



Bart M. Davis
United States Attorney, D. Idaho

**United States Attorney's Office
District of Idaho**

**Indian Country Community Safety Strategy
2018 Update**

Our Indian Country¹ community safety strategy, first issued in February 2011, is designed to improve public safety in Idaho's tribal communities. Our office has a long history of meaningful involvement with Idaho's five federally recognized tribes. Public safety in Indian Country requires collaboration between the U.S. Attorney's Office, federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement, community and tribal leaders and the communities themselves. This updated strategy reaffirms the steps put in place over seven years ago, highlights successes, and identifies areas for improvement in public safety work in Indian Country.

Indian Country and Idaho

The federal government's relationship with the tribes of what became the State of Idaho began in the fall of 1805 with Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery and the Shoshone and Nez Perce tribes. As is well known, these two tribes played crucial roles in the Corps' success, with the Shoshone guiding, interpreting and facilitating peaceful interaction with other tribes. When the early snows of high country came, the Nez Perce provided crucial food, canoes and directions.

Over the years, the relationships between the various states and tribes have ebbed and flowed. Likewise, the relationship between the federal government and the tribes have navigated a minefield of federal laws addressing tribes' status, resources and ability to police their own lands. One aspect of the relationship, however, has remained constant. The federal government has treaty and trust obligations to ensure public safety for Native Americans. Our office seeks, through this strategy, to fulfill those public safety obligations in Indian Country in Idaho.

Idaho became the 43rd state in 1890, by which time many of the tribes in the territory had already signed treaties with the federal government. Idaho's enabling legislation and state constitution disclaimed state court criminal jurisdiction for cases arising in Indian Country. Passed in 1953, Public Law 280 (PL 280) gave jurisdiction over criminal offenses involving Indians in Indian Country to certain states and allowed other states to assume jurisdiction. Subsequent legislation allowed states to retrocede jurisdiction, which has occurred in some areas. In 1973, Idaho assumed Public Law 280 jurisdiction for seven subject areas: (1) compulsory school attendance; (2) juvenile delinquency and youth rehabilitation; (3) dependent, neglected and abused children; (4) insanity and mental illness; (5) public assistance; (6) domestic relations; and (7) the operation and management of motor vehicles upon highways and roads maintained

¹ Because the United States Code uses the term "Indian Country," we use that term in our strategy.

by the county or state. The state did not, however, assume Public Law 280 jurisdiction for general crimes. Thus, under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1152, 1153 and generally applicable federal criminal statutes, our office has jurisdiction over major crimes committed in Indian Country in Idaho.

Overview of Federally Recognized Tribes in Idaho

Our five federally recognized tribes are located in Idaho: (1) the Shoshone-Bannock; (2) the Shoshone-Paiute; (3) the Coeur d'Alene; (4) the Kootenai; and (5) the Nez Perce. The vast majority of the Native American population that we service resides on four of the five reservations -- the exception being the Shoshone-Paiute tribes (the Duck Valley Reservation) with most of the population residing in Nevada with only a small, sparsely populated portion of the reservation in Idaho. The culture and history of each tribe is as varied as the lands they inhabit. A brief history of each tribe and contacts for their law enforcement, child protection and victim services is appended to this strategy.

Overview of the U.S. Attorney's Office

Our office is the lead federal law enforcement entity in Idaho. Its mission is to litigate on behalf of one of the most powerful clients in the world, the United States of America. Its jurisdiction covers federal crimes committed in whole or in part in Idaho. It also represents federal agencies and employees in civil proceedings in Idaho. We have over 50 attorneys and support staff working at three locations—the headquarters office in Boise and branch offices in Coeur d'Alene and Pocatello. Many of our employees have responsibilities in Indian Country. The branch manager of the Coeur d'Alene office serves as tribal liaison to the three northern tribes: the Nez Perce, the Coeur d'Alene and the Kootenai. The branch manager of the Pocatello office serves as tribal liaison to the Shoshone-Bannock tribe. The criminal chief, who is located in Boise, serves as tribal liaison for the Shoshone-Paiute reservation. We have an Indian Country victim specialist who works specifically with victims of crimes occurring within the exterior boundaries of the five reservations.

The work of our tribal liaisons is critical to our efforts in Indian Country. Our tribal liaisons perform the following duties, which are set out in their performance work plans:

- Provide timely and up-to-date advice to the U.S. Attorney on matters affecting the tribes and tribal issues affecting the United States.
- Assist the U.S. Attorney with preparation for Native American Issues Subcommittee meetings, intra-Departmental and outside meetings, and conferences relating to Native American issues; and attend such meetings as directed by the U.S. Attorney.
- Serve as the district's official liaison among federal, state and local officials and tribes on federal Indian law matters, including implementation of Executive Order 13175 on government-to-government relations with tribes.
- Assist in the development of multi-disciplinary teams to monitor child abuse and domestic violence cases in Indian Country.
- Coordinate contacts with tribal leaders and tribal prosecutors regarding status of matters referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office from Indian Country.

- Research and advise the U.S. Attorney and AUSAs as needed on historical and developing federal Indian law issues.
- Coordinate activity within the district with EOUSA and other Department components as necessary.
- Serve as an effective U.S. Attorney's Office representative on federal, state and tribal task forces concerning issues affecting tribes.
- When requested, provide and coordinate information and training to tribal leaders, law enforcement and other appropriate tribal, state, local and federal personnel on legal issues affecting tribes.

Overview of Community Safety Strategy

The strategy is designed to improve public safety in Idaho's tribal communities. The strategy reflects our commitment to aggressively prosecuting violent crimes, ensuring that tribal lands do not become a refuge for non-tribal member criminals and protecting victims. This commitment is part of the United States Department of Justice's broader efforts to bring greater safety to Indian Country.

Of course, the diverse historical backgrounds, cultural experiences, geographic location, size and political structure of Idaho's five federally recognized tribes require this strategy to be flexible. The strategy attempts to match the jurisdictional role that our office must play in Indian Country to the unique characteristics of each tribe. The strategy is designed to focus on the particular needs of the tribal communities that our office we serves, and to implement to the fullest extent possible under the law the ideas and suggestions that have come directly from these communities.

The core elements of the strategy are: (1) effective communication between our office and each tribe; (2) efficient and speedy collaboration on investigations and prosecutions; (3) meaningful victim services; (4) informative training and outreach; (5) prioritized focus on violence against women, children and human trafficking; and (6) accountability.

Specific Components of Community Safety Strategy

1. Effective Communication between our Office and the Tribes

Communication is only effective when the correct information is provided to the right entity in a clear, proper and expeditious manner. We believe that this principle is of primary importance when handling criminal cases in Indian Country. To this end, we have established an effective communication system with the tribes.

Our effective communication system is led by the U.S. Attorney. As the lead federal law enforcement official in Idaho, the U.S. Attorney meets and consults at least once a year with each tribal governing body. The U.S. Attorney's personal engagement with each tribal governing body provides the tribes direct access to our leader. In the past, these meetings have provided a forum for highly effective discussions on Indian Country issues and successes. These meetings and consultations will continue.

Effective communication must also occur between our tribal liaisons, attorneys assigned to handle Indian Country cases, and federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors. Our liaisons are responsible for communicating with tribal officials at all levels about general matters of importance to the tribes. Our liaisons or assigned attorneys are also tasked with coordinating with the proper federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to ensure that the proper prosecution forum is selected, the appropriate law enforcement agencies are engaged in an investigation and prosecution, and the federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors involved receive timely updates on the status of Indian Country investigations and prosecutions. This has occurred historically and will continue going forward.

Of primary importance is the effective communication of our office's declinations of Indian Country matters. Declinations of Indian Country matters involving violence against women and children, and human trafficking, must occur no later than 21 days of our office receiving a completed investigation. For other Indian Country matters, declinations must occur no later than 60 days of our office receiving a completed investigation. If we require more time to make a prosecution decision or need additional investigative work, we will communicate that to the proper entities in writing before the expiration of these timeframes. All declinations will be in writing and maintained with the case file if one exists. Declinations must be communicated to the proper federal, state, local or tribal law enforcement entities and prosecutors, should identify the case and the reason(s) for the declination in general terms, and invite the local or tribal prosecutor to visit and discuss the matter with the assigned attorney. All matter declinations by our office must be approved by the criminal chief.

For matters where a federal investigative agency is involved, the assigned attorney will encourage that federal agency to share evidence and reports in its possession with the local and tribal prosecutor, though our office cannot compel the federal agency to do so.

2. Efficient and Speedy Collaboration on Investigations and Prosecutions

In Indian Country in Idaho, collaboration between federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies and prosecutors is essential. Because of the different jurisdictions involved in handling Indian Country cases, law enforcement and prosecutors must work quickly and efficiently in selecting the appropriate jurisdiction for prosecution; time wasted in this endeavor impacts the quality of the investigation and prosecution. Our office has a role in ensuring the efficient and speedy collaboration on Indian Country investigations and prosecutions.

While we investigate and prosecute a variety of crimes in Indian Country, we prioritize violent crime in Indian Country investigations and prosecutions, especially violence against women and children, and human trafficking. The FBI has responsibility for investigating violent crime in Indian Country.² To accomplish this, the FBI in Idaho has offices assigned to specific reservations. These offices are located in close proximity to the reservations.

² While the FBI investigates the majority of crimes in Indian Country, there are other federal agencies that may have jurisdiction to investigate crimes in Indian Country. For

In most cases, tribal police are the first to respond to a crime scene. They secure the scene; gather available evidence; interview witnesses and/or victims; ensure victims receive appropriate forensic and medical attention; detain subjects when appropriate; and coordinate initially with tribal prosecutors regarding possible tribal charges or search warrants. For any case appearing to meet the elements of a federal crime, we encourage tribal police to immediately notify the FBI. Once notified, the FBI should take appropriate follow-up investigative steps and consults with our office's tribal liaison. The FBI and tribal liaison may ask the tribal police to assist with the follow-up investigation.

Upon receiving an investigative referral on a criminal matter in Indian County, we will assign an attorney to review the matter for federal prosecution. This attorney may be the tribal liaison for the particular tribe, or it may be another attorney. The assigned attorney is responsible for conferring with the appropriate investigative agencies as soon as possible, but no later than one week from when our office receives the referral. The assigned attorney should contact the FBI having jurisdiction to ensure they received a copy of the referral.

The assigned attorney will determine whether to charge, decline or direct specific, additional investigation of the matter within the timeframes discussed in the preceding section. Declinations will be handled in the manner discussed in the preceding section.

Once the FBI and our office are involved in a matter, tribal police provide the FBI and our office with their written reports detailing the investigation. In federal cases, tribal officers should anticipate being called as witnesses in pretrial proceedings or at trial. In the event our office is unsure whether the FBI has been notified of an investigation, the tribal liaison should call the appropriate FBI office and advise them of the incident.

In any case involving potential federal charges, the tribal liaison and investigative officers ordinarily will use federal investigative tools, including federal search warrants, to gather additional evidence. However, where a case initially was investigated solely for tribal law violations and involved tribal search warrants, the FBI and our office are committed to adopting those warrants provided the evidence from those warrants is admissible in federal court. The tribal liaison will confer with all involved law enforcement agencies to determine which additional investigative tools to use.

The tribal liaison and state, local and tribal prosecutors should discuss the appropriate prosecution forum early in the investigation. In collaboratively making a determination as to the appropriate forum, the tribal liaison will discuss the available charging options, the elements of each possible charge, evidence available to prove the elements, the strength of the evidence, the likely sentence, the victim, and any other remedy available under law. This type of consultation is particularly important where the defendant is an Indian and the victim is non-Indian. Title 18, United States Code, Section 1152 prohibits federal prosecution of an Indian who has already

example, the Bureau of Indian Affairs ("BIA") also investigates crimes on the reservations. While this operations plan references the FBI, the plan also applies to other federal agencies having jurisdiction to investigate crime in Indian Country.

been punished under tribal law. Where a case is a misdemeanor at the tribal and federal level, prosecution ordinarily will be in tribal court.

Where appropriate, our office will develop programs for the appointment of tribal prosecutors as Special AUSAs to address criminal issues of particular interest to the participating tribe. For interested tribes, we will also confer about cross-deputation agreements with state and local law enforcement to make more trained and certified officers available for patrol and operations on those tribal communities who want them.

3. Meaningful Victim Services

In November 2017, our office hired a tribal victim assistance specialist (“TVAS”) to assist with ongoing efforts to support victims of violent crime in Indian Country. The TVAS works closely with tribal and federal law enforcement organizations and local tribal and non-tribal social service providers to provide personal support and assistance for Native American victims on and sometimes off the reservation.

Referrals and assistance often include conducting a needs assessment, crisis intervention, accessing food, emergency shelter, transitional housing, follow-up medical care (resulting from the crime), counseling, federal and local compensation (as a result of the crime), assistance during and transportation to court appearances, assisting with travel and lodging arrangements, court orientation, trial preparation, and assistance with victim impact statements.

The TVAS travels to the reservations frequently to visit tribal victim service providers, participate in multidisciplinary team and task force meetings, enhance professional development via participation in cultural events and local trainings, develop a tribal resource bank and provide ongoing support to victims navigating the federal criminal justice landscape.

4. Informative Training and Outreach

Our office has access to a multitude of informative training opportunities supplied by the department, outside entities and staff members in our employ. Deploying these resources to the tribes capitalizes on an opportunity to engage with the tribes in a less formal setting and convey important information about a variety of useful topics. Our office wants to make these training opportunities available to the tribes. We are especially interested in providing training on crime scene and evidence preservation, witness interviews, report writing, suspect interviews, chain of custody, search and seizure, domestic violence and sex crime investigations, federal criminal procedure and advice of rights.

Tribal liaisons will include tribal contacts, law enforcement and prosecutors in all notices of training relevant to Indian Country. The EOUSA Native American Issues Coordinator typically emails training announcements to the tribal liaisons, who then forward them to their tribal contacts. In addition, tribal liaisons and the TVAS should inquire of tribal contacts, to include law enforcement and prosecutors, about specific training needs. Specific requests for training from a tribe will be coordinated by the tribal liaisons with the assistance of our LECC.

We have already trained tribal law enforcement under the Special Law Enforcement Commission (“SLEC”) program. Tribal liaisons will routinely assess whether additional SLEC training is needed for new tribal officers.

Tribal liaisons will continue to actively seek out and develop worthwhile outreach efforts to assist tribal communities and their governments in their efforts to reduce and eliminate criminal behavior. We are also actively engaged in notifying tribal governments of all opportunities for governmental grants.

5. Prioritized Focus on Violence Against Women and Children, and Human Trafficking

Addressing violence against women and children, and human trafficking, in Indian Country is a department and office priority. We recognize our duty to use federal resources to investigate and prosecute serious crimes in Indian Country, including crimes against women and children, and human trafficking. We also recognize that often the federal government alone has authority to prosecute certain violent crimes against Native Americans where the offender is non-Indian. This authority carries with it the responsibility to obtain meaningful punishment for any serious offender. In those circumstances, only our office can pursue justice for the victim and the community.

Accordingly, it is a priority for our office to meaningfully respond to violence against women and children, and human trafficking, in Indian Country. In all such cases referred to our office, tribal liaisons or the assigned attorney will immediately contact the FBI so they can investigate all such reports wherever allegations on their face suggest a violation of federal law, including misdemeanor offenses. Moreover, our attorneys will continue to pursue cases where credible evidence exists even where the victim is reluctant to support the prosecution, so long as there is a reasonable assessment that the elements can be proven. Prosecution decisions in these cases will be made in accordance with the timelines set forth above.

Where federal jurisdiction exists, the responsibility to investigate and prosecute violence against women in Indian Country also extends to misdemeanor assaults committed by non-Indian offenders against Native American women on federally recognized reservations. Because no Idaho tribal court has yet initiated the provisions of the TLOA, which allows for criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians, federal charges, even if they are misdemeanors, are the only avenue for interrupting cyclical violence and removing the perpetrator from the community and his victim. Our office will accept investigative reports directly from tribal police, local law enforcement and BIA law enforcement. When this happens, the tribal liaison or assigned attorney will immediately contact the FBI to inform them of the allegation and determine whether they will investigate.

We recognize that multidisciplinary teams (“MDTs”) are effective mechanisms for staffing cases involving violence against women and children. For tribes with MDTs, the tribal liaison and/or TVAS will attend MDT meetings. For tribes that do not have MDTs, the tribal liaison is responsible for seeking the establishment of such teams.

Our office has a vigorous human trafficking prosecution program headed by our Project Safe Childhood (“PSC”) coordinator. Allegations of human trafficking in Indian Country must be immediately referred to our PSC coordinator for review, in conjunction with the applicable tribal liaison, for federal charges.

6. Accountability

Our office has access to information to measure the effectiveness of our response in Indian Country. Our staff with Indian Country responsibility, including management level staff, have been trained on the proper use of the USA-5/5A system and its Indian Country categories. Through CaseView, we maintain statistics on Indian Country case filings and evaluate the workload of our tribal liaisons to ensure they have adequate time to fully perform their Indian Country duties and cases. This information is reviewed periodically to evaluate performance and as benchmarks to monitor and provide feedback to attorneys and to themselves on their performance of their special duties in Indian Country. We report these statistics to the EOUSA as part of the department’s compliance with legal mandates.

In addition, as discussed above, we will continue to request yearly meetings with tribal governing bodies. These meetings provide for a yearly update regarding cases the office has prosecuted, trainings conducted, and other Indian Country activity.

On an annual basis, we will review this strategy with law enforcement partners and the tribes to ensure compliance and make any updates as needed. Management will use this strategy as a tool to hold our office accountable for carrying out our Indian Country responsibilities.

Conclusion

Our Indian Country community safety strategy is designed to improve public safety in Idaho’s tribal communities. Our office takes seriously its public safety role in Indian Country. We are consistently looking for ways to improve our response in Indian Country. Accordingly, we will continue to review and update this strategy with the goal of providing the best response to Indian Country issues.

APPENDIX

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes/Fort Hall Reservation

The Shoshone-Bannock tribes are located on the Fort Hall Reservation in Southeast Idaho. It is ten miles north of the United States Attorney's Office's Pocatello branch office. The Fort Hall Reservation was established by the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868 as a 1.8 million acre homeland for four distinct bands of the Shoshone and one Northern Paiute band, the Bannock, which once inhabited the region. By 1932, the reservation was reduced to its present approximately 544,000 acres, of which the tribes own 97 percent. Fort Hall, Idaho, along Interstate 15, is the reservation's largest population center. The majority of Fort Hall residents are tribal members. The reservation is divided into several districts, each of which has a community center, or a lodge. Several southeast Idaho cities lie within land ceded by the Tribes, including Pocatello, Lava Hot Springs and McCammon.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes adopted a constitutional form of government in 1936 that established the seven-member Fort Hall Business Council. The Business Council is elected by tribal members living on the reservation. It established its initial law-and-order code ordinance in 1938, and since then has updated the code and established other ordinances to regulate business and other activities on the reservation.

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes directly employ 1,277 people in both their governmental operations and business enterprises, making them the fourth largest employer in southeastern Idaho. An additional 1,431 jobs are created by the tribes through activities such as agriculture, tourism, and construction. Many tribal members work for the tribes in the tribal enterprise system and for the tribal government. The Tribe's Land Use Department, Fish & Wildlife Department, and Water Resources and Water Quality Program work to preserve and protect reservation resources. On the reservation, the Tribes operate a grocery store, a clothing store, a museum, a buffalo herd, farms, service stations, and casinos. The Shoshone-Bannock Hotel and Event Center opened in 2012 and other notable economic projects include a \$1.9 million dollar grocery store and the \$10 million dollar Sage Hill Travel Center & Casino in Black foot. The Shoshone-Bannock Junior/Senior High School was constructed in 1995, and classes opened in 1996. Nearly 1,200 Native American children attend the school, as well as nearby public and private schools and off-reservation boarding schools.

The Tribes also have the Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Bar Association, which evolved in 1977 as a means to regulate those who practice in tribal court. In February 2010, the tribes dedicated their new Justice Center, a state-of-the art facility that houses the tribal police department, courts, and adult and juvenile corrections. Local artists' work decorates the halls of the Tribal Justice Center. The *Sho-Ban News* is the weekly newspaper of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. Published every Thursday, the *Sho-Ban News* covers local, regional and national Native American news.

Law Enforcement Contacts:

Fort Hall Tribal Police Department
Shoshone-Bannock Justice Center
56 Agency Road
P.O. Box 306
Fort Hall, ID 83203
(208) 238-4000

FBI Pocatello
(208) 238-5000

United States Attorney's Office
Pocatello
(208) 478-4166

Child Protective Services Contacts:

Shoshone-Bannock Tribe
56 E Agency Road
P.O. Box 306
Fort Hall, ID 83203
(208) 236-1068

Victim Services Contacts:

Shoshone-Bannock
Victim Assistance Programs
P.O. Box 306
Fort Hall, ID 83203
(208) 478-3991

The Nez Perce Reservation

The Nez Perce Reservation, approximately 770,453 acres, is centered in Lapwai, Idaho, on a rural, mountainous two-lane highway. The reservation is approximately 127 miles south of the United States Attorney's Office's three-attorney branch office in Coeur d'Alene. The tribe or its members own 13 percent of the total acreage. The reservation's population is 17,806; about 1,800 enrolled tribal members live on the reservation. Total tribal membership is 3,526. The reservation's largest community is the city of Orofino, with 3,038 residents. Lapwai, with 1,148 residents, is the seat of tribal government.

The nine-member Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee (NPTEC) governs the tribe and reservation. The General Council, which includes all voting-age members of the tribe, elects the NPTEC's members. Each NPTEC member serves a three-year term and elections are held annually for three of the nine positions. In addition to the NPTEC, many departments carry out the duties and responsibilities of tribal government. The departments include Education, Administration, Finance, Fisheries, Natural Resources, and Social Services. Legal advice is provided by the in-house Office of Legal Counsel. Criminal matters are handled by the Nez Perce tribal court, police and prosecutors.

The Nez Perce Tribe continues to prioritize the management of land and natural resources. The tribe historically hunted and fished on land that totaled between 13 and 15 million acres. The Treaty of 1855 between the Nez Perce and the United States set aside 7.5 million acres. The reservation was reduced to 750,000 acres as a result of the Treaty of 1863. The Dawes Allotment Act in 1887 further reduced Nez Perce ownership to approximately 250,000 acres while opening the remaining 500,000 acres to white settlement. The tribe continues in its efforts to purchase available real estate within its boundaries to return it to its 1863 status.

The tribe's strong fish program employs nearly 50 full-time and part-time workers. The Fisheries program works throughout the ceded lands with offices in Powell, Red River, Grangeville, Orofino, McCall, Sweetwater, and Lapwai, Idaho, and Joseph, Oregon. The Fisheries Program coordinates and interacts with state, federal and tribal agencies, committees and private entities to assess and implement fish recovery and restoration plans. The Fisheries Department monitors fish populations and provides recommendations and overview on Endangered Species Act (ESA) issues as well as recommendations for restoration and protection of critical habitat for fish populations. It also protects fish and wildlife resources through conservation actions. The tribe co-manages wildlife and fisheries with the State, and tribal scientists advise regional decision-makers about issues that affect reservation and tribal activities, particularly fish and wildlife management and dam operations on the Columbia, Snake, Tucannon, Grande Ronde, Imnaha, Clearwater and Salmon drainages. Tribal members fish the Clearwater, Columbia, Rapid and Selway rivers.

Law Enforcement Contacts:

Nez Perce Tribal Police
113 Circle Drive
P.O. Box 1269
Lapwai, ID 83540
(208) 843-7141

FBI Lewiston
(208) 736-3440

United States Attorney's Office
Coeur d'Alene
(208) 676-7344

Child Protective Services Contact:

Nez Perce Tribe
271 B Street
P.O. Box 365
Lapwai, ID 83540
(208) 621-4709

Victim Services Contact:

Nez Perce
Women's Outreach Program
101 Agency Rd
Lapwai, ID 83540
1-855-803-4685

The Coeur d'Alene Reservation

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe once inhabited more than 3.5 million acres in what is now northern Idaho, northeastern Washington and western Montana. In 1873, President Grant issued an Executive Order setting aside a reservation for the tribe, which presently encompasses approximately 345,000 acres. The reservation runs from farmlands to the south and west to Lake Coeur d'Alene to the north, and the St. Joe River to the east. The tribe's headquarters are located in Plummer, Idaho, near Coeur d'Alene. There are nearly 2,400 enrolled tribal members; approximately 1,500 reside on the reservation.

The Coeur d'Alene tribe is the second largest employer in north Idaho with approximately 1,749 people employed in its government and business operations. . Tribal enterprises include the Coeur d'Alene Casino Resort/Hotel and Circling Raven Golf Course north of Worley, Idaho, and the Benewah Medical Center and Wellness Center, which provides primary care, holistic healing and preventive care to all members of the community. Profits from the tribe's gaming enterprise help fund government programs, social and welfare programs, environmental stewardship, and economic development activities. A portion of the tribe's gaming proceeds are directly contributed to local schools, educational organizations and community programs throughout the region. The tribe also operates the Benewah Automotive Center, the Benewah Market and Hardware store, the Tribal Farm and Echelon Manufacturing.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council consists of seven members who are elected by the tribal membership. Ballots are cast at tribal headquarters; there are no absentee or mail-in ballots. Each seat is a three-year term and elections are staggered. (Three seats are up for election in 2012 and two seats in 2013.) After the general election in May, the elected Tribal Council elects the tribal chair to serve a one-year term. The chairperson does not have veto power over the Council. In addition to the Council, there are 16 tribal departments, which comprise the tribal government. Each department head reports directly to the Tribal Council. The departments include Finance, Education, Enrollment, Gaming, Public Works, Public Affairs and Law Enforcement. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe has its own police department, courts, prosecutor and public defenders services.

The Coeur d'Alene Tribe is an active participant in regional recreational development and environmental protection in the Idaho panhandle. The Tribal Natural Resources Department oversees the work of programs such as fisheries, wildlife and forestry. The Tribal Lake Management Department was created in 2003 and promotes environmental protections of the lake and watershed. The Coeur d'Alene Lake is a beautiful part of Idaho. In 2001, the United States Supreme Court upheld the District Court ruling which quieted title to the United States as trustee, and the tribe as beneficiary, to the bed and banks of the lake and the river within the reservation. In addition to environmental concerns, the Tribal Lake Management Department provides boating, fishing and dock licenses for the portion of Lake Coeur d'Alene within the reservation boundaries. The Trail of the Coeur d'Alenes is a 72-mile non-motorized paved trail

used by hikers and bicyclists. The trail follows the path of the old Union Pacific Railroad tracks and the eastern trail head begins on the reservation in Plummer, Idaho. The Coeur d'Alene Tribe and the State of Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation are the recognized managers of the trail. The Recreation Management Program —part of the Lake Management Department —is responsible for the overall management and day- to- day operations and maintenance on approximately 15 miles of this trail.

Law Enforcement Contacts:

Coeur d'Alene Tribal Police
125 S. 10th Street
P.O. Box 408
Plummer, ID 83851
(208) 686-2050

FBI Coeur d'Alene
(208) 664-5128

BIA –Division of Drug Enforcement
(509) 353-2964 Office

United States Attorney's Office
Coeur d'Alene
(208) 676-7344

Child Protective Services Contact:

Coeur d'Alene Tribe
850 A Street
Plummer, ID 83851
(208) 686-1800

Victim Services Contact:

Coeur d'Alene Tribe
STOP Violence
160 11th Street
Plummer, ID 83851
(208) 686-0601

The Kootenai Reservation

The Kootenai Reservation lies in central Boundary County, Idaho, approximately 25 miles south of the Canadian border, and about two miles west-northwest of the city of Bonners Ferry. It has a land area of 18,922 acres and approximately 163 members.

The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho was once part of a larger Kootenai Tribe in Montana and Canada. However, when the Kootenai Tribe of Montana entered into the Treaty of Hellgate in 1855, the Idaho Kootenai were not represented, even though their land was ceded in the treaty. On September 21, 1974, the Kootenai tribe, headed by Chairwoman Amy Trice, declared war on the United States government. Its first act was to post soldiers at each end of the highway that runs through Bonners Ferry. These soldiers forced people to pay a toll to drive through the area that had been the tribe's aboriginal land. The money was to be used to house and care for elderly tribal members. Tribes generally are prohibited by treaty to declare war on the United States government; however, the Kootenai Tribe never signed a treaty. The dispute resulted in concession by the United States government and a land grant that became the Kootenai Reservation. Ms. Trice, a long-time tribal leader, mentor and role model, died on July 21, 2011.

The Kootenai Tribe is governed by a nine-member council, each of whom serves a four-year term. The council oversees much of the tribe's daily governance. The Kootenai Tribe contracts with local law enforcement to provide law enforcement services. Criminal tribal matters are heard in tribal court and presented by the tribal prosecutor.

The tribe maintains a health clinic that provides medical attention to tribal members. The tribe also takes great pride in its Fish and Wildlife Program. The tribe has worked with state and federal agencies and the Bonneville Power Administration to recover the Kootenai River White Sturgeon and the burbot. The program also focuses on conservation aquaculture, as well as the restoration of the Kootenai River ecosystem.

In 1986, the Kootenai Tribe celebrated a major step in economic independence with the establishment of the Kootenai River Inn, now the Kootenai River Inn Casino and Spa. The updated facility is a great source of pride for Tribe, as well as an economic boon to the community. Thanks to the success of the Kootenai River Inn, Casino and Spa, Tribal students go on to higher education and career pursuits and significant contributions support regional education, community projects and economic revitalization. The tribe also owns the Twin Rivers Canyon Resort outside of Bonner's Ferry Idaho. This is a this 40-acre RV park and campground located at the confluence of the Moyie and Kootenai rivers.

Law Enforcement Contacts:

Kootenai Tribal Police
113 Circle Drive
P.O. Box 1269
Bonners Ferry, ID 83805
(208) 267-4882

FBI Coeur d'Alene
(208) 664-5128

BIA –Division of Drug Enforcement
(509) 353-2964 Office

United States Attorney's Office
Coeur d'Alene
(208) 676-7344

Child Protective Services Contact:

Kootenai Tribe
P.O. Box 1269
Bonner's Ferry, ID 83805
(208) 267-3620

Victim Services Contact:

Kootenai Tribe (victim services)
P.O. Box 1269
Bonner's Ferry, ID 83805
(208) 267-3620

The Duck Valley Reservation

The Duck Valley (Shoshone and Paiute Tribes) Reservation is home to approximately 1,700 of the just more than 2,000 members of the Western Shoshone and Northern Paiute Tribes. The reservation was established in 1877 by Executive Order. Acreage was added in 1886 and 1910. The reservation is located 96 miles north of Elko, Nevada, on the high desert in northeastern Nevada and southwestern Idaho. The reservation consists of nearly 290,000 acres, with 144,274 acres in Nevada and 145,545 acres in Idaho. There are also 3,982 acres of public land at Wildhorse Reservoir, to the southeast of the main reservation.

The Shoshone and Paiute Tribes formed a constitutional government at Duck Valley in 1936. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley are governed by a seven-member Business Council. Members are elected for three-year terms. The Business Council directs the tribal government. The chairman manages the operation of tribal government. Farming and ranching are still mainstays on the reservation. Tribal programs include the Wildlife and Parks Program, the Recreation Program, the Housing Authority, the Stop Violence Against Women program, Cultural Preservation, Economic Development, Behavioral Health and Health Clinic and Hospital.

Law Enforcement Contacts:

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Owyhee Police Department
Owyhee, NV 89832
(775) 757-3614

FBI Boise
(208) 344-7843

U.S. Attorney's Office – Boise
(208) 334-1211

Child Protective Services:

Shoshone-Paiute
Owyhee, NV 89832
(775) 757-2253

Victim Services Contacts:

STOP Violence Office

Owyhee, NV 89832
(775) 757-2011