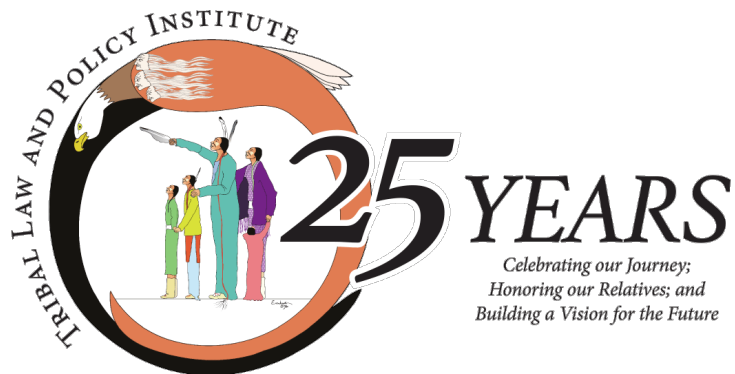


Nature of the Problem of Domestic Violence in Tribal Communities in CA

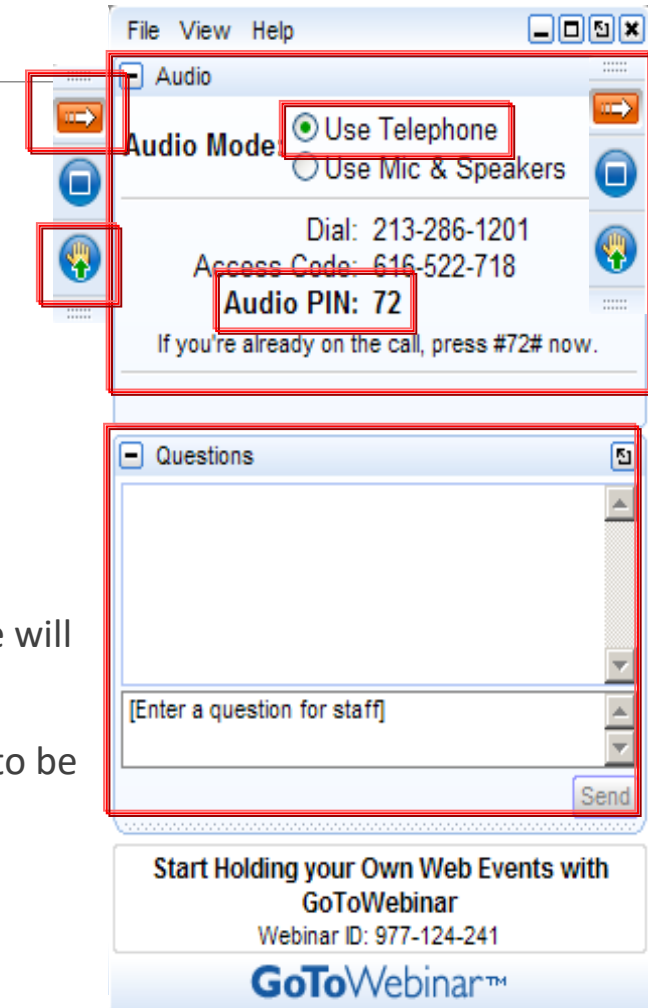


BONNIE CLAIRMONT
VICTIM ADVOCACY SPECIALIST
TRIBAL LAW & POLICY INSTITUTE

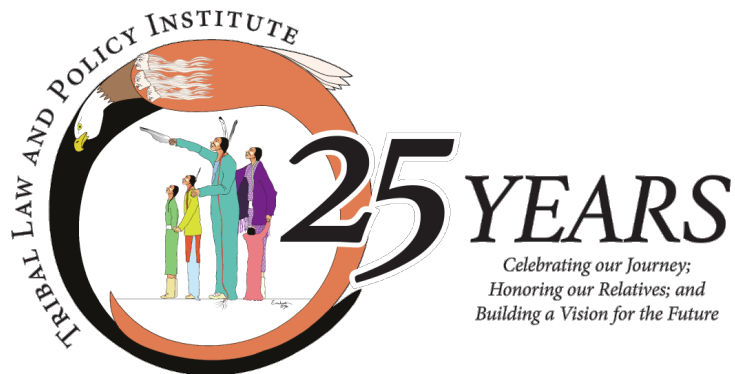
Before we begin...

Here are some friendly housekeeping reminders:

1. Your control panel will appear on your user screen.
2. To minimize the control panel, use the orange arrow at the top left panel.
3. All attendees will be muted during the presentation.
4. Once you call into the meeting call line, enter your Audio PIN shown on your control panel.
 - i. In Audio: you can view, select, and test your audio.
5. Use the questions box on your panel to submit questions and responses via text. We will save all questions until the end during the Q&A portion.
6. During the Q&A portion, please 'raise' your hand by clicking the hand icon to signal to be unmuted. The Q&A portion will not be included in the recorded webinar.
7. Everyone will receive an email with a link to a survey about today's session. Your feedback is greatly appreciated!
8. A recording of the webinar will be made available after the presentation.



Nature of the Problem of Domestic Violence in Tribal Communities in CA



BONNIE CLAIRMONT
VICTIM ADVOCACY SPECIALIST
TRIBAL LAW & POLICY INSTITUTE

Overview

- Overview of crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and sex trafficking in Indian county
- Discuss intersection of crimes.
- Victim impact and needs
- Importance of working collaboratively across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Challenges of prosecuting crimes.

Precolonization

- Strong traditional customs, values and traditions where women viewed as sacred.
- Tribal nations had system in place to address any acts of violence.
- Such acts of violence addressed swiftly and appropriately.
- Violence of any type, especially against women and children, was intolerable.
- There were no words for rape in tribal languages.
- Children were seen as a gift from the Creator.
- Mother-child bond was sacred and was protected.
- Violence, as with any trauma experienced by tribal nation, was addressed collectively and in a coordinated community manner.

What is Domestic Violence?

- Important to review both state and tribal definitions of this crime.

Advocates working definition:

Domestic violence occurs when an **abusive partner** uses a **repetitive pattern** of behaviors to maintain **power** over another person and **control** their actions.

Resource: <http://strongheartednativewomen.org/domestic-violence/>

What is Sexual Assault and Stalking?

- Important to review both state and tribal definitions of this crime.

Sexual assault (also known as sexual battery) The term sexual assault refers to sexual contact or behavior that occurs without explicit consent of the victim. Some forms of sexual assault include:

- Attempted rape
- Fondling or unwanted sexual touching
- Forcing a victim to perform sexual acts, such as oral sex or penetrating the perpetrator's body
- Penetration of the victim's body, also known as rape

Resource:
<http://strongheartednativewomen.org/domestic-violence/>

Stalking is a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to feel fear. No single legal definition exists: stalking varies widely in statute definition, scope, crime classification, and associated penalties.

Resource:
<https://www.stalkingawareness.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Advocate-Guide.pdf>

What is Sex Trafficking?

- Important to review both state and tribal definitions of this crime.

Advocates working definition:

Sex trafficking is the sexual exploitation of another person for personal/commercial gain, often referred to as “modern day slavery.” This crime usually includes the trafficker exercising power and control over the victim. Victims may not be free to come and go as they choose. “Force, fraud, or coercion” needs to be proven if the victim is over 18 years of age.

How serious is the problem of sex trafficking in CA?

California is one of the largest sites of human trafficking in the United States. In 2018, 1,656 cases of human trafficking were reported in California. Of those cases, 1,226 were sex trafficking cases.

Source: <https://humantraffickinghotline.org/state/California>

Sex trafficking Data in Tribal Communities is sparse – lack of centralized database – recent work being done to gather this data

Sex Trafficking Risk Factors

According to the United States Department of Justice, “[m]any have pointed to the overrepresentation of Native women in prostitution and the risk factors for trafficking that Native women and youth face, including prior sexual victimization, poverty, and homelessness, as indicators the problem is significant.”

Source: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/998081/download>

Why are these crimes so high in tribal communities?



Contemporary Issues and Historic Trauma

- Diminishment in the status of women
- Destruction and disease
- Boarding Schools
- Learned violence
- Limited jurisdiction

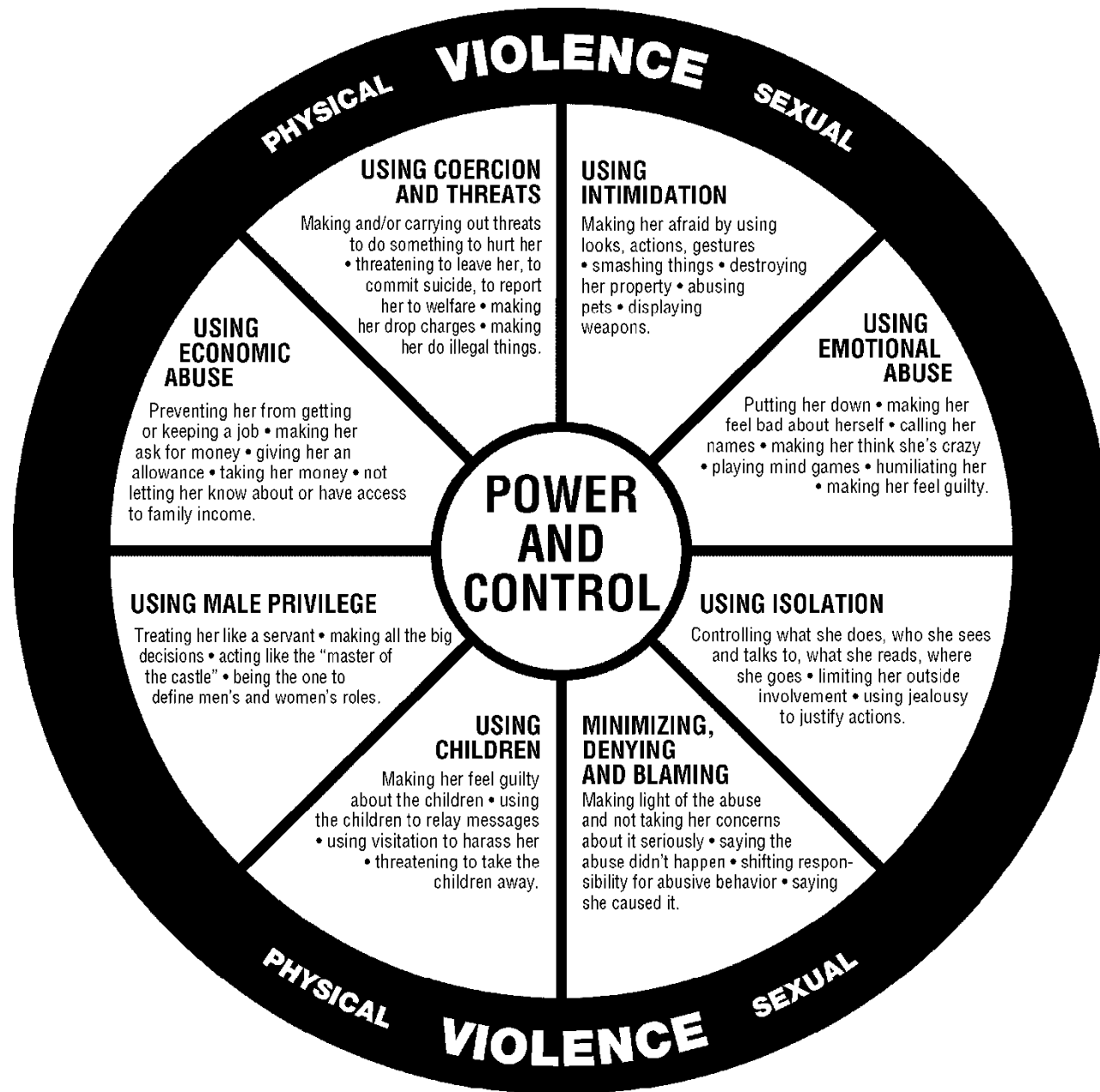
Domestic Violence is Dangerous for AI/AN Victims

- 56.1% of American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) women have experienced sexual violence; 66.4 percent have experienced psychological aggression by an intimate partner; and 55.5 % have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner.
- AI/AN women suffer domestic violence and physical assaults at rates higher than any other ethnicity.
- An estimated 24.5% of American Indian/Alaska Native women experienced stalking during their lifetimes.
- According to the US Department of Justice, in at least 86 per cent of reported cases of rape or sexual assault against American Indian and Alaska Native women, survivors report that the perpetrators are non-Native men.

Sources: Futures without Violence “[The Facts on Violence Against American Indian/Alaska Native Women](#)”; [National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey](#), 2011; [Maze of Injustice](#), 2007.

Important to focus on the other part of the question “Why do batterers batter and how do we hold them accountable?”





<https://www.theduluthmodel.org/wheels/>

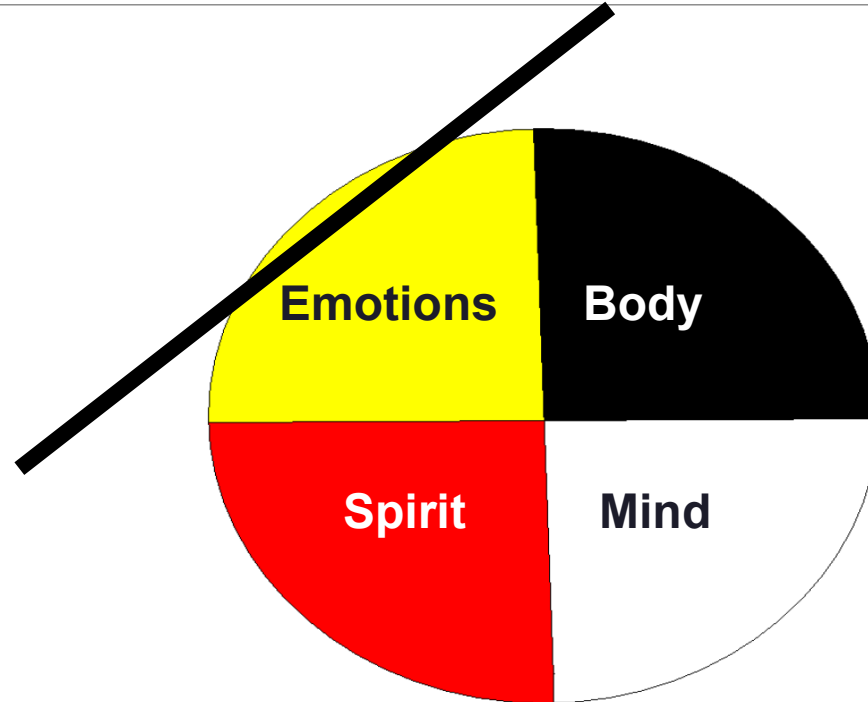
Don't Be Fooled By Common Domestic Violence Myths

- Victims cause or provoke the violence. Some women deserve to be hit.
- Battering and batterer behavior minimized or tolerated.
- Men are abused as often as women.
- Victims are often questioned why they don't just leave the relationship.
- Alcohol, drug abuse, stress, and mental illness cause domestic violence.
- Domestic violence is a personal problem between a husband and a wife.
- Victim will get custody.

Trauma Impact on Victims

- Whole person impact
- Physical injuries, some untreated
- Difficulty concentrating
- Sleep deprived
- Partial amnesia
- Feeling lonely and isolated
- Economic hurdles; trafficker/batterer controls finances
- Fears
- Fear of losing his/her children
- Loss of faith, helplessness
- Eating disorders
- Over-reaction to cues of danger
- Anxiety
- Depression/drug addiction/suicidal
- Anger
- May make frequent visits to the Emergency Room
- Sexually Transmitted Infections

Whole Person Impact



Violation 

Effects That Domestic Violence May Have on AI/AN Children

National studies show that 49 to 70% of men who batter their companion also abuse their children.

Children who have been exposed to intimate partner violence in their families also are at high risk for severe and potentially lifelong problems with physical health, mental health, school and peer relationships, and disruptive behavior.

Children who witness or live with intimate partner violence are often burdened by a sense of loss or by profound guilt because they believe that they should have somehow intervened or prevented the violence—or, tragically, that they actually caused the violence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, American Indians and Crime, 1992–2002, vi, available at: <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/aic02.pdf>.

Effects That Domestic Violence May Have on AI/AN Children

- Every single day, a majority of AI/AN children are exposed to violence within the walls of their own homes.
- ¼ of Native Children Live in Poverty.
- Graduation rates are 17% lower than the national average.
- Twice as likely than any other demographic to die before the age of 24.
- 2.3% higher rate of exposure to trauma.
- Experience 2 times the rate of abuse and neglect.
- Violence, including intentional injuries homicide and suicide, account for 75% of the deaths of AI/AN youth age 12-20.

Resource: [Attorney General's Advisory Committee on American Indian/Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence: Ending Violence So Children Can Thrive \(2014\)](#)

**Why do women stay
vs.
why do batterers batter?**

Why the Victim May Return to the Perpetrator or Refuse to Leave the Relationship

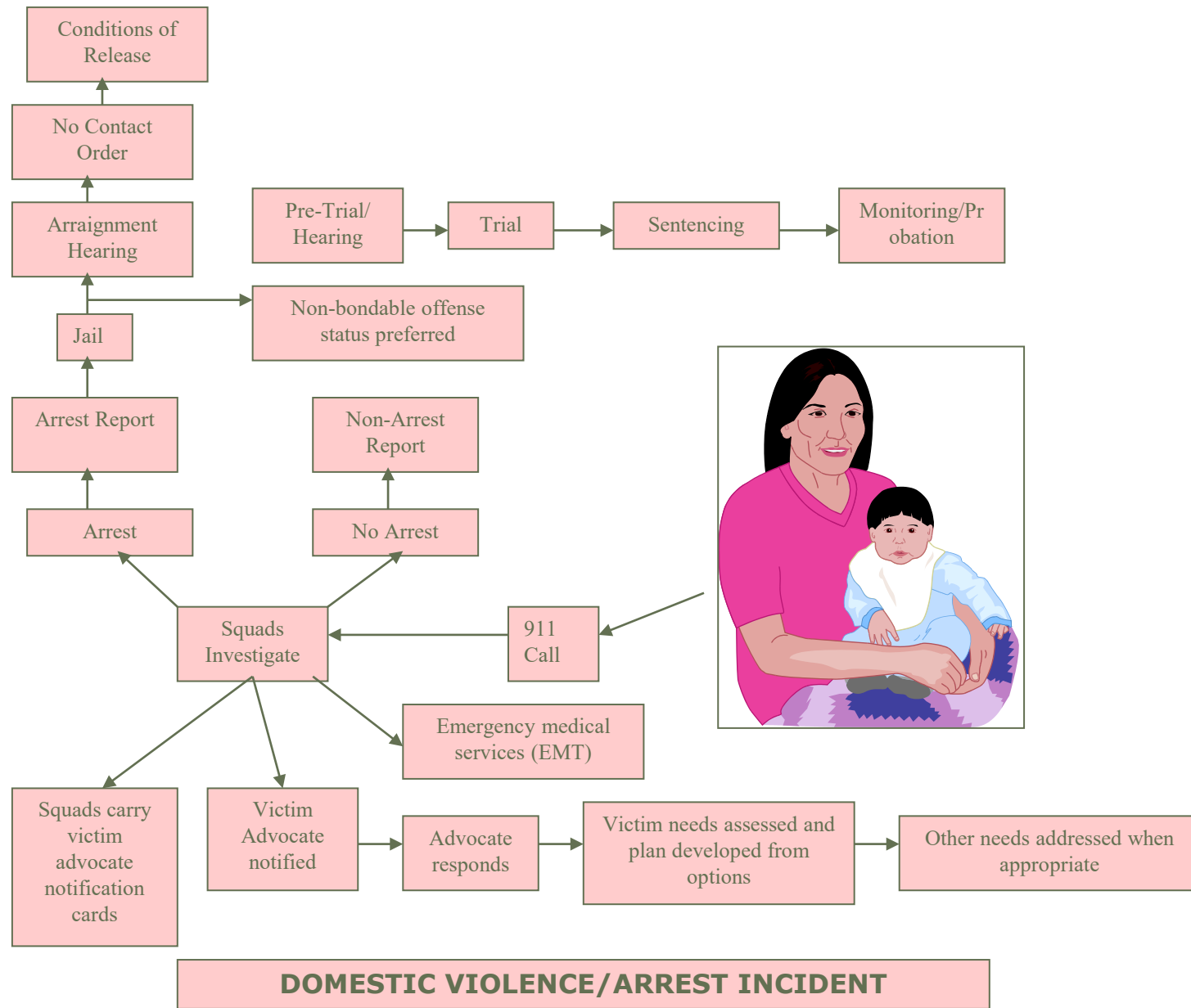
- Holding the family together- may be a cultural norm
- Love
- Feels he/she is to blame, feel shame especially for sex trafficking victims – fear being ostracized
- Low self-esteem
- Feels he/she is the only one who can save the perpetrator
- Finances
- Fear of losing the children
- May have cultural values that discourage disclosure of the domestic violence
- May have cultural restrictions on disclosures of sexual abuse

Mapping the Domestic Violence Response*

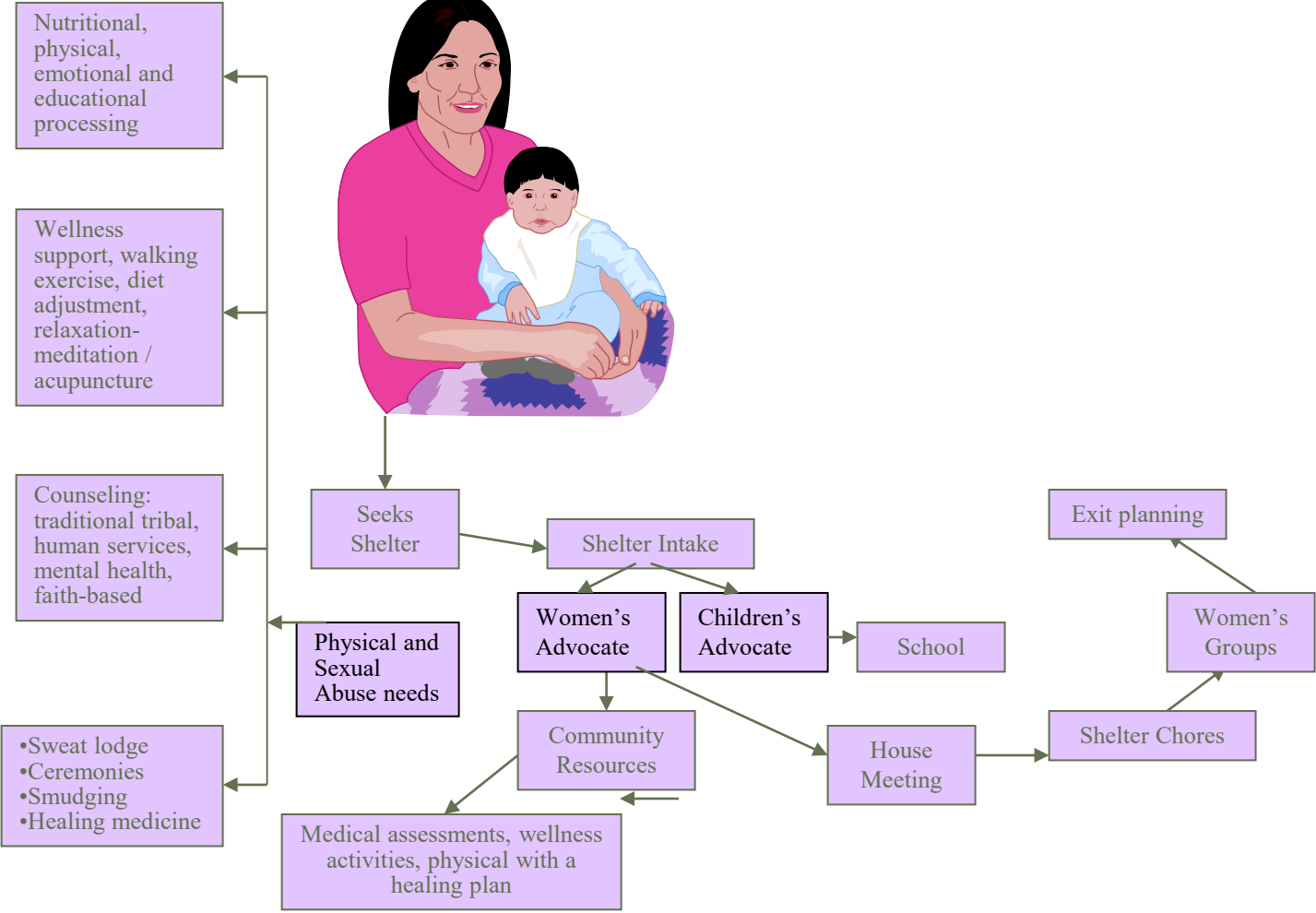


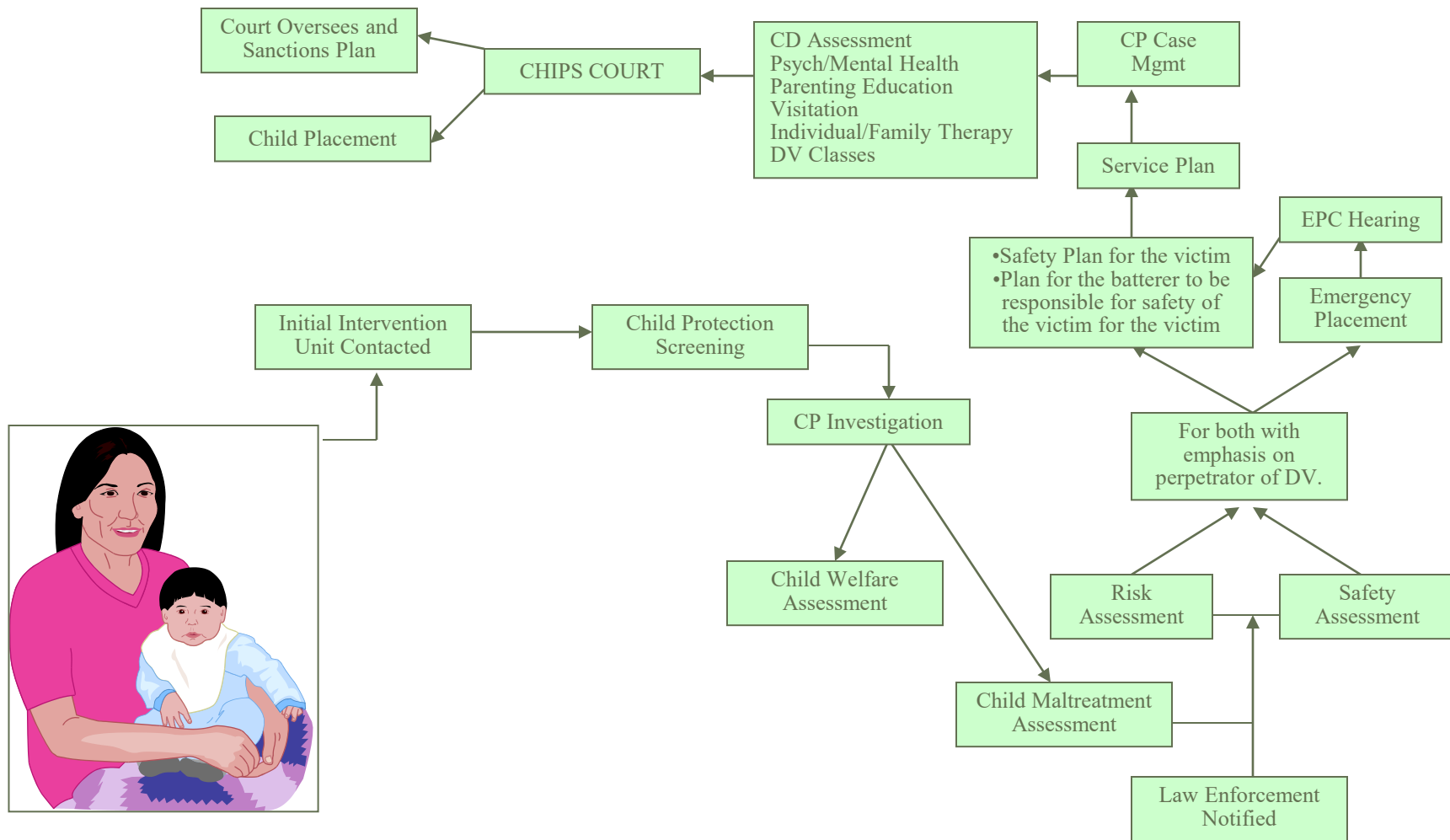
Women bring complex and immediate needs for safety

We need to work to enhance the safety of battered women while recognizing how multiple systems play a role in her life...



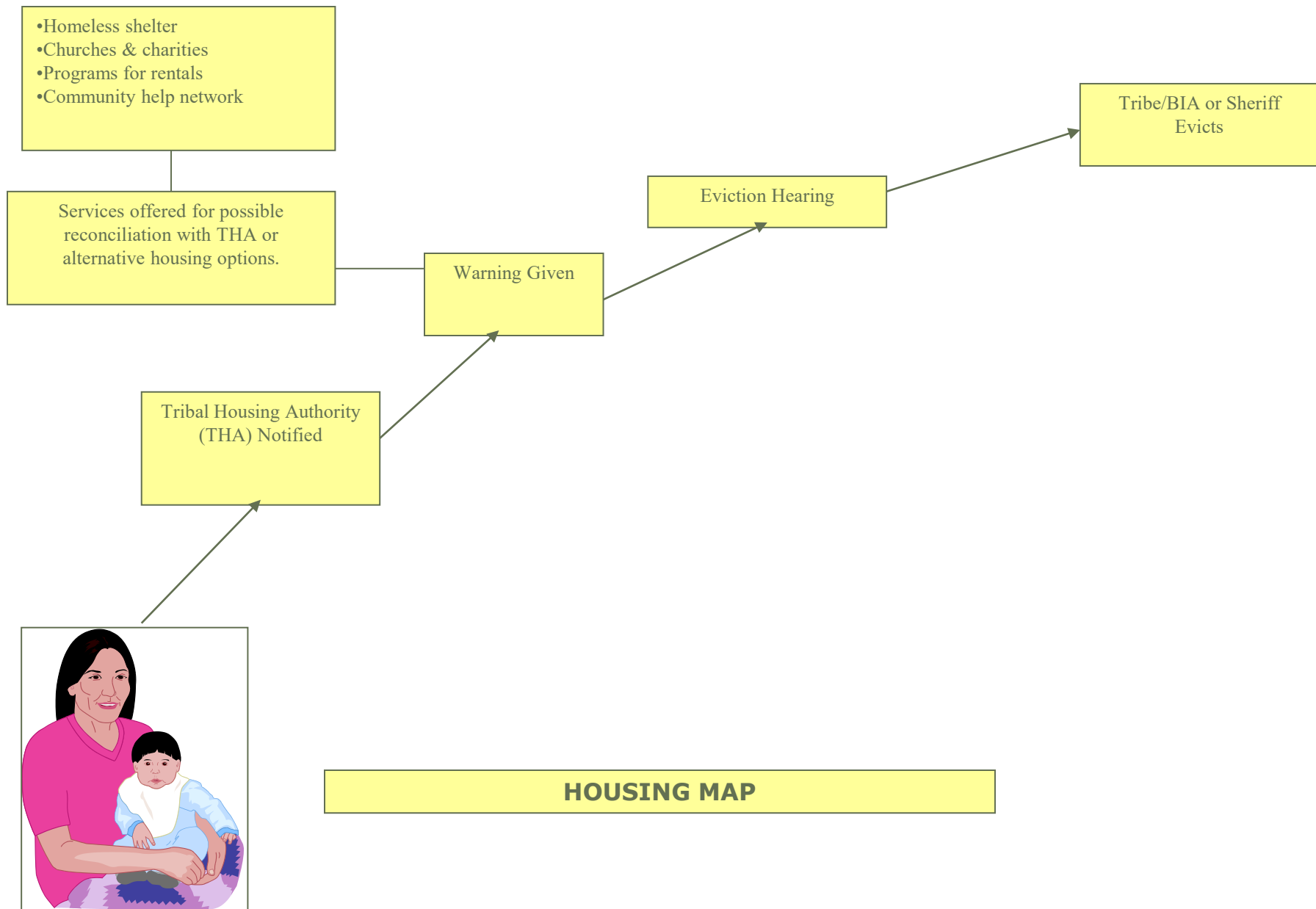
SHELTER MAP





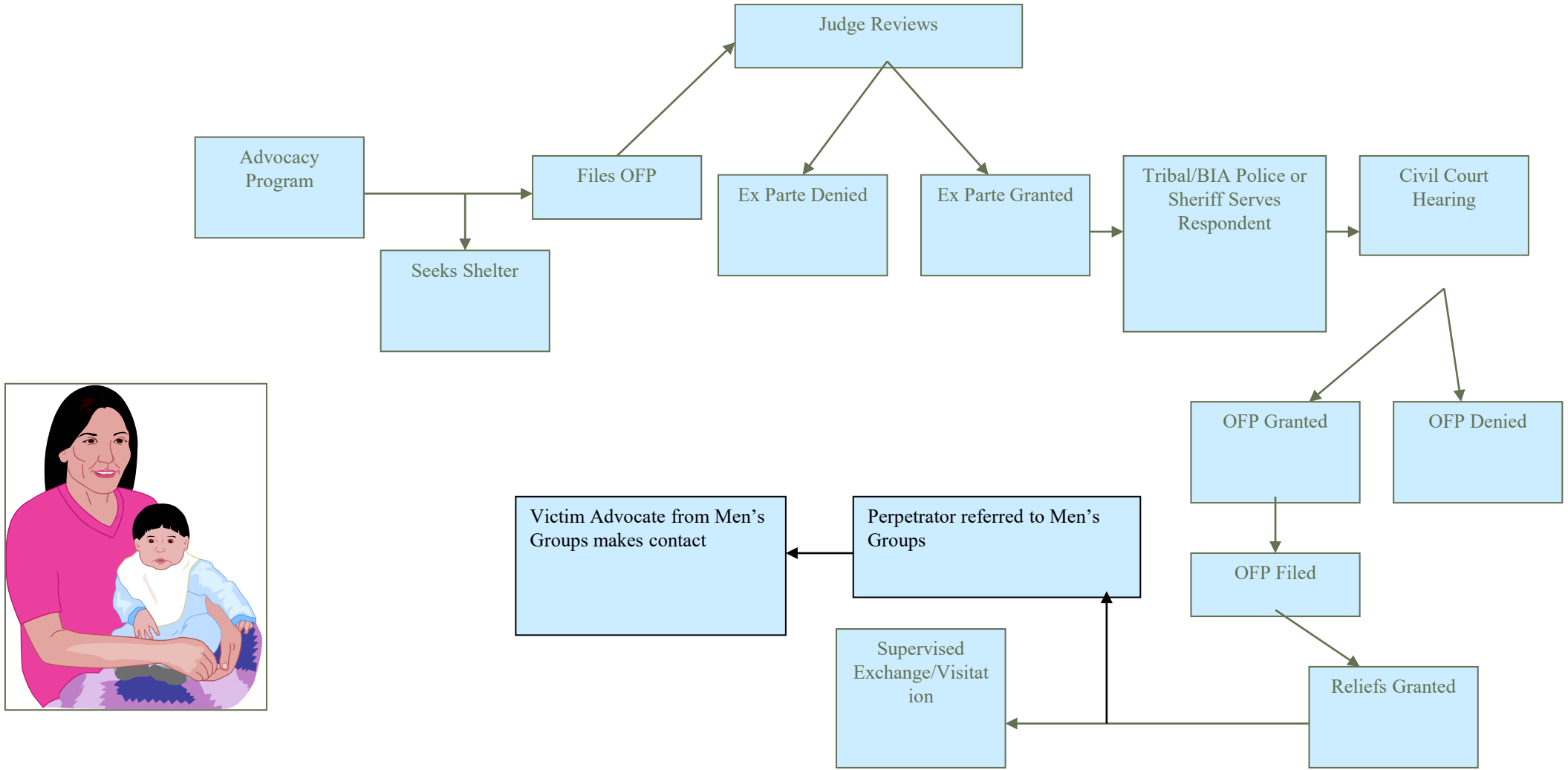
CHILD PROTECTION MAP

* Slides created by Praxis International , St. Paul MN

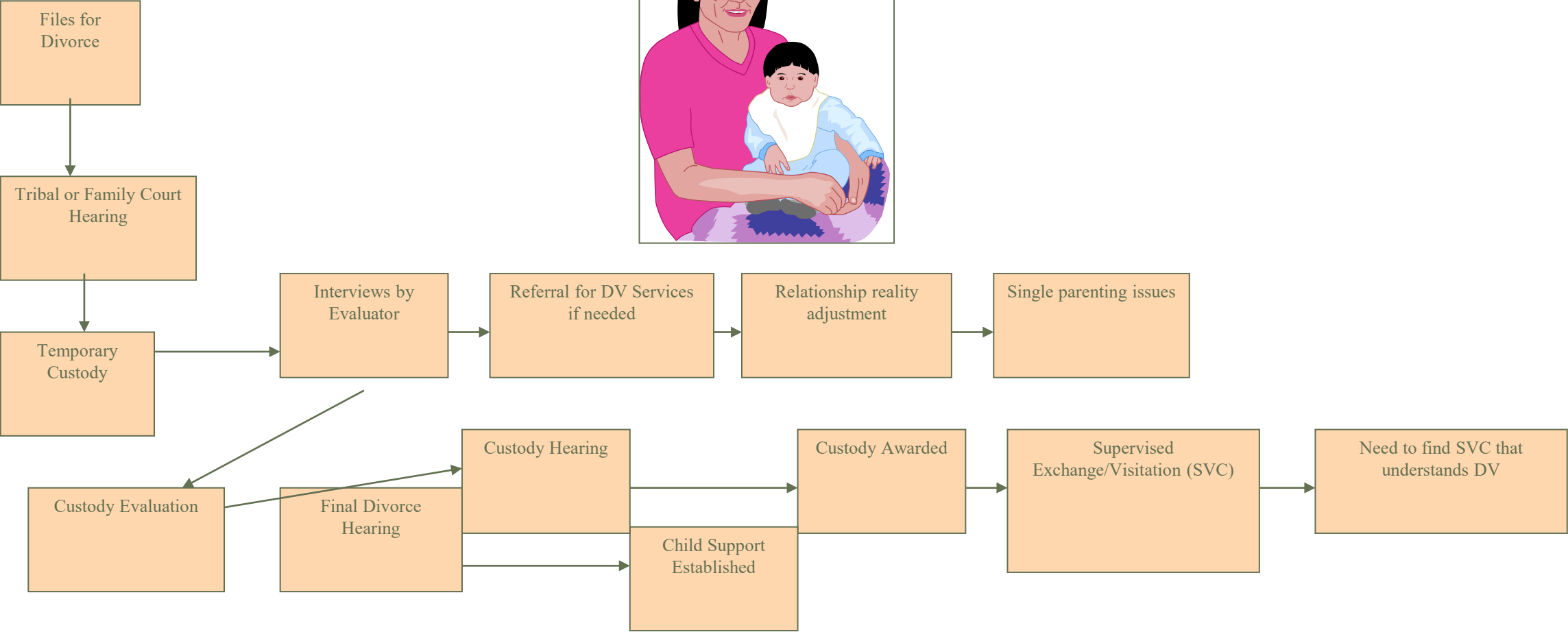


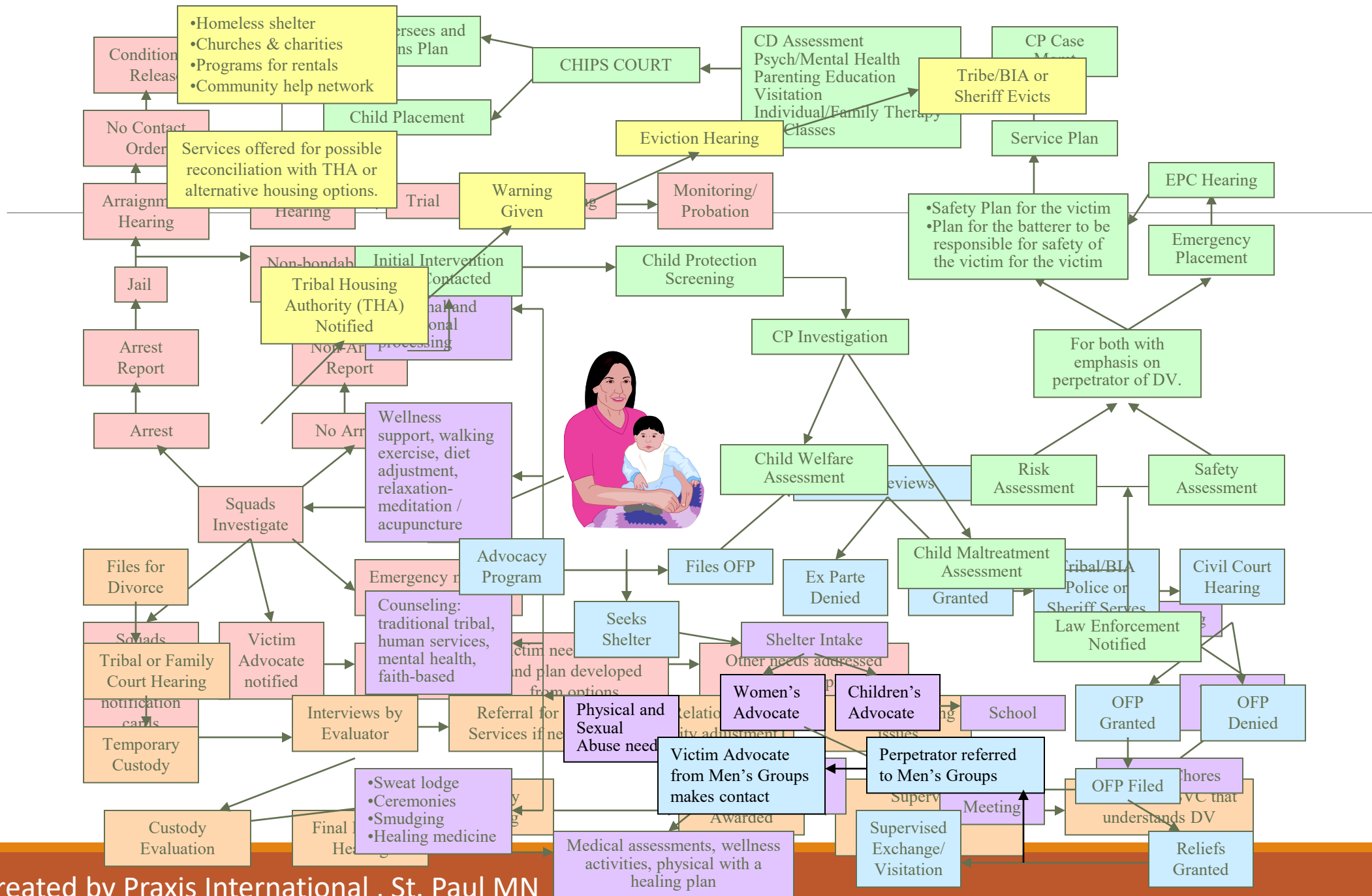
HOUSING MAP

ORDER FOR PROTECTION – CIVIL COURT PROCESS



CHILD CUSTODY MAP





What are your thoughts when you
see this last slide?

Please put your thoughts in the
Chat.

Complex Service Needs and Challenges to Adequately Address Crimes

- Victims need safety; tribal communities small where there are privacy and confidentiality challenges.
- Fear of victim losing children to batterer or that batterer might abduct child.
- Fear child protective services will take child/ren
- Victims often have to travel great distances from remote areas in CA
- Distrust of outside service providers and lack of trust in criminal justice response.

Additional challenges

- Native people moving in and out of urban areas.
- Challenges having protection orders enforced by other jurisdictions.
- Challenges associated with tribes in PL 280 state.
- Lack of formalized agreements between jurisdictions to address crimes.
- Under-resourced law enforcement departments; staffing shortages.
- Some tribes don't have well established courts to address DV or other crimes.
- Limited access to attorneys to advocate for Native victims.

Judicial Court Response to Domestic Violence

Victim safety and services: the provision of frontloaded assistance, including court accompaniment, crisis intervention, and shelter referral, to victims (services are typically provided by an independent victim services agency or a specialized bureau of the prosecutor's office);

Efficient case processing: timely and effective management of the domestic violence caseload by specifically trained court staff, which includes quick review and screening and the expeditious transfer and calendaring of cases to the domestic violence docket;

Coordinated response: establishment of a collaborative network of courts, criminal justice agencies, local victim service organizations, and social service programs working together to create policies and procedures to increase the safety of victims of domestic violence;

Informed judicial decision making: creation of a judiciary who are knowledgeable in the dynamics of domestic violence and have access to accurate and immediate case information, where appropriate;

Offender accountability: policies that hold domestic violence perpetrators responsible for their actions through swift responses to noncompliance with court orders; and

Reduced recidivism: a decrease in the amount of future domestic violence incidents and arrests among those processed by the court.

Cross discipline collaboration

Challenges of Prosecuting Crimes in CA Due to Jurisdictional Issue of PL280

- Lack of collaboration between jurisdictions
- Inter-government cooperation
- Lack of formalized agreements
- Sharing of information, data bases
- Under resourced departments, sharing resources (courtrooms, forms, training opportunities)
- Lack of understanding about each other protocols, cultural values

Intersection of Sex Trafficking, Domestic Violence, Stalking

Other chargeable crimes with sex trafficking:

- Physical Assault
- Sexual Assault
- Stalking
- Abduction
- False Imprisonment
- Others

Benefits of Engaging Advocates in DV Cases

- Screens for domestic violence; knowledgeable on impact of DV, needs of victims, their children, families, community.
- Protection of victim information, protecting victim right to confidentiality, privacy – advocate may have privilege status with victim.
- Provides emotional support, information on criminal justice proceedings, victim rights, accompaniment to meetings, interviews, hearings.
- Has trusting relationship with victim and may have information, access to additional evidence for prosecutors.
- Has their finger on the pulse of the community; know the resources.

Reminders When Working with Advocates, Tribal Representatives

- Importance of Respecting Tribal Sovereignty - We are visitors to tribal lands if we are not citizens of that tribe
- Sharing Resources
- Honest, open communication – listen and learn
- Ask
- Honor tribal history and traditions

Resources

Response to DV, SA, Sex Trafficking, MMIW in CA

Sovereign Bodies Institute - (SBI) builds on Indigenous traditions of data gathering and knowledge transfer to create, disseminate, and put into action research on gender and sexual violence against Indigenous people;

- ***I Will See You Again In a Good Way*** – This project aims to generate a clear and thorough understanding of the scale and dynamics of cases of trafficked, missing, and murdered Native American women and children in Northwestern California, and design and implement a pilot blueprint for tribes to intervene in and prevent such cases (www.sovereignbodies.org/services)

StrongHeart Native Women's Coalition – Provides training and technical assistance to tribal victim services programs in CA and those programs are listed on their website (<http://strongheartednativewomen.org/resources/>)

Websites

www.Home.Tlpi.org

www.TribalTrafficking.org

www.TribalProtectionOrder.org

www.WalkingOnCommonGround.org

Questions?

Bonnie Clairmont, Victim Advocacy Specialist

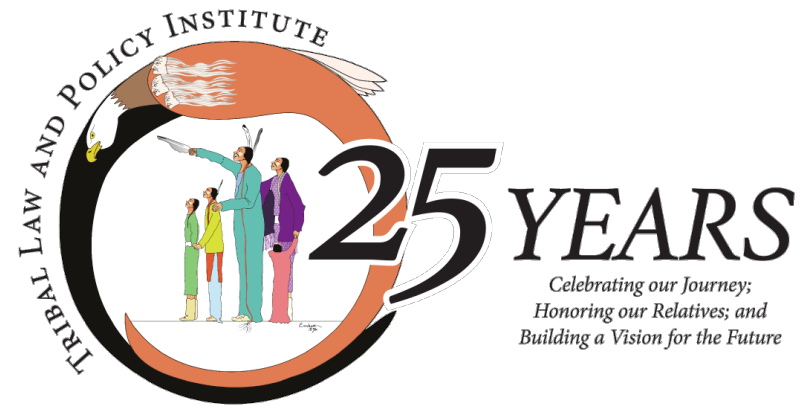
[Tribal Law & Policy Institute](http://www.tlpi.org)

161 Marie Ave. E.

West St. Paul, MN 55118

(651) 644-1145 ~ Fax: (651) 644-1157

Email: Bonnie@tlpi.org





NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE FIVE THINGS

ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE WOMEN AND MEN



1. Most American Indian and Alaska Native adults are victims of violence.

More than four in five American Indian and Alaska Native adults (83 percent) have experienced some form of violence in their lifetime. That's almost 3 million people who have experienced psychological aggression or physical violence by intimate partners, stalking, or sexual violence.

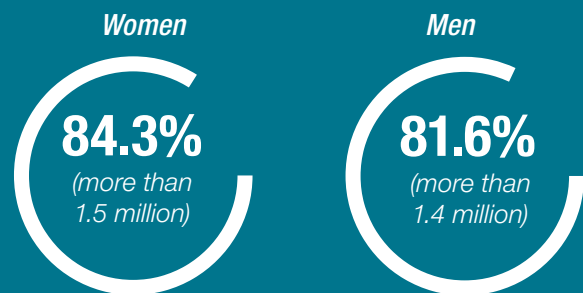
2. Men and women are victimized at similar rates but in different ways.

American Indian and Alaska Native women and men have been victimized at similar rates (84.3 percent for women and 81.6 percent for men). They have experienced similar levels of psychological aggression and physical violence by intimate partners. But women have experienced significantly higher levels of sexual violence (56.1 percent versus 27.5 percent for men) and stalking (48.8 percent versus 18.6 percent for men).

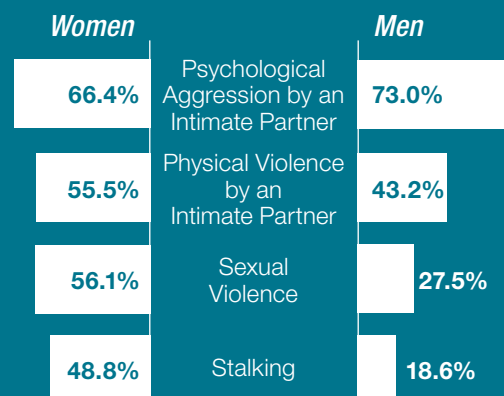
3. Victimization rates are higher for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

The lifetime victimization rate is 1.2 times as high for American Indian and Alaska Native women as for White women; for men, it is 1.3 times as high.

Percentages of American Indian and Alaska Native women and men who have experienced violence in their lifetime



Types of Victimization



4. American Indian and Alaska Native female victims are more likely to need services, but they are less likely to have access to those services.

More than two in five American Indian and Alaska Native female victims reported being physically injured, and almost half reported needing services. The services most commonly needed were medical care and legal services. Unfortunately, more than a third (38 percent) were unable to receive necessary services.

Research continues to highlight the disparities in health outcomes and access to health care for American Indians and Alaska Natives. These results highlight the need for additional services for American Indian and Alaska Native victims of crime — a need that was also documented in the Office for Victims of Crime’s *Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services — Final Report*.

5. For American Indians and Alaska Natives, interracial violence is more prevalent than *intra*racial violence.

Although the exact number of victimizations per person is unknown, it is clear that most American Indian and Alaska Native victims have experienced at least one act of violence committed by an interracial perpetrator (97 percent of women and 90 percent of men). Fewer victims (35 percent of women and 33 percent of men) have experienced one or more acts of violence by an American Indian or Alaska Native perpetrator.

This finding offers strong support for the sovereign right of federally recognized tribes to criminally prosecute non-Indian perpetrators. Until recently, federally recognized tribes did not have this authority, even for crimes committed on tribal lands. This gap in jurisdictional authority provided immunity to non-Indian perpetrators and compromised the safety of tribal communities. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 partially corrected this problem by providing special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction to federally recognized tribes. But more progress can be made to provide justice for American Indian and Alaska Native victims.

Learn more

Rosay, André B., *Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men: 2010 Findings from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 2016, NCJ 249736.

NIJ.gov’s Tribal Crime and Justice page

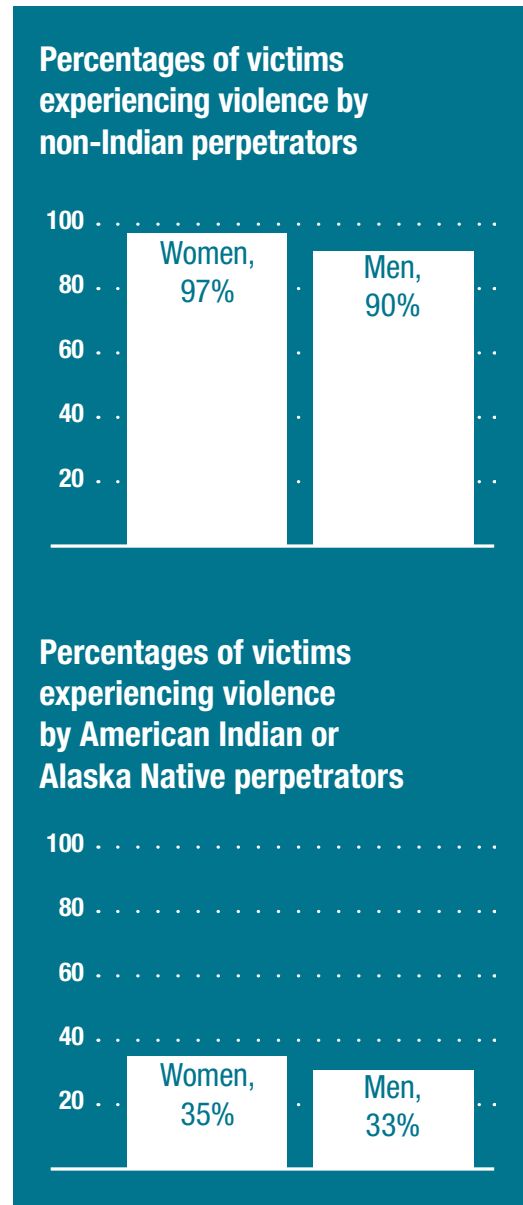
Keywords: NIJ tribal

Findings and conclusions of the research reported here are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

NCJ 249815

May 2016

Photo Sources: Thinkstock, Hamilton Studios for We R Native, Fotosearch, Illustration by Sam English



Ending Violence Against Native Women



In the United States, violence against indigenous women has reached unprecedented levels on tribal lands and in Alaska Native villages. More than 4 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native women have experienced violence, and more than 1 in 2 have experienced sexual violence. Alaska Native women continue to suffer the highest rate of forcible sexual assault and have reported rates of domestic violence up to 10 times higher than in the rest of the United States. Though available data is limited, the number of missing and murdered American Indian and Alaska Native women and the lack of a diligent and adequate federal response is extremely alarming to indigenous women, tribal governments, and communities. On some reservations, indigenous women are murdered at more than ten times the national average.

Statistics define the scale of the problem, but do nothing to convey the experience of the epidemic. They tell part of the story, but fail to account for the devastating impacts this violence has on the survivors, Indian families, Native communities, and Indian nations themselves. Native children exposed to violence suffer rates of PTSD three times higher than the rest of the general population. Nevertheless, the statistics make absolutely clear that violence against Native women is a crisis that cannot wait to be addressed.

The Center's Safe Women, Strong Nations project partners with Native women's organizations and Indian and Alaska Native nations to end violence against Native women and girls. Our project raises awareness to gain strong federal action to end violence against Native women; provides legal advice to national Native women's organizations and Indian nations on ways to restore tribal criminal authority and to preserve tribal civil authority; and helps Indian nations increase their capacity to prevent violence and punish offenders on their lands.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND DENIAL OF EQUALITY UNDER THE LAW

It is outrageous that the vast majority of these women never see their abusers or rapists brought to justice. An unworkable, race-based criminal

jurisdictional scheme created by the United States has limited the ability of Indian nations to protect Native women from violence and to provide them with meaningful remedies. For more than 35 years, United States law has stripped Indian nations of all criminal authority over non-Indians. As a result, until recent changes in the law, Indian nations were unable to prosecute non-Indians, who reportedly commit the vast majority (96%) of sexual violence against Native women. The Census Bureau reports that non-Indians now comprise 76% of the population on tribal lands and 68% of the population in Alaska Native villages. Many Native women have married non-Indians. However, it is unacceptable that a non-Indian who chooses to marry a Native woman, live on her reservation, and commit acts of domestic violence against her, cannot be criminally prosecuted by an Indian nation and more often than not will never be prosecuted by any government.

Federal and state officials having authority to protect Native women and girls are failing to do so at alarming rates. By their own account, between 2005 and 2009, U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute 67% of the Indian country matters referred to them involving sexual abuse and related matters. Even grimmer, due to the lack of law enforcement, many of these crimes in Native communities are not even investigated.

United States law creates a discriminatory system for administering justice in Native communities—a system that allows criminals to act with impunity in Indian country, threatens the lives and violates the human rights of Native women and girls daily, and perpetuates an escalating cycle of violence in Native communities. Women who are subjected to violence should not be treated differently and discriminated against just because they are Native and were assaulted on an Indian reservation or in an Alaska Native village!

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

All this highlights the United States' failure not only under its own law, including the trust responsibility to Indian nations, but also its obligations under international human rights law such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Perhaps the most basic human right recognized under international law is the right to be free of violence.

Through international advocacy, the Center and its partners not only educate, but also add world pressure on the United States regarding its obligations to end the epidemic of violence against Native women. Toward that end, the Center and its partners have raised awareness about violence against Native women in the United States within the United Nations through its Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (2007), Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism (2008), Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women (2011), Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2012), and repeatedly through the Human Rights Council and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

The Center and its partners also have brought regional international attention to violence against Native women within the Organization of American States (OAS). In 2008, on behalf of numerous nonprofit organizations and tribal governments, the Center and Sacred Circle National Resource Center to End Violence Against Native Women submitted an amicus brief in support of Jessica Gonzales Lenahan, who filed the first human rights case involving domestic violence in any international body against the United States. The case, which involved the deliberate failure of local police to enforce a domestic violence protection order, did not arise in Indian country. However, it has major implications for Native women who rarely see their abusers brought to justice. In 2011, the Center and its partners, the NCAI Task Force on Violence Against Native Women and the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center, participated in the first ever thematic hearing on violence against Native women in the United States before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. The Commission has since expressed concern about violence against indigenous women in the United States, noting that such situations tend to be accompanied by

impunity and urging the United States to address this violence through laws, policies, and programs. In 2018, the Center, the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center, and the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center participated in a second thematic hearing on violence against Native women in the United States. The hearing paid particular attention to the urgent situation of Alaska Native women, who are vastly over-represented in the domestic violence population and terribly underserved by state law enforcement, and also to the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women.

REFORMING FEDERAL LAW TO RESTORE SAFETY TO NATIVE WOMEN

The Center collaborates with Native women's organizations and Indian nations to change and improve United States law that unjustly restricts Indian nations from adequately investigating, prosecuting, and punishing these crimes against all perpetrators. The Center supports efforts to strengthen Indian nations in restoring safety to Native women. Our project recognizes that protection of Native women must involve strengthening the ability of Indian nations to effectively police their lands and prosecute and punish criminal offenders.

A center piece of our work with partner organizations has concerned the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which expired in 2011. The Indian Law Resource Center, the National Congress for American Indians Task Force on Violence Against Women, Clan Star, Inc., and the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center have been working both domestically and internationally to restore safety to native women and to protect their most basic human right, the right to be free of violence. We supported efforts to add provisions to VAWA that would restore tribal criminal authority to address violence against Native women by non-Natives in Indian country. In 2012, the Senate passed such a bill by a strong bipartisan vote, however, the House stripped out protections for the most vulnerable, including Native women. Then, time simply ran out for the 112th Congress, leaving the lives of Native women threatened daily and tribes as the only governments in the United States without authority to protect women from domestic and sexual violence in their communities.

The 113th Congress acted quickly, passing a bipartisan VAWA with tribal provisions intact. On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA 2013) into law, an historic step forward that reflects not only the United States' commitment to protect Native women from domestic violence, dating violence, and violations of protective orders, but also its restoration and reaffirmation of inherent tribal sovereignty to protect their citizens from violence. Tribal participation in the new jurisdictional provisions is voluntary. VAWA expired in 2018 and is [pending reauthorization in the 116th Congress](#).

TRAINING NATIVE COMMUNITIES

Restoring tribal criminal authority will only end violence against Native women if Indian nations have the institutional capacity and readiness to exercise such jurisdiction. Many Indian nations are developing the infrastructure for tribal justice systems to provide safety to Native women and girls within their territories, including tribal police departments, codes, and courts. Many have domestic violence codes; training for tribal law enforcement, tribal courts, prosecutors, and probation officers; and various programs for domestic violence offenders.

The Safe Women, Strong Nations project contributes to these efforts by providing Indian nations and Native women's organizations with assistance to build the capacity of Indian nations to investigate, prosecute, and punish those who commit violence against Native women and restore safety to Native women. This includes assisting Native women's organizations and Indian nations in better understanding criminal jurisdiction in Indian country and implementing provisions in the Tribal Law and Order Act and

VAWA 2013. The Center also assists and prepares Native women's organizations and Indian nations in using international advocacy to end violence against Native women.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For further information, visit our Safe Women, Strong Nations project at <https://indianlaw.org/safewomen>.

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Friday, October 1, 2021 - 8:34pm

[2021 National Week of Action](#)

Tuesday, April 13, 2021 - 12:27pm

[Violations of Indigenous Women's Rights: Brazil, Guatemala, and the United States](#)

Thursday, March 18, 2021 - 5:30pm

[Savanna's Act and the Not Invisible Act Signed into Law](#)

Tuesday, October 13, 2020 - 9:47am

[Native Advocacy Organizations Joint Statement for October's Domestic Violence Awareness Month](#)

Thursday, October 1, 2020 - 4:44pm

[Impacts of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Violence against Indigenous Women and Indigenous People Worldwide](#)

Thursday, April 30, 2020 - 10:10am

[SCOTUS to Hear Arguments Remotely in May on Reservation Status of Tribal Land in Oklahoma](#)

Monday, April 20, 2020 - 12:48pm

[Reservation Status of Tribal Land Under Attack Before the U.S. Supreme Court](#)

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[Supreme Court fails to issue a decision in Carpenter v. Murphy on final day of its term – Court to rehear case](#)

Tuesday, July 2, 2019 - 8:37pm

[DOJ Declares Law Enforcement Emergency in Rural Alaska](#)

Tuesday, July 2, 2019 - 8:28pm

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