports awards to Tribes to hire Tribal prosecutors to pursue violent offenses, including access to no cost training and a community of practice for Tribal prosecutors seeking to pursue violent crime prosecutions including homicides. BJA also coordinates with the OVW on implementation of special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction. Additionally, BJA supports intergovernmental reentry workshops to improve coordination among federal and state correctional agencies and Tribes.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

BJS, located within OJP, is the primary statistical agency of DOJ that collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, crime victims, and criminal justice operations. BJS provides financial and technical support to state, local and Tribal governments to improve their statistical capabilities and the quality and the utility of their criminal history records. BJS funding is released annually for competitive solicitations.

BJS has several data collections related to MMIP and IC law enforcement.

- The Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies collects data on agencies' use of America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response (AMBER) Alerts and if they have made any arrests for labor or sex trafficking.
- The Census of Tribal Courts plans to collect data on adjudication of labor and sex trafficking cases in future iterations.
- The Surveys of Jails in Indian Country measures populations in jails by broad offense categories.
- The National Survey of Victim Service Providers collects data on services performed by victim service providers, including Tribal victim service providers.
- The Census of Medical Examiners and Coroners Officers collects data about medical examiners and coroners' offices that received cases from Tribal lands, the number of cases referred from Tribal lands, and the number of referrals those offices accepted for a death investigation, including a determination of cause and manner of death.

As part of its data collection efforts, BJS has created a partnership with the FBI, the National Crime Statistics Exchange, to develop estimates of reported crime based on law enforcement data collected through the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

NIJ, located within OJP, serves as the Department of Justice's research, development, and evaluation agency. Broadly, NIJ supports projects in seven areas: causes and correlates of crime; crime prevention and control; prevention of violence and victimization; forensic sciences; corrections practice and policy (including community corrections); law enforcement effectiveness, legitimacy, accountability, and safety; and courts and adjudication. Relevant research and evaluation programs and portfolios include Trafficking in Persons, Tribal-Researcher Capacity-Building Grants, Victims of Crime, Violence Against Indigenous Women, and the W.E.B. Du Bois Program of Research on Reducing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Justice System. NIJ awards grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and consultant agreements for various research, development, and evaluation projects.

Launched in 2007, the Department of Justice's [National Missing and Unidentified Persons System](#) (NamUs) is the national information clearinghouse and resource center for missing, unidentified, and

unclaimed person cases throughout the United States. Funded and administered by NIJ and managed through a contract with RTI International, all NamUs resources are provided at no cost to law enforcement, medical examiners, coroners, allied forensic professionals, and family members of missing persons.

In an effort to address the data collection and reporting of missing person cases, the NamUs team has made strides to improve data collection by working with key stakeholders (e.g., Tribal and federal law enforcement). In 2018, additional data fields were created in the NamUs database to enhance case investigations and resolve Tribal cases specifically. NamUs now provides a national repository for case information that creates a standardized protocol for data collection that includes Tribal enrollment/affiliation, whether a missing person was last seen on Tribal land, whether the missing person resided on Tribal land before their disappearance, and whether unidentified remains were found on Tribal land. In addition, the NamUs system has pre-loaded 290 Tribal law enforcement agencies, making it easier for Tribal law enforcement officers to register and link cases to the Tribal law enforcement agencies that are investigating.

NamUs Support for Missing Indigenous Person Cases page provides case trends and the most recent published statistics on current missing, unidentified, and unclaimed AI/AN person cases, with additional case demographics. Real-time statistics on AI/AN cases can be obtained by searching the NamUs Dashboards.

NamUs Regional Program Specialists (RPSs) provide technical assistance and investigative support. They are strategically placed across the country to build strong relationships with law enforcement officers, medical examiners, coroners, allied forensic specialists, family members, and communities they serve. RPSs possess decades of experience in crimes against persons investigations, forensic laboratory analyses, medicolegal death investigations, and/or analysis of missing or unidentified persons cases. As part of their efforts, RPSs assist users with entering new cases into NamUs, which includes supporting data import efforts for states that have enacted legislation mandating the use of NamUs; RPSs vet and publish data related to missing, unidentified, or unclaimed persons cases entered into NamUs, which includes obtaining permission from investigating agencies to publish cases in NamUs. RPSs enhance existing NamUs case records by getting biometrics and other information to complete entries and improve search results, this includes fingerprint cards, dental written treatment records, and DNA samples from family members of the missing. Additionally, NamUs analysts provide investigative support to law enforcement, medical examiners, and coroners by searching criminal justice, government, and proprietary commercial databases looking for indications of life on persons reported missing to NamUs. They also support the enhancement of missing, unidentified, or unclaimed persons case data by locating and addressing incomplete data.

Recently, NIJ- and OVW-funded researchers had the rare opportunity to directly study the role that violence may have played in missing and unidentified person cases through an examination of key characteristics collected in the NamUs database. The study – *Examination of Circumstances, Characteristics, and Outcomes Study*²¹ – was conducted by a team from the University of North Texas Health Science Center. The data mined for this project allowed studying the role of violence in AI/AN missing and unidentified person cases. In addition, using the information in NamUs, researchers attempted to address the perception that there are a disproportionate number of AI/AN missing and unidentified person cases.

²¹ Hafner, Steven P., Spamer, B.J., Budowle, Bruce, (2021), the University of North Texas (UNT) Health Science Center's UNT Center for Human Identification. Accessed 7 July 2022, <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/301932.pdf>.

In 2019, NIJ funded the University of Nebraska at Omaha to research missing and murdered women and girls in Nebraska. The research team completed their study and presented their findings at the U.S. Department of Justice's 16th Annual Government-to-Government Violence Against Women Tribal Consultation in August 2021. A final report will be submitted to NIJ for archiving in late 2021, early 2022. A copy of the findings can be found at <https://www.crimrxiv.com/pub/jhwsbez1/release/1>. In addition, a virtual NICTI-sponsored training is planned for early 2022, highlighting this study. For additional information regarding the award, please see <https://nij.ojp.gov/funding/awards/2019-75-cx-0014>.

NIJ staff worked with the Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives and were represented on two of the working groups (i.e., Data Work Group and the Education and Outreach Work Group). NIJ staff also closely collaborate and coordinate with other federal science agencies (e.g., Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation) and DOJ and DOI bureaus and offices (e.g., BIA OJS, BJA, BJS, COPS Office, Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA)/Office of Legal Education/NICTI, FBI, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (OJJDP), OTJ, OVC, OVW, and Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART)).

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs (OJJDP)

OJJDP, located within OJP, works to prevent juvenile delinquency, improve the juvenile justice system, and protect children. It supports states, local communities, and Tribal jurisdictions in the development of effective and equitable juvenile justice systems that create safer communities and empower youth to lead productive lives. Through its divisions, OJJDP sponsors research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide federal juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming. Solicitations are released annually for competitive solicitations to support programs, research, training, and technical assistance.

OJJDP maintains a Tribal Youth Resource Center (TYRC) that operates via a cooperative agreement. Objectives include providing training and technical assistance for Tribal youth-specific programming, including efforts to develop, expand, or enhance Tribally driven approaches along the juvenile justice continuum. These may include delinquency prevention and intervention initiatives, interventions for court-involved Tribal youth, treatment services for at-risk and high-risk youth and/or services for youth in detention or out-of-home placement, and development or implementation of programs and services for children who are victims of sex trafficking. In addition to the TYRC, OJJDP funds the Alaska Native Youth Training and Technical Assistance Project to enhance the capacity of Tribes to address the specific needs and issues impacting Alaska Native youth, including drug and alcohol abuse, juvenile delinquency, and violence and victimization. To provide further support for Alaska Native Youth, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020, OJJDP made available \$14,300,000 for the American Indian and Alaska Native Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) Expansion program to improve the investigation of child abuse cases and treatment for children and their families in Tribal and Alaska Native communities.

OJJDP also funds two purpose areas under CTAS. Purpose Area 8—Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts Program supports Tribes in implementing Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts to respond to alcohol and substance use issues of juveniles and young adults under the age of 21, and Purpose Area 9—Tribal Youth Program supports Tribes in their efforts to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and strengthen a fair and beneficial juvenile justice system response for American Indian and Alaska Native youth.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), located within OJP, enhances the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and provides leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and

healing for all victims of crime. OVC administers grant and cooperative agreement programs to support the provision of trauma-informed, victim-centered services in communities across the U.S. under the Victims of Crime Act and through other sources of funding, totaling over \$2.15 billion in FY 2021. The largest Tribal program administered by OVC, the Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside (TVSSA) program (\$100.75M in FY 2021) is administered through a non-competitive, administrative formula to all federally recognized Tribes who choose to participate in the program. TVSSA funds may be used for activities including community needs assessment; strategic planning; victim service program development and implementation; victim service program expansion; community outreach and education; purchasing or procuring tangible items related to victim services; and other activities needed to address the needs of a wide variety of crime victims in Tribal communities.

OVC also manages other discretionary grant programs such as the Developing Future Victim Specialists in American Indian and Native Alaska Communities program; Project Beacon: Increasing Services for Urban American Indian and Alaska Native Victims of Sex Trafficking program; and the CTAS Purpose Area 6—Children’s Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities Program which provides funding, technical assistance, and training to help AI/AN communities develop, establish and operate programs designed to improve the investigation, prosecution, and handling of cases of criminal child abuse and neglect. Most of OVC’s programs, including the TVSSA program, are not funded by appropriations from Congress, but rather funded through the Crime Victims Fund by the fees and penalties collected by persons convicted of federal crimes.

The OVC collaborates with partners within DOJ through the Department’s CTAS and with external agency partners at BIA and HHS that work in the victim services space.

Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART)

SMART, located within OJP, administers the standards for the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Title I of the Adam Walsh Act, and cooperates with and provides technical assistance to states, the District of Columbia, Tribes, territories, and other public and private entities.

SMART administers grant programs relating to sex offender registration and community notification for the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act and other grant programs relating to sex offender management including providing training and technical assistance to Tribal registration programs. SMART also maintains the National Sex Offender Public Website (www.nsopw.gov) which provides information to the public on registered sex offenders, as well as the SORNA Exchange Portal, and facilitates information sharing between states, Tribes, and territories that are working to prevent sexual violence. SMART provides free tools to states, Tribes and territories that need assistance building public sex offender websites, including the Tribe and Territory Sex Offender Registry System. Funding is released annually for competitive solicitations to provide support with sex offender registration and notification responsibilities. All SORNA jurisdictions are eligible to apply.

Additionally, SMART provides funding for the Tribal Access Program for National Crime Information (TAP), which allows selected Tribes to serve and protect their nation’s citizens by ensuring the exchange of critical data across the Criminal Justice Information Services systems and other national crime information systems. DOJ launched TAP in August 2015, and it has expanded yearly to provide Tribes access to national crime information systems for federally authorized criminal and non-criminal purposes. TAP is an effort between SMART, COPS, OVC, OVW, and OTJ and the Office of the Chief Information Officer. There are currently over 108 Tribes with over 330 Tribal government agencies participating in TAP. DOJ provides training by the TAP Team to all TAP Tribes. This is provided during the installation of hardware and software, and throughout the lifecycle of TAP participation. Additional information about TAP can be found at the following website: <https://www.justice.gov/tribal/tribal-access-program-tap>.

SMART provides training and technical assistance to Tribes on all aspects of their sex offender management efforts. The SORNA enforcement efforts are coordinated with the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and BIA as necessary. SMART and BIA have a standing bi-monthly meeting to review all current SORNA Tribal issues where BIA has involvement.

U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)

USMS operates the Missing Child Unit (MCU). MCU-trained Deputy U.S. Marshals assist federal, state, Tribal, and local law enforcement, on request, in cases involving missing persons under the age of 18.

National Indian Country Training Initiative (NICTI)

The NICTI is responsible for planning, developing, and coordinating training in a broad range of matters relating to the administration of justice in IC. EOUSA launched the NICTI in July 2010 to ensure that Department personnel, as well as federal, state, and Tribal criminal justice, medical, and social welfare professionals, receive the training and support needed to address the challenges relevant to IC investigations and prosecutions. The majority of training addresses MMIP related issues, like domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and human trafficking.

The NICTI hosts residential training courses at the National Advocacy Center (NAC) in Columbia, South Carolina, with DOJ covering all travel related expenses. The NICTI also prepares and delivers webinars and authors and disseminates written educational materials. In addition, the NICTI Coordinator teaches at dozens of other training events every year sponsored by federal and state agencies and DOJ funded Tribal training and technical assistance providers.

While the NICTI is not a grant making office, students, including Tribal students attending training at the NAC have all their travel related expenses covered by DOJ. Additionally, training that the coordinator provides to Tribes, training and technical assistance providers, and state and federal agencies in the field is provided free of charge.

Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)

OVW provides leadership in developing the national capacity to reduce violence against women and administer justice for and strengthen services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. DOJ's annual Tribal Consultation on Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women is held pursuant to Public Law 109-162, Title IX, Section 903, as amended. This law requires the U.S. Attorney General to conduct an annual consultation with Tribal governments to address the federal administration of all Tribal funds and programs established under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 1994, and the reauthorizations in 2000, 2005, and 2013.

OVW manages and conducts this annual consultation, at which DOJ, DOI, and HHS solicit recommendations from the Tribes concerning the following items: 1) Administering Tribal funds and programs; 2) Enhancing the safety of Indian women from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, homicide and stalking; 3) Strengthening the federal response to such violent crimes; and, 4) Improving access to local, regional, state, and federal crime information databases and criminal justice information systems. DOJ collaborates with DOI and HHS on the annual VAWA Tribal consultation. The OVW Director also participated in the Task Force and is a member of the NIA Joint Commission.

OVW administers 21 grant programs designed to develop the nation's capacity to reduce domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by strengthening services to victims and holding offenders accountable for their actions. Tribal entities are generally eligible to apply for any OVW grant program where a comparable non-Tribal entity is eligible. Funding under OVW's grant programs is awarded to state and Tribal governments, courts, non-profit organizations, community-based organizations, secondary schools, institutions of higher education, and state and Tribal domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions.

Four programs are targeted to Native American populations and Tribes. These are the Tribal Governments, Tribal Sexual Assault Services, Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction, and Tribal Coalitions programs; in addition, a special initiative, the Tribal Special Assistant United States Attorney project, provides funding for Tribal prosecutors. These programs/projects are designed to enhance the ability of Tribes to respond to violent crimes against Indian women, enhance victim safety, build capacity, and develop education and prevention strategies. In addition, through targeted initiatives, OVW Tribal grantees receive training and technical assistance from a number of providers on topics in response to requests from Tribal leaders, including one with a special focus on sex trafficking in IC and Alaska. In addition to funding this targeted training and technical assistance, OVW's Tribal Affairs Division works closely with DOJ NICTI.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

COPS is the DOJ component responsible for advancing the practice of community policing by the nation's state, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement agencies through information and grant resources. COPS awards grants to hire community policing professionals, develop and test innovative policing strategies, and provide training and technical assistance to community members, government leaders, and all levels of law enforcement. Of the \$386 million appropriated to COPS in FY2021, \$29.5 is allocated to the Tribal Resources Grant Program, which is part of DOJ's Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS). COPS collaborates with other agencies on training and public safety issues. For example, COPS works with BIA OJS to vet COPS grant applicants and collaborates on training and technical assistance needs and strategies.

Under CTAS, the COPS Office offers funding through Purpose Area 1: Public Safety and Community Policing. Purpose Area 1 is designed to expand the implementation of community policing and meet the most serious needs of law enforcement in Tribal Nations through a broadened, comprehensive program. The funding can be used to hire or re-hire full-time career law enforcement officers and village public safety officers as well as procure basic equipment and training to assist in the initiation or enhancement of Tribal community policing efforts.

The COPS Training Portal exists to directly support training efforts by providing a no-cost means for entire law enforcement organizations, training academies, and individual officers to access high-quality and engaging materials and information to enhance the training already being conducted at the local level.

COPS offers technical assistance through the Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center (CRI-TAC). CRI-TAC provides critical and tailored technical assistance resources to state, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement agencies on a wide variety of topics. It features a "by the field, for the field" approach while delivering individualized technical assistance using leading experts in a range of public safety, crime reduction, and community policing topics. CRI-TAC is a public service and offered at no-cost to agencies.

c. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

The BIA-OJS Report Team coordinated with two DHS programs including the Blue Campaign and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC).

Blue Campaign

DHS launched the Blue Campaign, a national campaign to raise awareness and educate the public, law enforcement, and industry partners on how to recognize indicators of human trafficking. This is accomplished by leveraging public and private partnerships to maximize efforts to address and combat human trafficking. The Blue Campaign's operational budget is dedicated to awareness materials, outreach, and training.

The Blue Campaign provides a guide for adults who work with or care for youth on how to talk about human trafficking and how to incorporate that information into activities and lessons plans for classroom settings, camps, sports programs, and mentorship programs. The Blue Campaign also created a series of posters to raise awareness of human trafficking among Native communities. The posters are informed by Native survivors of human trafficking and the series uses culturally relevant images and messages to reach Native communities in schools, community centers, and offices. The posters can be used by Tribal communities in coordination with the Blue Campaign to co-brand the posters. In 2018, the Blue Campaign produced a webinar focused on how human trafficking uniquely impacts Native Americans and how individuals can better recognize and respond to Native American victims of human trafficking. Most recently, the Blue Campaign has been piloting an advertising campaign to specifically reach Native American youth with information on human trafficking. The Blue Campaign is part of the following existing collaboration efforts: Center for Native American Youth; HHS - Administration for Children and Families; National Indian Gaming Association ; New Mexico Dream Center; Office of Intergovernmental Affairs; the Life Link; and U.S. Customs and Border Protection. The DHS Blue Campaign has the following resource links:

Native Communities Awareness Poster Series: <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/native-communities-awareness-poster-series>

Blue Campaign PSA Videos: <https://www.dhs.gov/medialibrary/collections/23697>

Human Trafficking and Native Communities: <https://www.dhs.gov/medialibrary/assets/videos/21832>
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC)

FLETC delivers Human Trafficking Awareness Training (HTAT) to federal, state, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement. This introductory course aids in equipping frontline law enforcement with the knowledge they need to recognize and properly respond to potential human trafficking situations. HTAT includes a facilitated panel of regional federal, state, and local human trafficking subject matter experts, including subject matter experts from Homeland Security Investigations, the U.S. Attorney's Office, FBI, Human Trafficking Task Forces, state and local prosecutors, and victim services non-governmental organizations. The goal is to introduce students to resources they can depend on to assist with suspected human trafficking cases they may encounter. FLETC completed development of its online version of the HTAT in May 2020, allowing for virtual delivery.

In developing training for a specific community, FLETC instructors utilize a multi-disciplinary approach that involves collaborating with local experts to include Tribal police and Tribal victim services. Their approach includes focusing on local resources and conducting an assessment to tailor their curriculum to an intended audience. For example, if local officials are concerned about the potential for human trafficking at places like casinos, FLETC has the capability to develop targeted instructional videos for casino employees and hospitality industry workers in coordination with the Blue Campaign. FLETC has developed training videos that include survivors of human trafficking sharing information about their experiences. FLETC also provides this type of training to universities, student unions, and health care providers. Additional information about the FLETC Human Trafficking Awareness Training can be accessed at the following link: <https://www.fletc.gov/training-program/human-trafficking-awareness-training>.

d. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

HHS has three agencies, the Indian Health Service (IHS), the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), and the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), with which the BIA-OJS Report Team coordinates with
Indian Health Service (IHS)

IHS is responsible for providing federal health services to AI/AN. The IHS is the principal federal health care provider and health advocate for Indian people, and its goal is to raise their health status to the highest possible level. The IHS provides a comprehensive health service delivery system for AI/AN. IHS awards grants and other federal program awards to IHS, Tribal, and Urban Indian health care centers that focus on underlying health issues that may impact MMIP such as domestic violence, alcohol and substance abuse, and suicide. The agency partners with Tribal and urban Indian health facilities to provide care and treatment to victims of violence, forensic health exams, and behavioral health support of victims and families. Medical forensic exam training is provided free of charge to health professionals working within Tribal communities. For additional information about IHS' Tribal Forensic Health Care, please see the following website: (<https://www.ihs.gov/forensichealthcare/programs>). For the Indian Health Service Tele-Education, please see the following website: (<https://www.ihs.gov/teleeducation/>). IHS provides funding for projects through grant awards, federal program awards and contracts. Grants include the Domestic Violence Prevention Program (DVPP) – \$11.2 million; Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention – \$27.7 million; Community Opioid Intervention Pilot Project – \$16.2 million; and Contracts: International Association of Forensic Nurses training – \$650,000 annual.

IHS prevention efforts including the following: 1) DVPP - Community advocacy and education; 2) Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention Program; Opioid Use Prevention Programs; 3) Primary Health care screening for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and lethality assessment; 5) DVPP - Forensic Health Care Forensic exams increase perpetrator accountability and health provider ability to recognize and treat IPV and human trafficking; and 6) IHS Tele-Education: Supports behavioral health and general provider education to enhance recognition and improve access to treatment.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) leads public health efforts to advance the behavioral health of the nation. The Office of Tribal Affairs and Policy serves as the primary point of contact for Tribal governments, Tribal organizations, federal departments and agencies, and other governments and agencies on behavioral health issues facing AI/AN in the United States. SAMHSA funds three Tribal-only grant programs for behavioral health: Native Connections, which seeks to reduce substance abuse and suicidal behavior; Circles of Care, which develops local capacity in Tribal communities for children with mental health needs; and Tribal Opioid Response grants to address the opioid crisis in Tribal communities. SAMHSA also has several discretionary grant programs for which there are Tribal set-asides and for which Tribes and Tribal organizations are eligible applicants. SAMHSA leads the Tribal Law and Order Act behavioral health efforts, engaging in active collaboration with HHS, DOJ, and DOI to implement a coordinated, long-term approach focusing on justice, safety, education, youth, substance abuse prevention, and treatment issues related to IC. SAMHSA also collaborated with Tribal leaders, IHS, and the National Indian Health Board to develop the National Tribal Behavioral Health Agenda, a blueprint for collaborative action by Tribes, federal partners, states, and other stakeholders. SAMHSA's Tribal Training and Technical Assistance Center and the National American Indian and Alaska Native Technology Transfer Centers for addiction, prevention, and mental health provide training and technical assistance specific to those working with Tribes and Tribal citizens in the behavioral health arena.

The Administration for Children and Families (ACF)

The ACF funds a number of program offices and initiatives addressing MMIP and human trafficking.

Administration for Native Americans (ANA)

ANA promotes self-sufficiency for Native Americans by providing training and technical assistance to eligible Tribes and Native organizations and discretionary grant funding for community-based projects. The ANA awards grants to federally and state-recognized Tribes and community-based organizations serving Indigenous populations including those in the Hawaii and Pacific jurisdictions. The ANA

understands that enculturation is a powerful protective factor against violence. In addition, the ANA's social and economic development grants can directly fund community-driven violence prevention efforts and some funding opportunity announcements include bonus points for projects that specifically address MMIP.

The ANA is aligned with MMIP prevention efforts via engagement and leadership on ACF's Framework for Missing and Murdered Native Americans. ANA staff lead the organizing teams for ACF's framework, including the partnerships, data, strategic actions, and communications teams. This framework seeks to align all ACF program offices' work on MMIP prevention and response. In addition, ANA staff are actively engaged in cross-government coordination on MMIP, via participation in the Task Force. The ANA's commissioner is named in the Executive Order 13898 as a member of the Task Force and initially was the only HHS representative. ANA employees were actively involved in several of the Task Force workgroups, including the executive, education/outreach, best practices, data, and prevention work groups.

Office on Human Trafficking in Persons (OTIP)

The ACF's OTIP combats human trafficking by supporting and leading systems that prevent trafficking through public awareness and protects victims through identification and assistance, helping them rebuild their lives and become self-sufficient. OTIP funds the National Human Trafficking Hotline for witnesses and individuals experiencing human trafficking to report tips and receive help. Through the Human Trafficking Youth Prevention Education Demonstration Program, OTIP provides funding to local educational agencies for the development and implementation of training and educational programs to prevent human trafficking.

The OTIP also funds the Demonstration Grants to Strengthen the Response to Victims of Human Trafficking in Native Communities Program. This program provides funding to organizations to help them build capacity, conduct outreach, and deliver services to AI/AN, Native Hawaiians, and/or Pacific Islanders who have experienced human trafficking. Finally, OTIP funds the National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center (NHTTAC) to strengthen the public health response to human trafficking by supporting professionals, organizations, communities, and local, Tribal, and state-level governments. NHTTAC provides specialized technical assistance, professional development opportunities for individuals with lived experience, and accredited trainings through the SOAR (Stop, Observe, Ask, Respond) to Health Wellness Program. In particular, the SOAR program provides culturally relevant training designed to equip professionals serving Indigenous populations with an understanding of how human trafficking and the MMIP crisis affects Native communities.

Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB)

The ACF's FYSB provides training and technical assistance to Tribes and Tribal organizations to enhance shelter and support services for AI/AN victims and survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, and family violence. The FYSB, through the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) Program, provides funding for several special issue resource centers, including the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center (NIWRC) and the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center. The NIWRC promotes robust individual, organizational, and community engagement in the prevention of domestic violence by acknowledging Native lifeways and developing culturally relevant training and technical assistance to Tribes. In May 2021, the NIWRC launched the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls Public Awareness Campaign. During the month of May, the NIWRC coordinated with other MMIP groups and federal agencies to develop more effective strategies to prevent violence in Tribal communities.

In FY 2021, the FVPSA Program received \$182.5 million and, per statute, at least 10 percent of the appropriations go to Tribes. FVPSA's total allocation for all formula and discretionary Tribal grants was \$28.7 million in FY 2021. Using this 10 percent of its appropriations, the FVPSA Program funds 252 Tribes to provide shelter and supportive services to victims of domestic violence in Tribal communities. These

252 Tribes were awarded \$23.4 million in formula grants in FY 2021. Tribes can use funds to prevent future incidents of domestic violence and intervene in current domestic violence situations. Tribes can also use funds to raise awareness and educate Tribal communities on domestic violence prevention and intervention. Core components of Tribal programs that promote protective factors that mitigate the issue of MMIP include: 1) Safety planning as a component of prevention work in that it helps educate victims of domestic violence of the most dangerous time for them (which is when attempting to leave) and when the abuser may become more violent even to the point of lethality; and 2) Engaging in discussions about the importance of violence prevention to stem the epidemic of MMIW.

Through grant funding, the FVPSA Program also supports the StrongHearts Native Helpline, a project of the FVPSA National Domestic Violence Hotline. The StrongHearts Native Helpline is a 24/7, safe, confidential, and anonymous domestic, dating, and sexual violence helpline offering culturally relevant and appropriate support and advocacy to American Indians and Alaska Natives. With the support of the National Domestic Violence Helpline, StrongHearts has become an independent 501(c)(3) organization. The StrongHearts Native Helpline maintains an active social media presence and actively promotes MMIP awareness through public engagement campaigns.

Office of Early Childhood Development (ECD)

The ACF ECD manages the Tribal Maternal Infant & Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (Tribal MIECHV), a culturally relevant, voluntary, evidence-based program designed to develop and strengthen Tribal capacity to support and promote the health and wellbeing of AI/AN families. Through home visiting programs, expectant parents and the parents of young children are matched with a designated support person, who is typically a trained nurse, social worker, early childhood specialist, or community paraprofessional. Studies have shown that high-quality home visiting programs can improve a wide range of child and family outcomes and prevent negative outcomes related to MMIP, especially among high-risk families. These outcomes include child cognitive outcomes, more efficient family use of health services, positive change in parenting attitudes and behaviors, reduced intimate partner violence, and reduced child maltreatment and abuse. Home visiting can also improve parent education and employment outcomes and increase family economic self-sufficiency. The Tribal MIECHV program also supports and strengthens coordination between programs that service AI/AN children and their families. Currently, there are 23 Tribes, Tribal organizations, and urban Indian organizations with Tribal MIECHV programs, funded at an annual level of \$12 million.

Children's Bureau (CB)

The ACF CB provides funding and works with Tribes to improve the lives of children and families in their communities and promote safe, stable, and thriving families. The CB has various funding streams, including formula grants on an annual funding cycle and competitive grants on five-year funding cycles. Approximately 180 Tribes participate in one or more grant programs. The Children's Bureau Capacity Building Collaborative is accessible to jurisdictions receiving funding under Title IV-B or IV-E of the Social Security Act and delivers a range of services to grantees. It is composed of three integrated centers serving Tribes, states, territories, and courts. The structure is designed to help jurisdictions build capacities to improve service delivery. The CB supports programs that span the continuum from primary to tertiary prevention in terms of child maltreatment. This includes implementation of programs targeted toward prevention such as the Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention programs and the Family First Prevention Services Act. A high-level overview of some of the recent work on prevention can be found here: <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/preventing/>. They support training specifically tailored by and for Tribes and offer materials on Tribal child welfare and ICWA.

Office of Child Support Enforcement (OCSE)

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The ACF OCSE provides technical assistance to Tribes and Tribal organizations in support of Tribal child support programs. OSCE also provides domestic violence technical assistance, training resources, and comprehensive training to child support staff upon request. OSCE works closely with FVPSA, Tribal domestic violence coalitions, and Tribal domestic violence service providers.

Office of Child Care (OCC)

The ACF OCC supports low-income working families by providing access to affordable, high-quality early care and afterschool programs through the administration of the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). In FY 2021, the CCDF made \$9.5 billion in regular funds and \$49 billion in supplemental funds available to states, territories, and Tribes. The Tribal CCDF program awarded \$396.2 million in regular funds and \$1.485 billion in supplemental funds to 265 Tribes and Tribal organizations in FY 2021. OCC supports grantees through their training and technical assistance network, which offers information on CCDF tools, training, and other support mechanisms.

Appendix C –Acronyms

Acronyms	Meaning
ACA	American Correctional Association
ACE	Adverse Childhood Experiences
ACF	Administration for Children and Families
AI/AN	American Indian/Alaska Native
AIHC	Anadarko Indian Health Center
AJA	American Jail Association
AMBER	America’s Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response Alerts
ANA	Administration for Native Americans
ANWRC	Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center
ASIA	Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs
ATC	Advanced Training Center
ATCEV	Alliance of Tribal Coalitions to End Violence
AUSA	Assistant United States Attorneys
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BIE	Bureau of Indian Education
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance
CB	Children’s Bureau
CCDF	Child Care and Development Fund
CCHT	DHS Center for Countering Human Trafficking
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CJIC	Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country
CJIS	Criminal Justice Information Services
CODIS	Combined DNA Index System
COPS	Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
CRI-TAC	Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center
CSKT	Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation
CTAS	Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation
DAG	Deputy Attorney General
DDE	Division of Drug Enforcement
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DVPP	Domestic Violence Prevention Program
ECD	Office of Early Childhood Development
EGP	Prevention Efforts, Grants, and Programs
EO	Executive Order
EOUSA	Executive Office for United States Attorneys
FFPSA	Family First Prevention Services Act
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation

Acronyms	Meaning
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
FLETC	DHS Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FVPSA	Family Violence Prevention and Services Act
FY	Fiscal Year
FYSB	Family and Youth Services Bureau
GAIN	Global Appraisal of Individualized Need
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HSI	DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement Homeland Security Investigations
HTAT	FLETC Human Trafficking Awareness Training
HUD	Department of the Housing Urban Development
IACP	International Association of Chiefs of Police
IAFN	International Association of Forensic Nurses
IC	Indian Country
ICCP	Indian Country Corrections Program
ICRRI	Indian Country Recidivism Reduction Initiative
ICSJU	FBI Violent Crimes Section, Indian Country Special Jurisdiction Unit
ICWA	Indian Child Welfare Act
IHS	Indian Health Services
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
I/T/U	Indian Health Service, Tribal, and Urban Indian health care centers
IPA	U.S. Indian Police Academy
JMD	Justice Management Division
MHT	Missoula Human Trafficking Task Force
MIECHV	Tribal Maternal Infant & Early Childhood Home Visiting Program
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MMIP	Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons
MMIW	Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women
MMU	Missing and Murdered Unit
NamUs	National Missing and Unidentified Persons System
NAC	National Advocacy Center
NIGC	National Indian Gaming Association
NIBRS	National Incident-Based Reporting System
NIWRC	National Indigenous Women's Resource Center
NCIC	National Crime Information
NCS-X	National Crime Statistics Exchange
NDIS	National DNA Index System
NHTTAC	National Human Trafficking Training and Technical Assistance Center
NIA	Not Invisible Act of 2019
NIAC	Not Invisible Act Coordination
NIAICC	Not Invisible Act Interagency Coordination Committee
NIC	National Institute of Corrections
NICTI	National Indian Country Training Initiative
NCAI	National Congress of American Indians

Acronyms	Meaning
NCJFCJ	National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
NNCTC	National Native Children's Trauma Center
NTTAC	National Training and Technical Assistance Center
NPS	National Park Service
OAAG	Office of the Assistant Attorney General
OCC	Office of Child Care
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information
OCSE	Office of Child Support Enforcement
OIS	Office of Indian Services
OLES	Office of Law Enforcement and Security
OLES VAP	Office of Law Enforcement and Security Victim Assistance Program
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
OJS	Office of Justice Services
OKCIC	Oklahoma City Indian Clinic
ONAP	HUD Office of Native American Programs
OPM	Office of Personnel Management
OTIP	Office on Human Trafficking in Persons
OTJ	Office of Tribal Justice
OVC	Office for Victims of Crime
OVW	Office on Violence Against Women
P.L.	Public Law
POC	Point of contact
PSOB	Public Safety Officers Benefits
RPSs	NamUs Regional Program Specialists
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
SANE	Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners
SLEC	Special Law Enforcement Commission
SMART	Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking
SAUSA	Tribal Special Assistant United States Attorney Project
SORNA	Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act
SRO	BIE School Resource Officers
STAC	HHS Secretary Tribal Advisory Committee
TAP	Tribal Access Program for National Crime Information
Task Force	Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American Indian and Alaska Native
TCRP	Tribal Community Response Plan
TIBC	DOI Tribal Interior Budget Council
TJS	Tribal Justice Services
TNLC	DOJ Tribal Nations Leadership Council
TLOA	Tribal Law and Order Act
TVSSA	Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside
UUIC	United Urban Indian Council
USAO	United States Attorney's Offices

Acronyms	Meaning
USMS	U.S. Marshals Service
VAP	BIA OJS Victim Assistance Program
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act
VNS	Victim Notification System
VOCA	Victims of Crime Act
VSD	Federal Bureau Investigation Victim Services Division