

Arizona Indian Country Report 2013



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United States Attorney
District of Arizona



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Dear Tribal Leaders and Public Safety Partners:

On behalf of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Arizona, I am pleased to present you with the annual Indian Country Report covering Calendar Year 2013, which is now available online and can be found at our website www.justice.gov/usao/az.

This report provides a general overview of our continued efforts, in conjunction with our tribal partners, to combat crime in Indian Country. This report also includes a flow chart to explain how a criminal matter proceeds through the federal system and answers some of the most commonly asked questions of our Office. We have also provided links to other resources, including the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010; the Violence Against Women Re-Authorization Act of 2013; and a listing of agencies and services providing assistance to crime victims. Finally, you can also reference the Department's national report of Indian Country Investigations and Prosecutions at www.justice.gov/tribal/docs/icip-rpt-cy2013.pdf.

I hope that you will find this report useful and informative.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "John S. Leonardo".

JOHN S. LEONARDO
United States Attorney
District of Arizona

JSL/vv



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INDIAN COUNTRY MISSION AND GOALS

The mission of the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Arizona is, and will continue to be, to focus on strengthening the tribal communities we serve through effective advocacy, coordination of law enforcement, and successful prosecution of those who violate the law. To achieve this mission, we will continue to represent the United States in an effective and professional manner in both Civil and Criminal cases. We will advocate for the rights of victims in criminal cases through all phases of the criminal justice process. And we will continually improve our efforts through outreach to the members of the tribal communities that we serve, as well as the public safety partners with whom we interact.

In our ongoing effort to meet this goal we continue to seek the input of tribal leadership and our public safety partners in Indian Country. This year, contemporaneous with the release of this report, we hold our fifth annual Tribal Leadership Consultation, at which we will listen carefully to Tribal leaders regarding the public safety needs and concerns of their communities. We also will continue to look for ways to expand our partnership with tribal prosecutors in an effort to ensure that justice is provided to the victims of crimes.



THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA - THE NATURE OF OUR RESPONSIBILITY

“The United States Attorney is the representative not of an ordinary party to a controversy, but of a sovereignty whose obligation to govern impartially is as compelling as its obligation to govern at all; and whose interest, therefore, in a criminal prosecution is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done.” *Berger v. United States*, 295 U.S. 78, 88 (1935).

The United States Attorney is the chief federal law enforcement officer in the District of Arizona and is appointed by the President. United States Attorneys and their Assistants (AUSA) prosecute violations of federal law and represent federal agencies in federal courts as well as state courts, when appropriate. They also collect debts owed the federal government which are administratively uncollectible. United States Attorneys are not permitted to represent private individuals or business, nor are they permitted to give legal advice to members of the public.

As shown on the map on page 4, over 70 percent of the land in Arizona is under federal criminal jurisdiction, whether tribal trust land, military reservation, national park or forest, or BLM trust. Much of that land is on or proximate to our border with Mexico, which over the past several decades has been a significant focus of prosecution resources toward narcotics trafficking, illegal re-entry, alien and bulk cash smuggling. Nearly half of the federal jurisdiction lands in Arizona are Indian Country, on which 22 different tribes and their governments function, with criminal jurisdiction concurrent to that of the United States. Because until 2010 tribal justice systems had only misdemeanor criminal authority available to them, federal prosecution was the first resort for addressing all serious violent crimes in Indian Country. After the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA) tribes were able to exercise jurisdiction over felonies punishable by up to three years. In March of 2013, Congress approved the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA). This Act expanded jurisdiction of Tribal Communities even more by authorizing tribal criminal jurisdiction over crimes of domestic violence committed by non-tribal members within Indian Country. Despite these new laws which allow the tribes to exercise greater jurisdiction, the United States Attorney’s Office remains the primary prosecutor for serious violent felonies occurring within the District. This is because the TLOA and VAWA require significant changes to most tribes’ criminal codes and court systems in order to satisfy the due process requirements which Congress mandated. As a result, many tribes have not yet been able to put in place the mechanisms required to exercise this expanded jurisdiction. In the case of VAWA, it will not officially take effect until March of 2015. In the meantime, tribes may apply to the Department of Justice to be part of a pilot program to be allowed to exercise jurisdiction ahead of the official start date. As of February 20, 2014, only three tribes across the United States had been approved for participation in this pilot program. The Pasqua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona is one of those first three tribes granted pilot program status.

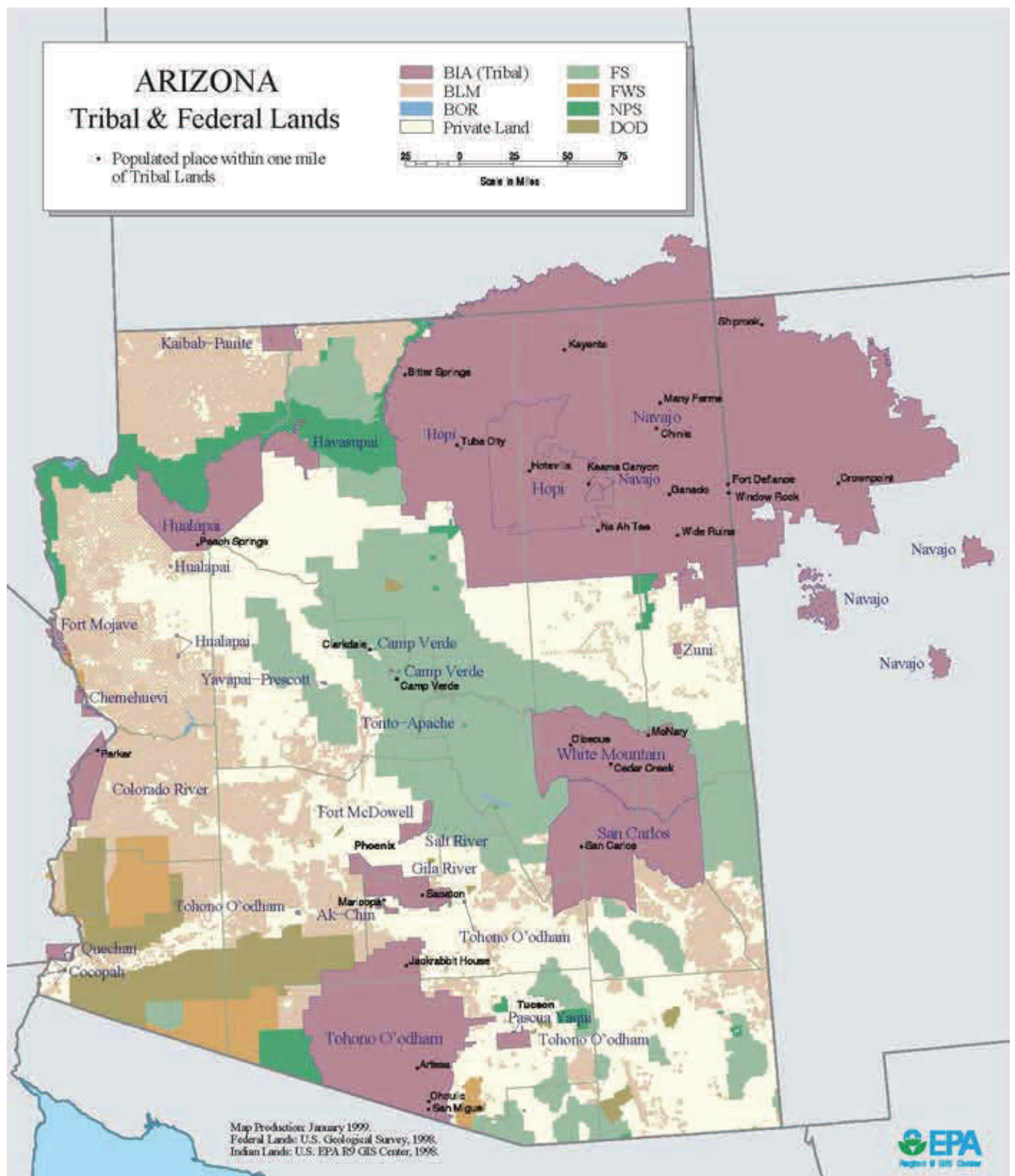


THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA - THE NATURE OF OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Going forward, the United States Attorney's Office in the District of Arizona will continue to actively engage with its tribal partners to provide public safety in Indian Country within the District. Whether as the primary prosecution office for serious violent offenses, or as a resource to those tribes able to expand their own jurisdiction, the United States Attorney's Office remains committed to its responsibilities to its tribal partners.



ARIZONA INDIAN COUNTRY MAP





ORGANIZATION OF THE DISTRICT

The United States Attorney's Office (USAO) for the District of Arizona consists of four offices. Those offices are in Phoenix, Tucson, Flagstaff and Yuma.

The Phoenix and Tucson Offices are the main and largest offices in the District. Similar in size, these offices are made up of Criminal, Civil and Appellate Divisions, as well as Administrative and IT Sections. The Criminal Divisions of these two offices are made up of a number of Sections:

The Border and National Security Section prosecutes matters related to domestic and international terrorism, including crimes occurring on our border with Mexico. The AUSAs in this section handle weapons smuggling, human trafficking and human smuggling crimes.

The Indian Country Crimes and Violent Crimes Section prosecutes felonies which occur within Arizona's tribal communities. These AUSAs also handle other violent crimes, such as bank robberies, crimes against children including child pornography, and child exploitation cases.

The Financial Crimes and Public Integrity Section focuses on financial crimes, public corruption, and complex multiple victim identity theft cases.

The OCDETF (Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force) and Asset Forfeiture Section handles organized crime and complex drug trafficking cases. AUSAs in this group also work to disable and dismantle criminal organizations by seizing their property.

The Southwest Border Crimes/General Crimes Sections address immigration cases, border drug crimes, and other reactive crimes in a fast-paced environment. The AUSAs in this section spend most of their time in court.

The Civil Divisions in Phoenix and Tucson represent the government in civil actions, both as plaintiff and defendant. Defensive cases include representing the United States in Federal Tort Claims Act cases, administrative appeals and employment discrimination. In other cases, AUSAs pursue civil fraud, False Claims Act cases, including health and defense contractor fraud on behalf of the United States. The Financial Litigation Unit is located in the Tucson office and handles federal liens and collects federal debts throughout the District. The Appellate Section oversees all appellate work filed by the U.S. Attorney's Office in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, acting as liaison with the U.S. Department of Justice and Solicitor General's Office on appellate matters, and handling special projects at the direction of the U.S. Attorney.

The **Yuma Office**, with three AUSAs and one support staff, serves the Southwestern section of the District of Arizona. Given its proximity to the border, the office handles initial charging, intake and processing of a high number of immigration, drug and other federal offenses. Like the Flagstaff office, the Yuma office is a resource to the law enforcement agencies and victims of federal crimes in the Southwestern portion of the state.



ORGANIZATION OF THE DISTRICT

The **Flagstaff Office**, with a staff of six, including three AUSAs, serves Northern Arizona. It handles intake and initial charging decisions on cases arising from Indian Country, federal lands, or otherwise federally covered offenses in that part of the District. The office is a resource to the law enforcement agencies in Northern Arizona and provides training and assistance to those agencies when requested. The office also provides assistance and information to victims of federal crimes arising in Northern Arizona.

The United States Attorney for the District of Arizona is committed to ensuring that the rights of victims are protected. The Victim/Witness staff are available to help all victims of crimes and to ensure the questions and concerns of victims and witnesses are addressed and promptly answered.



DISTRICT OF ARIZONA TRIBAL LIAISONS

Beginning in 2012, the U.S. Attorney’s Office expanded its Indian Country Policy Team to include three Tribal Liaisons, geographically distributed in Flagstaff, Phoenix and Tucson, to maintain our responsiveness to the tribes. AUSA Patrick Schneider is the Lead Tribal Liaison and responsible for the tribes in the northern portion of the state. AUSA Dimitra Sampson is the Tribal Liaison for all tribes in central Arizona. AUSA Shelley Clemens is the Tribal Liaison for the southern Arizona tribes. These attorneys were selected for their achievement, professionalism and commitment to serving tribal communities with respect and a sense of urgency. Below is their contact information and a list of the tribes they primarily serve.

Name & Contact	Liaison for
Patrick Schneider, Supervisory AUSA Tribal Liaison 123 N. San Francisco St. Suite 410 Flagstaff, AZ 86001 (928) 556-5004 patrick.schneider@usdoj.gov	Colorado River Indian Tribes Fort Mohave Tribe Hualapai Nation Havasupai Tribe Kaibab-Paiute Hopi Tribe Navajo Nation Tonto Apache Yavapai Apache Nation Yavapai-Prescott Tribe San Juan Southern Paiute Zuni Pueblo
Dimitra Sampson, AUSA Tribal Liaison 40 N. Central Avenue, Suite 1200 Phoenix, AZ 85004 (602) 514-7567 Dimitra.sampson@usdoj.gov	White Mountain Apache Tribe San Carlos Apache Tribe Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Gila River Indian Community Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community Ak-Chin Indian Community Cocopah Tribe Ft. Yuma Quechan
Shelley Clemens, AUSA Tribal Liaison 405 W. Congress, Suite Tucson, AZ 85701-5040 (520) 620-7340 Shelley.clemens@usdoj.gov	Pascua Yaqui Tribe Tohono O’odham Nation



CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

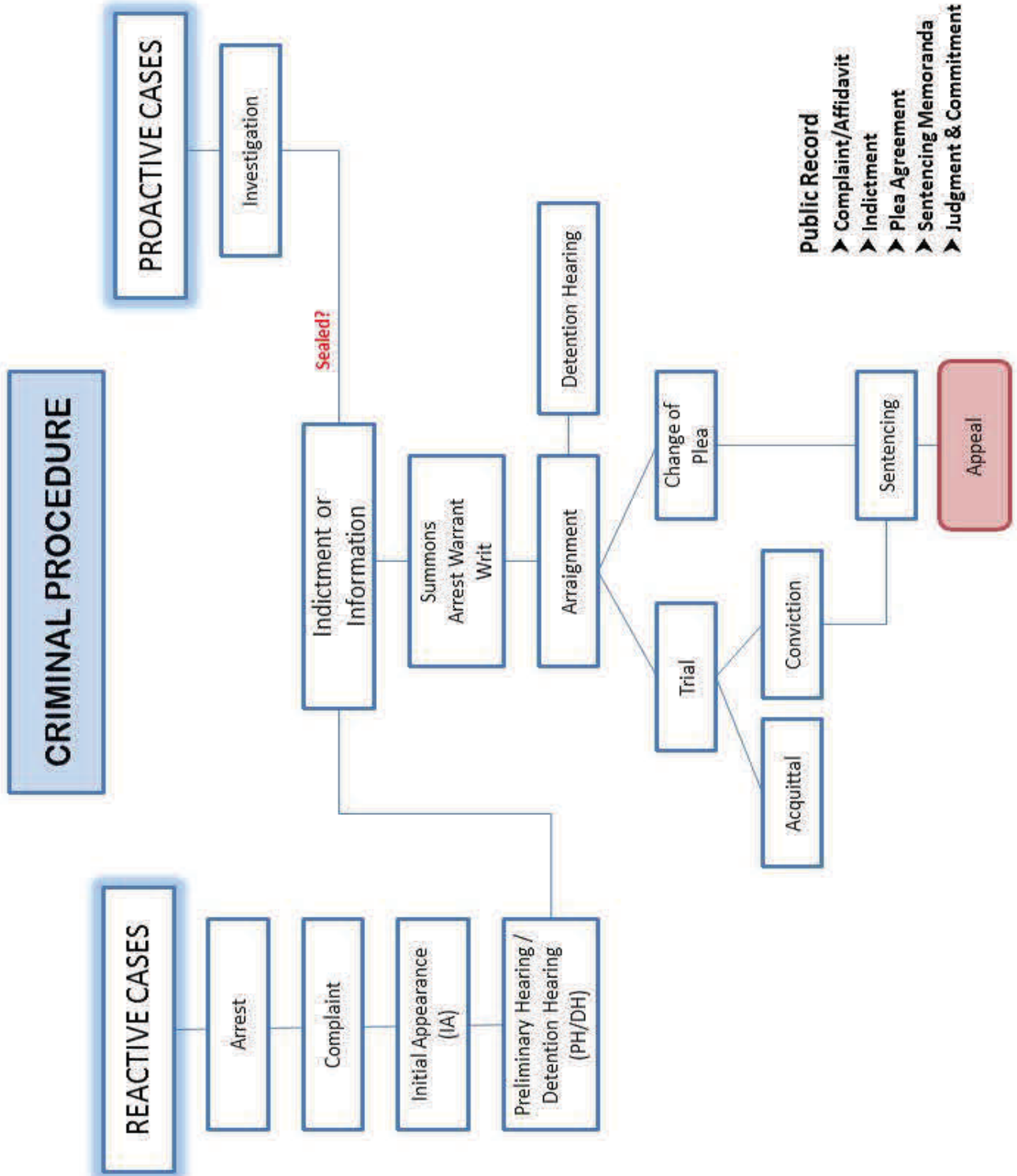
A focus of this year's Report is to explain the rules and constraints the United States Attorney's Office operates under when making prosecution decisions affecting Indian Country. One of the most significant factors affecting our decisions is the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, which govern much of what a federal prosecution agency cannot, can and must do in a criminal matter, as well as the timing of many actions. The rules of criminal procedure exist both to provide the government lawful tools to further criminal investigations and prosecutions, and to put limits on how those tools may be used to ensure every criminal defendant's Constitutional rights are honored and observed.

There are many ways in which a criminal case may be initiated, and therefore different rules apply to direct the steps of a fair and lawful prosecution depending on the individual circumstances of a case, at least at the initial stages. As shown on the Criminal Procedure chart on the next page, a case may begin as either a proactive case or a reactive case. In a proactive case, the government has completed its investigation before it brings any charge against a defendant. In a reactive case, the government has arrested the defendant on an informal charge — called a complaint — and has many investigative and case preparation steps still to complete before bringing the ultimate, formal charges — called the Indictment — against the defendant. The steps the government must go through to protect a defendant's rights are different depending on whether a case is reactive or proactive. This is because in a reactive case, where a defendant is charged by the informal complaint, he or she may be in custody for an additional period without any review by a grand jury of his or her case; accordingly, the rules require additional review of charges and advice of rights by a neutral third party — the court — in the early stages of reactive cases.

In a reactive case that begins either with an arrest or a complaint, the defendant must be brought before a judge without unreasonable delay, and an interrogation of the defendant must generally take place within six hours of arrest. What is reasonable depends on the circumstances of the case. But if the government waits too long to bring the defendant to a judge and continues to question the defendant at length, it runs the risk of losing the ability to present evidence it got during the delay, or having the case dismissed altogether. The defendant also is entitled to have a judge hear the evidence against him or her and decide whether the government has probable cause to keep informal charges in place pending Indictment. These are two of many ways in which the rules of criminal procedure impact the government's conduct and require it to move with haste, and show its evidence, to protect defendants' rights. Such rules also impact the government's decisions whether it is prepared to arrest a defendant and start the clock ticking on these rights. In contrast, in a proactive case all investigations, interviews and gathering of evidence occurs before any charges are filed, so no one is in custody and thus none of the early protective rights attach. Both approaches have their advantages and their costs, and both impact what the government must do, can do, and can charge.



CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FLOW CHART





CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Ultimately, however, the procedural steps for all cases, reactive and proactive, become uniform as all cases get to the same point of formal charging by Indictment. From the point of the Indictment, every defendant is entitled to be advised of the formal charges against him or her; to disclosure of all material evidence and information the government has in the case, whether inculpatory or exculpatory; to move for suppression, or removal, of any evidence the court finds the government obtained in violation of a defendant's rights; and to a trial before a jury of 12 citizens, where the defendant may meaningfully challenge all witnesses and evidence against him or her and can only be found guilty if all 12 jurors agree the government has proven every element of the charges beyond a reasonable doubt.

A defendant may waive his or her right to a trial and instead elect to plead guilty. In fact, defendants plead guilty far more often than they elect to go to trial in the federal court system. If a defendant is convicted at trial or pleads guilty, the defendant is to be sentenced within 90 days absent good cause for delay. After sentencing, if a defendant believes the court erred in either the trial or the sentence, he or she has a right to appeal and must file a notice of appeal exercising that right within 14 days.

Often this office's decision of what to charge after an offense, when to charge, or whether we can charge at all, as well as whether to try a case or offer a plea, is directly impacted by operation of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure. The rules of evidence also play a major role in our prosecution decisions, as does the Department of Justice requirement that we not charge any case for which we do not believe, in good faith, we have sufficient admissible evidence to prove every element of an offense beyond a reasonable doubt. These three authorities, as well as the law of jurisdiction in Indian Country, explain most of our charging decisions.



INDIAN COUNTRY PROSECUTIONS 2013

In general, the United States Attorney's Office prosecutes felony matters — serious crimes punishable by anywhere between a year and a day to life in prison — and misdemeanors, which are punishable by no more than a year in jail. In Indian Country, felonies most frequently prosecuted by this office include homicide, aggravated assault, sexual assault, child molestation and drug trafficking. Misdemeanors the USAO most commonly prosecutes in Indian Country include bootlegging on those reservations where alcohol is prohibited, drug possession, and simple assaults by non-Indians against Indians. Prosecutors also handle offenses such as DUI, disorderly conduct and simple assault from surrounding federal lands. Those offenses may be charged as felonies or misdemeanors in the federal criminal court, or they may be cited as petty offenses through the Central Violations Bureau (CVB), a distinct court intended to address lower level offenses without draining precious criminal court or prosecution resources away from the more serious violent crime.

We also track, as Indian Country matters, certain crimes without individual victims that nonetheless adversely impact tribal communities, to include alien smuggling, drug trafficking and prohibited possession of firearms.

Although our case productivity is favorable, our focus is not on numbers. Rather, we are pursuing qualitative improvements — focusing on troubleshooting existing investigative issues and practices, training more tribal officers, federal agents and others in the criminal referral pipeline, and finding other ways to take more Indian Country investigations from un-chargeable to chargeable, and from speculative to provable. To that end, the sections following the prosecution activity totals discuss our increasing tribal outreach and training efforts in 2013.



OUTREACH, TRAINING, AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS (MDTs)

TRAINING

Special Law Enforcement Commission (SLEC) Certification Trainings

In 2013, the U.S. Attorney's Office, along with the BIA Office of Law Enforcement Services, conducted Special Law Enforcement Commission (SLEC) Certification trainings in three different locations throughout the District. The three-day trainings were well-attended by local and tribal law enforcement officers, and even tribal officers from surrounding Districts.

The purpose of the training was to provide for efficient, effective and cooperative law enforcement efforts in Indian Country in Arizona. The SLEC certification empowers tribal police to conduct federal investigations of and arrests on federal charges in Indian Country, including misdemeanor and felony violations of federal law. The SLEC certification not only increases the available trained forces to bring federal charges, it also provides protection to tribal officers by classifying them as "federal officials" for purposes of the Assault on a Federal Officer statutes, should they be attacked or interfered with in the course of their law enforcement duties. The course includes intensive segments on Indian Country Jurisdiction, Indian Country Crimes (the Major Crimes Act), Federal Court Procedure, Civil Liability, Child Abuse and Child Abuse reporting, Central Violations Bureau, Juvenile Process and Procedure, Drug and Firearm Laws and investigation of gang activity, among other areas.

Customized/Requested Tribal Agency Training

In 2013, Indian Country AUSAs and the Tribal Liaisons also conducted more than 30 training sessions throughout Indian Country addressing aspects of investigation that were requested by tribal police chiefs, supervisors and medical personnel. These trainings have included general investigative techniques such as search and seizure, jurisdiction, report writing and collecting evidence, as well as, specific training for Central Violation Bureau (CVB) matters, domestic violence, drugs and gangs, Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), homicide, sexual assault investigations, and enhanced felony authority under the Tribal Law and Order Act and VAWA.

Tribal SAUSA Program

Our Tribal Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA) Program continues to be a vital part of our cooperative law enforcement effort. The USAO now has executed Memoranda of Agreement with several tribal governments – the Hopi Tribe, the Colorado River Indian Tribe, the White Mountain Apache Tribe, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, the Gila River Indian Community, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and the Tohono O'odham Nation – for the appointment and training of one or more tribal prosecutor(s) from each participating tribe as a SAUSA(s). All of these SAUSAs will focus on prosecuting offense types that their tribal governments have identified to us as community priorities, such as domestic violence, child abuse, drug trafficking, sex assaults or bootlegging. The SAUSA program in the District is the largest of its kind in the nation.



OUTREACH, TRAINING, AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS (MDTs)

Multidisciplinary Teams (MDTs)

Multidisciplinary Teams or “MDTs” remain one of our most effective tools for current communication on case status and collaboration among tribal and federal officials with public safety responsibility. Within the USAO, the AUSAs and Victim Advocates who handle Indian Country cases devote substantial time traveling to and participating in MDT meetings to share information with their public safety partners and work together to ensure that all investigative steps are completed. During 2013, District of Arizona AUSAs and Victim Witness Advocates (including Flagstaff) collectively travelled to and attended more than 70 MDT meetings hosted by the tribes. A listing of all active MDTs in the District of Arizona, along with assigned AUSA and Victim Advocate, can be found in Appendix A at the end of this report.

Project Safe Neighborhood Pilot Project - Tohono O’odham Nation

The Tohono O’odham Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) pilot project continued throughout 2013 to yield significant results and prove a successful model of federal and tribal cooperation. PSN is a project aimed at targeting resources toward the reduction of gun and gang violence in communities. The PSN Pilot Project Team meets monthly in Sells and operates its pending case review similarly to MDT meetings, but with a focus on gun and gang matters rather than child and sex abuse.

Northern Arizona Safe Streets Task Force — Fort Apache and Yavapai Apache Tribes

In 2013, the United States Attorney’s Office partnered with the FBI Northern Arizona Safe Streets Task Force concentrating on combining various agencies’ resources in order to impact crime in Indian Country. The task force is made up of representatives from various federal, state and tribal law enforcement agencies.

The first operation, concluded in 2013, focused on dismantling street gangs and drug trafficking organizations on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. The 60-day surge operation resulted in 25 federal indictments, 15 federal search warrants and the seizure of approximately \$100,000.00 in cash and approximately 100 weapons (many military style). Charges ranged from drug trafficking to firearms violation, violent assaults, carjacking, and domestic violence offenses. The investigation and prosecution resulted in a 100% conviction rate. Sentences ranged from probation to 15 years imprisonment.

The second operation on the Yavapai-Apache Nation in 2013, was conducted by the Task Force in conjunction with a local drug task force. The community impact initiative sought to target methamphetamine dealers supplying drugs within the community, as well as to identify and prosecute chronic domestic violence offenders. This operation resulted in over 25 arrests and a 100% conviction rate. Some defendants are still pending sentencing at this time.



APPELLATE MATTERS IMPACTING INDIAN COUNTRY

The Assistant U.S. Attorneys in our Appellate Division handle appeals from the Arizona District Court to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. During 2013, the USAO filed appellate briefs in ten (10) Indian Country appeals. The United States prevailed in four (4) of these cases on all issues. Five (5) cases were affirmed in part, and reversed in part, while one case was reversed. In 2013, the Ninth Circuit also returned opinions in seven cases from appeals that were filed in 2012. The United States prevailed in six cases on all issues; in one case the conviction was initially affirmed by a panel of the Ninth Circuit, but reversed following an appeal en banc.

United States v. Zepeda

738 F.3d 201
(9th Cir. 2013)

In January, 2013, a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals panel reversed jury convictions under the Major Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1153, which provides for federal jurisdiction over certain crimes committed by Indians in Indian country. The panel held that whether a given tribe is federally recognized, as required for jurisdiction under § 1153, is a question of fact for the jury, not a question of law for the court; and rejected the government's request that the court take judicial notice of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' list of federally recognized tribes of 2008 and 2010. The panel held that a Certificate of Enrollment in an Indian tribe, entered into evidence through the parties' stipulation, is insufficient evidence for a rational juror to find beyond a reasonable doubt that a defendant is an Indian for purposes of § 1153, where the government offers no evidence that the defendant's bloodline is derived from a federally recognized tribe.

The United States filed a petition for panel rehearing and petition for hearing en banc in April, 2013. In June, 2013, the panel issued an order withdrawing the original opinion, and advised that it would enter a new opinion. It further found the government's petition for rehearing en banc to be moot. On September 19, 2013, the Ninth Circuit panel issued a new opinion, holding that the tribal enrollment certificate was insufficient to establish that the defendant was an Indian for the purposes of federal jurisdiction under the Major Crimes Act, as the government had not provided sufficient evidence that the defendant's bloodline was derived from a federally recognized tribe. A subsequent petition for rehearing was denied, however, on February 10, 2014, the Ninth Circuit, *sua sponte*, entered an order setting the case for a hearing en banc. Oral argument was held on June 16, 2014, and we are awaiting the court's decision.

Of note: the Ninth Circuit has stayed its opinions in six other Arizona Indian Country cases pending the resolution of the *Zepeda* case.



APPELLATE MATTERS IMPACTING INDIAN COUNTRY

United States v. Mason James Henry
542 Fed.Appx.617
(9th Cir. 2013)

On December 22, 2009, the defendant entered a plea of guilty to a charge of Second Degree Murder, and was subsequently sentenced to 300 months incarceration, with five years' supervised release to follow. On December 23, 2010, the defendant filed a motion to vacate his sentence pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. §2255. The district court denied his motion on September 1, 2011. The defendant then appealed to the Ninth Circuit.

A Ninth Circuit panel found that the district court properly denied the defendant's motion to vacate his sentence, holding that his trial counsel was not deficient for not investigating the defendant's mental health or competency to stand trial, where the defendant had shown no signs of impairment. Further, the panel found even if counsel were ineffective by not investigating his mental health, no evidence had been presented that an investigation into his mental health would have changed the outcome of the plea agreement. The panel also rejected claims that defense counsel's assistance was insufficient for failing to advise him of the maximum sentence he could receive, where, at the plea hearing, the judge advised the defendant of the possible maximum sentence, and the defendant told the court he understood. Finally, the panel declined to extend the Certificate of Appealability to include the defendant's claim that Title 18 U.S.C. § 1153 is unconstitutionally vague, or that the plea agreement was insufficient to support his guilty plea.

United States v. Edison
____ Fed. Appx. ____
2014 WL 768529
(9th Cir. 2014)

Defendant Brady Edison was originally convicted of four counts of Aggravated Sexual Abuse, and on April 7, 1993, the district court sentenced him to 240 months imprisonment on each count concurrently, to be followed by 60 months of supervised release. On September 2, 2011, defendant's supervised release was revoked and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment to be followed by 54 months of supervision. On April 3, 2012, defendant's supervised release was revoked for a second time and he was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment to be followed by 45 months of supervised release.

On January 26, 2013, the Probation Office filed a third petition to revoke defendant's supervised release, based on allegations that he failed to obtain permission of the probation office to leave the District of Arizona and was arrested in New Mexico; and that he consumed alcohol on January 23, 2013 while in New Mexico. The defendant subsequently admitted that he consumed alcohol in violation of his condition that he abstain from all use of alcohol. The district judge sentenced defendant to 45 months' imprisonment with no further supervision.

The Ninth Circuit found that the District Court adequately explained the reasoning behind its sentence, and that the sentence was substantively reasonable.



APPELLATE MATTERS IMPACTING INDIAN COUNTRY

United States v. Dock

____ Fed. Appx. ____
2014 WL 228923
(9th Cir. 2014)

In 1998, Defendant Steven Ryan Dock pleaded guilty to one count of aggravated sexual abuse, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1153 and 2241(c). The district court sentenced Defendant on August 10, 1998, to 148 months' imprisonment, to be followed by five years of supervised release. While in prison, Defendant was convicted of Providing or Possessing Contraband in Prison (the “contraband case”) and received an additional 12-month sentence to run consecutive to his term of imprisonment for aggravated sexual abuse, and to be followed by a three-year term of supervised release. Defendant was released on June 2, 2010, and began serving his term of supervised release in both matters.

On February 8, 2011, Defendant's probation officer filed a petition to revoke Defendant's supervised release. Defendant admitted the supervised release violation, and the district court sentenced him to 7 months' imprisonment in the sexual abuse case, and 8 months' imprisonment in the contraband case, with the sentences to run consecutive, for a total sentence of 15 months' imprisonment. The court ordered 51 months of supervise release in the sexual abuse case to follow the 15-month prison term, and did not order any further supervised release in the contraband case.

On September 17, 2012, Defendant's probation officer filed a second petition to revoke Defendant's supervised release. The defendant admitted to one of the allegations. The district court revoked Defendant's supervised release and sentenced him to 18 months' imprisonment, to be followed by a term of 33 months of supervised release, which included both standard and special conditions. The Defendant appealed the imposition of an above-guidelines sentence, and five of the special conditions.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals found that the sentence was substantively reasonable. The Court further found that two of the special conditions imposed were appropriate, however, the court found that three of the conditions imposed were vague and reversed and remanded the case to the district court for further consideration of those three conditions.

United States v. Johnson

____ Fed.Appx. ____
2013 WL 345204
(9th Cir. 2014)

On May 9, 2012, the defendant, James Rayburn Johnson, pled guilty, pursuant to a plea agreement, to a charge of tampering with a victim by using or threatening physical force to prevent her from calling the police to report the assault, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1512(a)(2)(C) and (a)(3), and 1152. On September 2, 2012, the defendant moved to withdraw from his guilty plea, which was denied. Subsequently, the defendant was sentenced to 24 months incarceration, with 36 months supervised release to follow, pursuant to the plea agreement.



APPELLATE MATTERS IMPACTING INDIAN COUNTRY

The defendant appealed to the Ninth Circuit alleging that the district court abused its discretion in denying his motion to withdraw from his plea. In addition, the defendant alleged that he could not be convicted of the offense for which he pled guilty because the indictment and plea colloquy were deficient in that they did not reference that the victim was prevented from contacting *federal* law enforcement, an element of the offense. The Ninth Circuit held that the statutory citation within the indictment gave the defendant sufficient notice to cure any deficiency. The Ninth Circuit further held that the district court properly denied the defendant's motion to withdraw his plea of guilty.

United States v. Benally, et al (Four separate appeals)
550 Fed. Appx. 382
(9th Cir. 2013)

Defendants Deanna Dora Benally, Jerrison Willie James, Garrison Willie James, and Reed Littlesky Bia, were each indicted in 2011 on one count of Robbery occurring on the Navajo Indian Reservation in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1153, 2111 and 2. Additionally, co-defendant Bia was indicted on one count of Use of a Firearm in a Crime of Violence in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c)(1) (A). Each defendant pleaded guilty to Robbery pursuant to plea agreements. On September 24, 2012, co-defendant Benally was sentenced to 37 months in prison, three years supervised release and was ordered to pay \$1215.32 in restitution. On that same date, co-defendants Garrison James and Jerrison James were each sentenced to 33 months, three years supervised release and were ordered to pay \$1260.32 in restitution. On February 8, 2013, co-defendant Bia was sentenced to 90 months in prison, three years supervised release and was ordered to pay \$1260.32 in restitution.

The defendant's each filed separate appeals, asserting that the imposition of restitution based on the cost of psychological counseling incurred by the victim, was improperly ordered, as there was insufficient evidence to that the victim suffered physical injury from the robbery. In a single opinion, the Ninth Circuit panel agreed, and remanded all four cases for resentencing for the District Court to determine whether the victim suffered a physical injury from the robbery, and if so, whether sufficient documentation exist to support restitution for the costs of the victim's psychological counseling.

United States v. Montalvo
544 Fed.Appx. 761
(9th Cir. 2013)

On February 2, 1999, the Defendant, Ricardo Montalvo, pled guilty to one count of second degree murder in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1153, 1111 and 2, and was subsequently sentenced to 156 months' imprisonment, followed by a term of 60 months' supervised release. In 2012, a petition to revoke his supervised release was filed alleging that Defendant violated his supervised release by committing the new crime of driving while impaired, by not reporting to the probation officer that he had been arrested by DPS, and by twice consuming alcohol. The defendant admitted he violated his supervised release by consuming alcohol on one occasion. The district court revoked Defendant's supervised release and sentenced him to an above-the-Guidelines-range of 51 months' imprisonment.



APPELLATE MATTERS IMPACTING INDIAN COUNTRY

The Defendant appealed the sentence alleging that the district court did not adequately explain the sentence. He further argued that the sentence was unreasonable, and amounted to cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eight Amendment. The Ninth Circuit panel found that the sentence was properly explained by the district court, and that it did not amount to an unreasonable sentence or a violation of the Eight Amendment, given the district court's concerns regarding public safety and the danger to others in the community.

United States v. Quesada
540 Fed.Appx. 636
(9th Cir. 2013)

Following a three day trial, the defendant, Darren Quesada, was convicted of one count of Abusive Sexual Contact with a Minor, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1153, 2244(a)(5), 2246(3) and 2260A, and one count of Aggravated Sexual Abuse of a Minor, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1153, 2241(c), 2246(2)(C), 2246(2)(D), 2260A and 3559(e). On April 2, 2012, the court sentenced Defendant to life imprisonment, plus 10 years' imprisonment on each count to be served concurrently.

The defendant appealed to the Ninth Circuit arguing that the district court erred when it rejected defendant's *Batson* challenge to the prosecutor's strike of a juror. The defendant also argued that error occurred when the district court admitted out of court statements of the victims, and when it denied the defendant's motion for continuance.

The Ninth Circuit panel found that the victim's out of court statement made to a nurse was reasonably pertinent to medical diagnosis or treatment, and was therefore properly admitted as an exception to the rule against hearsay. However, the Ninth Circuit panel found that a violation of *Batson v. Kentucky*, 476 U.S. 79 (1986) occurred during the jury selection process, and therefore, reversed the case for a new trial. Following the reversal, the defendant entered a guilty plea to one of the charges and his sentencing is currently pending.

United States v. Shipp
529 Fed. Appx. 862
(9th Cir. 2013)

Defendant Adrienne Lee Shipp was convicted by a jury for involuntary manslaughter in violation of 18 U.S.C. §1112(a) and 1153, and Assault resulting in serious bodily injury, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§1113(a)(6) and 1153. Defendant filed an appeal challenging the 108-month sentence imposed by the district court judge asserting that the district court failed 1) to adequately address her arguments regarding sentencing disparities; 2) to explain the basis for its disagreement with the manner in which the Guideline account for multiple victims or why consecutive sentence were necessary; and 3) to tie her sentence to a correctly calculated Guidelines range or sufficiently explain the degree of upward variance. The Ninth Circuit panel affirmed finding that the court adequately explained why it believed that the Guidelines did not account for multiple victims and why it was



APPELLATE MATTERS IMPACTING INDIAN COUNTRY

imposing a consecutive sentence. The panel also found that the court correctly calculated the advisory Guidelines for each count and sufficiently explained its decision to vary upward. Defendant Shipp also complained that her sentence was unreasonable. The court found that in the totality of the circumstances the sentence imposed was reasonable.

United States v. Garcia

518 Fed. Appx. 549

(9th Cir. 2013.)

Defendant Pancho Garcia challenged his convictions following jury trial for two counts of Assault with a Dangerous Weapon with Intent to do Bodily Harm under 18 U.S.C. § 113(a)(3), and one count of Use of a Firearm During and in Relation to a Crime of Violence under 18 U.S.C. §924(c) (1)(A)(iii). Garcia objected to the admission of expert testimony by a law enforcement officer, the sufficiency of the evidence, the denial of justification and mistake jury instructions and the imposition of the consecutive sentence under §924(c). The Ninth Circuit panel found that any error in admitting the expert testimony on typical burglaries was harmless. The panel found there was sufficient evidence to convict the defendant based on testimony that he fired a gun at the car in which the victims were riding. The panel further found that he was not entitled to a jury instruction on justification nor to an instruction on mistake of facts, as there was no legal or factual basis to support those instructions. The Court affirmed his sentence.

United States v. Lavender

526 Fed.Appx. 719

(9th Cir. 2013)

Following a jury trial, the defendant, Nathan Lavender, was convicted of Assault with a Dangerous Weapon an Assault by Striking, Beating or Wounding. The defendant first objected to the district court's denial of his motion to dismiss claiming that the government breached an oral promise not to prosecute him in exchange for his testimony as a witness in an unrelated prosecution. The court found that the evidence contradicted any claim of a promise being made. The Ninth Circuit panel found that the district court's finding was not clearly erroneous. The defendant also appealed on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to convict him of assault with a dangerous weapon, because he was too intoxicated at the time of the assault to form the specific intent to do bodily harm. The panel found there was sufficient evidence to convict the defendant, and that his conduct on the night in question belied any inability to form intent. Finally, the defendant objected to the district court's imposition of a five-level sentencing enhancement based on the serious bodily injury sustained by the victim. The panel found that there was clearly sufficient evidence to support imposition of the five-level enhancement.



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United States v. Garcia

506 Fed.Appx. 593
(9th Cir. 2013)

Defendant Norman Garcia was convicted in a joint trial with two counts assault with a dangerous weapon and possession and use of firearm in relation to a crime of violence. The defendant objected to the district court's denial of a motion to sever his case from his co-defendant, the sufficiency of the evidence, the district's denial of an instruction on a lesser-included offense and imposition of consecutive sentences. The Ninth Circuit panel affirmed the conviction and sentence. In analyzing the evidence presented they found that the jury could compartmentalize the evidence offered against the two defendants and the defendant was not prejudiced by a joint trial. The panel further found that there was sufficient evidence to show the defendant formed the necessary intent to be convicted of assault with a dangerous weapon. Finally, the court found that the court's failure to *sua sponte* give an instruction on a lesser included offense was not plain error, and that the defendant's consecutive sentences did not run afoul of the Double Jeopardy Clause.

United States v. Juan

704 F.3d 1137
(9th Cir. 2013)

The defendant, Jarvis Martin Juan, was convicted by a jury of assault with a dangerous weapon and assault resulting in serious bodily injury. The defendant was indicted after he was arrested for striking his wife, and then running over her with a vehicle. At trial, the victim, a prosecution witness, recanted her earlier statements to police, claiming that her injuries were caused when she accidentally fell behind her husband's SUV. The jury was excused and the government requested that the court appoint an attorney to represent the wife, as it was believed that she had committed perjury on the stand. The district court did so, and after having time to consult with her attorney, the victim then took the stand and corrected her testimony.

The defendant appealed his conviction asserting that the government improperly coerced his wife into giving incriminating testimony. The court found that there was insufficient evidence to demonstrate misconduct on the prosecution's part, as warning the witness of the possibility and consequences of perjury charges was warranted. In addition, there was no evidence that the witness was present when the prosecutor's remarks were made or that she was ever advised of them. Finally, the court affirmed the defendant's sentence.

United States v. Preston

706 F.3d 1106
(9th Cir. 2013)

The defendant, Tymond J. Preston, was convicted, following a three-day bench trial, of Abusive Sexual Contact, charged by an information. At trial, the court was presented evidence of the



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victim's statement to his grandmother, his uncle, a law enforcement officer, a forensic interviewer and the nurse who conducted a medical examination. In addition, the prosecution presented the defendant's confession and DNA evidence taken from the victim's underwear, which an expert testified matched the defendant's DNA. The defense objected to the admission of the defendant's statement, claiming that due to his mild retardation, his statement was involuntary. On appeal, the Ninth Circuit panel rejected that claim, finding that in the totality of the circumstances his confession was properly admitted. The panel further rejected claims that his waiver of jury trial was invalid, as was his waiver of grand jury indictment. The panel found that the district court properly admitted the statements made by the victim to his grandmother and uncle as excited utterances. The defendant's statement to a law enforcement officer was found to have been improperly admitted, but held to be harmless error in light of the other testimony at trial. The victim's recorded statement to the forensic examiner was properly admitted as the defendant knowingly waived his right to confrontation when he stipulated to its admission. The court found that the testimony of the DNA expert was properly admitted as the evidence was sufficiently reliable. Finally, the Ninth Circuit panel found that there was sufficient evidence to convict the defendant of Abusive Sexual Contact. The panel found that district court's imposition of a lifetime term of supervised release was procedurally sound, however, it found that the district court did not properly explain its reasoning for imposing certain conditions, including a requirement that the defendant submit to plethysmograph testing, and that he not possess sexually explicit materials. The case was remanded to the district court to consider those conditions, and to provide adequate explanation for imposition of those conditions.

The defendant filed a petition for rehearing en banc, which was granted. In May of 2014, the Ninth Circuit returned an opinion finding that the defendant's confession was involuntary, based on his unusually low intelligence, and that he was subject to manipulation and that techniques used by law enforcement to bring about the defendant's admission, while not necessarily coercive, were such to warrant the defendant's statements to be involuntary. The Ninth Circuit further found, however, that there was sufficient evidence presented at the first trial to warrant a conviction, and therefore, it would not violate Double Jeopardy Clause provisions to remand the case for a new trial.

United States v. Brady

___ Fed. Appx. ___,
2014 WL 768529
(9th Cir. 2014).

The defendant, Edison Brady, objected to the imposition of a 45-month sentence imposed upon revocation of his supervised release. The Ninth Circuit panel found that the district court sufficiently explained its reasons for the sentence, and that his sentence was reasonable.



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IMPORTANT CASES FROM OTHER DISTRICTS

United States v. First

731 F.3d 998
(9th Cir. 2013.)

In the District of Montana, the defendant, Lakota First, was indicted for possessing a firearm after being convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(9). For the purpose of a 922(g)(9) conviction, “[a] person shall not be considered to have been convicted” of a “misdemeanor crime of domestic violence “ unless “the person was represented by counsel in the case, or knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel in the case” 18 U.S.C. §921(a)(33)(B)(i). First’s prior misdemeanor conviction occurred in tribal court, where a defendant is only entitled to counsel at his own expense. 25 U.S.C. § 1302(a)(6). The defendant was not represented by counsel during his misdemeanor crime of domestic violence case, but did waive the right to retained counsel.

The defendant moved to dismiss the indictment, asserting that he had not been represented by counsel, nor had he waived his right to appointed counsel in the tribal case, arguing therefore, that the tribal conviction did not count as a “conviction” purposes of 18 U.S.C. §922(g)(9). The government appealed the district court’s ruling.

The Ninth Circuit held that the “right to counsel” referenced in 18 U.S.C. §921(a)(33)(B)(i) referred to the right that existed in the court where the defendant was prosecuted for the underlying misdemeanor offense. Because the 6th Amendment right to counsel does not apply to tribal proceedings, there was no violation so long as the defendant was afforded his rights under the Indian Civil Rights Act. The Indian Civil Rights Act mandates that a defendant be provided a right to *retained* counsel in tribal court proceedings, not appointed counsel. Because the defendant was afforded a right to retained counsel, which he affirmatively waived, the underlying tribal court conviction counted as a “conviction” for purposes of a prosecution pursuant 18 U.S.C. §922(g)(9).



VICTIMS' RIGHTS AND ADVOCACY

This Office will ensure that crime victims are treated with dignity, respect, and compassion and that they are afforded all rights to which they are entitled under federal law. The Crime Victims' Rights Act (CVRA) of 2004 was enacted to enhance the rights of federal crime victims and provide them with recourse should their rights be violated in the course of the federal investigation and prosecution of their case. We have fully implemented the CVRA by ensuring that all staff are properly trained—and retrained on an annual basis—and by requiring that all law enforcement agencies that refer cases for federal prosecution fully comply with the CVRA.

We encourage you as a tribal leader and public safety partner to share the following guidance with any victims of federal crimes you contact. Pursuant to the CVRA, they are entitled to the following rights:

- ◆ the right to be reasonably protected from the accused;
- ◆ the right to reasonable, accurate, and timely notice of any public court proceeding, or any parole proceeding, involving the crime or of any release or escape of the accused;
- ◆ the right not to be excluded from any such public court proceeding, unless the court, after receiving clear and convincing evidence, determines that testimony by the victim would be materially altered if the victim heard other testimony at that proceeding;
- ◆ the right to be reasonably heard at any public proceeding in the district court involving release, plea, sentencing, or any parole proceeding;
- ◆ the reasonable right to confer with the attorney for the Government in the case;
- ◆ the right to full and timely restitution as provided in law;
- ◆ the right to proceedings free from unreasonable delay; and
- ◆ the right to be treated with fairness and with respect for the victim's dignity and privacy.

18 U.S.C. § 3771.

We rely on victims and other witnesses to report crime and to participate fully in the prosecution of federal offenses so that victims, their families, and their communities can see justice served. Without cooperation from crime victims and other witnesses, we cannot bring offenders to justice and communities will be less safe.



DECLINATIONS FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Many questions arise regarding the declination of cases for federal prosecution. These questions come from victims, law enforcement and sometimes other prosecuting agencies. What follows are some answers to commonly asked questions.

What does it mean when a case is declined for federal prosecution?

When a case has been declined for federal prosecution, it means that a federal prosecutor (Assistant U.S. Attorney) has reviewed the investigative reports and has concluded that there is not a reasonable likelihood of being able to prove to a judge or jury beyond a reasonable doubt that a federal crime was committed by the suspect.

Does a declination mean that the Assistant U.S. Attorney did not believe the victim?

No. Many times an Assistant U.S. Attorney believes that a crime was committed and believes the victim regarding the offense. Nevertheless, in order to file federal charges, the AUSA must conclude that there is sufficient evidence regarding each and every element of an offense in order to prove the crime beyond a reasonable doubt, allowing them to charge the matter. A lack of sufficient evidence regarding any one element may force the AUSA to have to decline the matter for federal prosecution.

Does the declination of a matter for federal prosecution prevent prosecution in tribal court?

No. Federal and Tribal jurisdictions are separate and distinct. So too are the nature of the charges available to each. A federal charge may require proof of an element or elements that are not required to be proven under a particular tribal charge. In some circumstances, this may mean that tribal charges can succeed where federal charges could not.

Why are cases declined for federal prosecution?

Cases may be declined for federal prosecution for number of reasons. After reviewing the investigative materials the federal prosecution may decline a case for any number of reasons, to include:

- ⇒ **Prioritization of Federal Resources and Interests**
- ⇒ **Insufficient Evidence**
- ⇒ **Defendant Unavailable**
- ⇒ **Matter Referred to Another Jurisdiction**
- ⇒ **Legally Barred**
- ⇒ **Alternative to Federal Prosecution Appropriate**
- ⇒ **Open in Office Error**
- ⇒ **Extradition**



DECLINATIONS FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Why and what are the most common reasons that cases are declined?

Cases may be declined for federal prosecution for number of reasons. After reviewing the investigative materials the federal prosecution may decline a case for any number of reasons. Far and away the most common reasons for cases being declined for federal prosecution is **Insufficient Evidence**. This may mean that there was a lack of physical evidence of the crime recovered, or that there were no witnesses to the crime. It could mean that different witnesses to the crime have wildly divergent versions of the incident, or that a witness' ability to observe or recall the event was severely impaired by drugs, alcohol or mental issues. It might mean that a victim or witness to a crime might have a motive to be untruthful. Ultimately, the question is whether there is sufficient evidence and witnesses to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the suspect committed a federal offense.

Once a case is declined for federal prosecution, is that decision final?

No. When a case is submitted for a charging determination, the AUSA makes the decision based upon the investigative materials available to them at that time. In some instances, additional evidence or witnesses are located after the case has been initially declined. When this happens, the matter can be submitted for reconsideration in light of the newly discovered evidence.



USAO ASSISTANCE TO TRIBES ON CURRENT PUBLIC SAFETY ISSUES

As it has in recent years, the United States Attorney's Office continues to offer its assistance to any tribal government evaluating its options under recently enacted federal laws intended to give tribes more control over their communities' collective public safety.

Tribal Law and Order Act

With its enactment in July 2010, the enhanced sentencing provisions of the Tribal Law and Order Act, TLOA, created an option for tribal justice systems to expand their sentencing authority for individual tribal offenses to up to three years, and to sentence a tribal defendant consecutively for up to three of those offenses if the tribal government determined such sentencing was in the community's interest. Since TLOA became law, the USAO has provided training and consultation to nearly half of the tribal governments in the District on how the law works, what it allows, what it requires of tribal court systems, and how tribes could configure their criminal laws, rules and court systems to ensure that their systems would be found to comply with TLOA. Those tribes include the Navajo Nation, the Hopi Tribe, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Gila River Indian Community, Tohono O'odham Nation, Yavapai-Prescott Tribe, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and the San Carlos Apache Tribe. This office will furnish personnel to train and consult with any tribal government that wishes to learn more about the TLOA option. Please contact any of the Tribal Liaisons if you would like them to present information about TLOA or answer questions. A copy of the Tribal Law and Order Act can be found on our website at www.justice.gov/usao/az or at this link: [Tribal Law and Order Act](#)

Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization

In March of 2013, Congress enacted and the President signed, the law reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), which created new federal felony prosecution options for offenses such as strangulation, and expanded tribal prosecution authority provisions for tribes to address non-Indians who commit acts of domestic violence against Indians in Indian Country. Like the enhanced sentencing authority of TLOA, Congress required in VAWA that tribal governments provide more due process protections to such defendants in exchange for that authority, and several Arizona tribes already are at work evaluating the VAWA expanded jurisdiction option or electing to pursue it. This office stands ready to offer training and consultation on the new VAWA reauthorization provisions and requirements to all interested tribal government agencies. Please contact any of the Tribal Liaisons if you would like them to present information about VAWA or answer questions. A digest of the VAWA reauthorization Act can be found on our website at www.justice.gov/usao/az or at the following link: [VAWA Reauthorization Act](#).

The Pasqua Yaqui Tribe was one of three tribal justice systems nationwide approved by the Department of Justice to participate in a pilot program allowing them to exercise expanded jurisdiction under VAWA ahead of the March 7, 2015, effective date. To do so, they had to demonstrate that their tribal justice system provided adequate due process protections equivalent to the United States Constitution. This included protections such as the right to bar-trained counsel, a bar-trained judge and the right to a jury trial made up of community residents, including non-tribal member residents.



USAO ASSISTANCE TO TRIBES ON CURRENT PUBLIC SAFETY ISSUES

A copy of frequently asked questions and answers on the expanded criminal jurisdiction offered to tribes under VAWA can be found on our website at www.justice.gov/usao/az or at the following link: [VAWA 2013](#)



**Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT)
List**



APPENDIX – A MULTIDISCIPLINARY TEAMS

U.S. Attorney's Office *** District of Arizona

AUSA	MDT	Contact Person	VW
T. Simon	Phoenix Area	CAPT Dave McIntire, PhD, Mental Health Consultant, Phoenix Area Office, Indian Health Service, Two Renaissance Square, Ste 606, 40 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85004 602-364-5183, David.mcIntire@ihs.gov	Shawn Cox
C. Covault C. Keller T. Van Buskirk	Chinle	Clara Tah-Nunn, Navajo Nation DSW, Family Services, P. O. Box 1000 Chinle, AZ 86503, (928) 674-2050/2029, Fax (928) 674-5740	Eydie Robertson
B. Solomon	Cocopah	Brenda Smith, Department of Social Services, 14281 S. Center Ave., Somerton, AZ 85350, (928) 627-3729, Fax (928) 627-3116, cocosocser@cocopay.com	Marlene Beall
T. Reid-Moore	Colorado River	Ray Barnett, CRIT Behavioral Health Services, Rt. 1, Box 19, Parker, AZ 85344, (928) 737-2685, Fax (928) 737-2697	Marlene Beall
C. Woo	Dilcon, Leupp	Dilcon Family Service, HCR 63, Box 6089, Winslow, AZ 86047, (928) 657-8065, Fax (928) 657-8041	Eydie Robertson
C. Covault	Ft. McDowell	Jimmy Esquirell, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Tribal CPS, P.O. Box 17779, Fountain Hills, AZ 85269, (480) 789-7820, Fax (480) 837-4809, Cell (480) 201-7061, jesquirell@ftmcdowell.org	Marlene Beall
C. Covault C. Keller T. Van Buskirk	Ft. Defiance	Sharon Lee Begay, Navajo DSW, P. O. Box 950, Ft. Defiance, AZ 86504, (928) 729-4013, Fax (928) 729-406	Eydie Robertson
T. Reid-Moore	Ft. Mojave	Ft. Mojave Social Services Dept., Needles, CA 92363, (928) 346-1550, Fax (928) 346-1552	Marlene Beall
C. Covault C. Keller T. Van Buskirk	Ganado	Marie Jim, Navajo DSW, P. O. Box 210, Ganado, AZ 86505, (928) 775-5931, Fax (928) 755-5939	Eydie Robertson
R. Logan	Gila River	Tila Garcia, Gila River Indian Community, Office of the Prosecutor, P.O. Box 97, Sacaton, AZ 85147, (520) 562-5727, Fax (520) 562-8104, tila.garcia@gric.nsn.us	Marlene Beall
M. Karlen	Ak-Chin	Sylvia Soliz, Ak-Chin Police Department, 47314 W. Farrell Rd., Maricopa, AZ 85139, wk # (520) 568-1272, fax # (520) 568-1201, ssliz@ak-chin.nsn.us	Marlene Beall
C. Keller	Havasupai	Tanya Watahomogie, Havasupai I.C.W.A. Director, P O Box 10, Supai, AZ 86435, (928) 448-2661, Fax (928) 448-22262, twatahomogie18@gmail.com	Marlene Beall
S. Sexton	Hopi	Elizabeth Poseyesva, Hopi Guidance Center, PO Box 68, Second Mesa, AZ 86043, (928) 737-1811, Fax (928) 737-2697	Marlene Beall
T. Reid-Moore	Hualapai	Carrie Imus, Social Services, PO Box 480, Peach Springs, AZ 86434, (928)769-2269, Fax (928) 769-2659	Marlene Beall
A. Zickerman	Kaibab-Paiute	Ronica Spute, Tribal Administrator, Kaibab Paiute Tribe, H.C.65 Box 2, Pipe Spring, AZ 86022, (928)-643-8320 Fax (928)643-7260	Lee Mills
J. Figueroa S. Clemens	Pascua Yaqui	Canada Valenzuela, Program Manager of Victim Services, Pasqua Yaqui Police, room C (downstairs) , 7777 S Camino Huivisim, Tucson, AZ 85757, (520) 879-5769, Fax (520)879-8287 Canada.Valenzuela@pascuayaqui-nsn.gov	Mary-Anne Estrada
T. Simon	Salt River	Lt. Johnathan Gann, Salt River Police Department, 8440 East Chaparral, Ste. 130, Scottsdale, AZ 85250, (480) 362-6306, Fax (480) 362-5427, Johnathan.Gann@srpmic-nsn.gov	Marlene Beall
T. Simon	San Carlos	Zahra J. Goseyun, Tribal Social Services, PO Box 0, San Carlos, AZ 85550, (928) 475-2313, Fax (928) 475-2342, zjgoseyun@hotmail.com	Mary Williams
J. Figueroa S. Clemens	Tohono O'odham	Det. Sean Dailey, Tohono O'odham Police Department, P.O. Box 189, Sells, AZ 85634, (520) 383-6487	Jovana Uzarraga-Figueroa Mary-Anne Estrada
R. Dokken	Tuba City Kayenta	Loretta Wilson, Navajo Social Services, P.O. Box 280, Tuba City, AZ 86045 (928) 697-4185, Fax (928) 697-4189, L.Wilson_99@hotmail.com Jonathan J. Lewis or Lisa John, Kayenta Health Center, P.O. Box 368, Kayenta, AZ 86033, (928) 697-4185, Fax (928) 697-4189, Jonathan.Lewis@ihs.gov, Lisa.John@ihs.gov	Mary Williams
D. Sampson B. Solomon	White Mountain Apache	Janet Sanchez, IHS Social Worker, IHS Hospital, PO Box 860, Whiteriver, AZ 85941, (928) 338-4911 ext. 3670 Fax 928-338-3522 janet.sanchez@ihs.gov	Mary Williams
P. Schneider	Yavapai-Apache	Lucinda Morrow, Social Services, 2400 W. Datsi St., Camp Verde, AZ 86322, (928) 649-7104, Fax (928) 567-6832, lmorrow@yan-tribe.org	Mary Williams Lee Mills
P. Stearns	Yavapai Prescott	John Allen, Social Services, 530 E. Merritt, Prescott, AZ 86301, (928) 515-7350, jmallen@ypit.com	Lee Mills



Staff Biographies



APPENDIX – B STAFF BIOGRAPHIES

Below are brief biographies of our office members who hold responsibility for serving the tribal communities in Arizona.

DISTRICT

John S. Leonardo

John S. Leonardo was sworn in as United States Attorney for the District of Arizona on July 3, 2012. Prior to that he served as a judge of the Superior Court of Arizona for Pima County from 1993 to 2012, and was Presiding Judge of that Court from 2002 to 2007. He also served as a member of the Arizona Supreme Court Judicial Ethics Advisory Committee from 2010 to 2012. In 2011, he was honored with the Judicial Integrity Award from the Arizona Trial Lawyers Association. Prior to his judicial service, Judge Leonardo was an Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Arizona from 1982 to 1993 and for the Northern District of Indiana from 1973 to 1982, where he also served as the First Assistant U.S. Attorney from 1978 to 1982. From 1972 to 1973, Judge Leonardo was an Assistant State's Attorney for Prince George's County, Md. He graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1969 and from George Washington University School of Law in 1972.

Patrick Schneider

Pat currently is Chief of the Flagstaff Office and Tribal Liaison for the northern portion of the state. He has been an AUSA for over 23 years and during that time has worked in the Violent Crime Section, the OCDETF Section, and the Civil Section. In addition to being an AUSA, Pat has also held the positions of Deputy Criminal Chief of the OCDETF section and Criminal Chief in the Phoenix Office. Pat earned his law degree from the University of Wyoming School of Law. Prior to joining the USAO, Pat worked as a Deputy County Attorney at the Maricopa County Attorney's Office specializing in gang prosecution.

Dimitra Sampson

Dimitra is an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Violent Crimes Section of the Phoenix Office and currently serves as Tribal Liaison for the central portion of the state. She has been prosecuting Indian Country cases with the USAO since May 2008. She has been the prosecutor for the FBI's Northern Arizona Safe Streets Task Force for the last two years, concentrating efforts on proactive community impact initiatives in Indian Country. Dimitra previously worked as a prosecutor for the Maricopa County Attorney's Office from 1998 to 2004, prosecuting almost exclusively sex crimes. Prior to joining the USAO, Dimitra was an associate in a private law firm, handling primarily medical malpractice defense. She graduated from Arizona State University's College of Law in 1998.



APPENDIX — B STAFF BIOGRAPHIES

Shelley Clemens

Shelley has been an Assistant U.S. Attorney in the Tucson Office for over eight years. She is also the Tribal Liaison for the Tohono O’odham and Pascua Yaqui Nations. While in the office, AUSA Clemens has served as the Deputy Chief of the violent crime and Indian Country unit, and the Chief Assistant. Prior to joining the U.S. Attorney’s Office, Ms. Clemens was the First Assistant in the Washington County District Attorney’s Office in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. She is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma College of Law and received her bachelor’s degree from Northern Arizona University.

Shawn Cox, MSW, LCSW

Shawn has served as the USAO Victim Witness Coordinator since 2006. In this role, she supervises the Victim Witness Advocate staff, and implements the Federal Crime Victims Rights Act and the USAO victim and witness policies district-wide. Shawn received her Bachelor’s Degree in Psychology and a Master’s Degree in Social Work. She has an extensive history of working with victims of crime, traumatic stress, and child abuse. Shawn worked in a civil role in the military as a supervisor of the social work department and the family advocacy program and received a commendation for her work in expediting child abuse cases throughout the court system. She has a wealth of experience ranging from a rich history in hospital clinical and medical social work, employee assistance counseling, drug and alcohol addiction, program development, and as a clinician in private practice. Shawn served as the Regional Director for a national legal advocacy group for abused children. She became the Director of Victim Services for a non-profit victim advocacy agency and pioneered bringing innovative social services to crime victims who received the legal advocacy services in the project. Shawn is a Licensed Clinical Social Worker in the states of Arizona and Michigan. She is a member of the National Association of Social Workers, the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, National Association of Cognitive-Behavioral Therapists, International Association of Trauma Professionals and the American Academy of Experts in Traumatic Stress.

Hope MacDonald LoneTree

Hope is currently the Tribal Relations Advisor for the District of Arizona U.S. Attorney’s Office. She completed two 4-year terms as a Councilwoman on the 20th and 21st Navajo Nation Council. During her eight years on the Council, she served on numerous committees and subcommittees including six years as the chair of the Public Safety Committee. She co-chaired the U.S. Department of the Justice-Office of Justice Programs Tribal Justice Advisory Group and in 2010, she served on the U.S. Attorney General’s Tribal Nations Leadership Council. She served as the first Native American to be elected to the executive board and to Vice-President of the National Foundation for Women Legislators. Hope is a member of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Region IX Health Equity Council. She is also a local board member of Parenting Arizona in Tuba City, Arizona.



APPENDIX – B STAFF BIOGRAPHIES

FLAGSTAFF

Lee Mills

Lee began working at the Phoenix U.S. Attorney’s Office in 2003 and has worked in Flagstaff as a Victim Witness Assistant since 2005. Prior to that she worked for the National Weather Service. Lee enjoys helping the victims from all across northern Arizona, including Indian Country and the national parks/recreation areas.

Paul V. Stearns

Paul has worked at the USAO since 2009, handling defensive tort and employment law cases on behalf of the United States and its agencies before joining the Indian Country Team in 2011. Before joining the USAO, he worked in private practice at Bryan Cave LLP in St. Louis for approximately eight years; he was a full-time faculty member at the Police Training Institute at the University of Illinois for one year; and he clerked for the Supreme Court of Missouri. Prior to attending law school, Paul was a police officer for the City of Urbana, Illinois for nearly nine years, and he served in both the regular and reserve components of the U.S. Army. Paul graduated from the Southern Illinois University School of Law.

Adam Zickerman

Adam has worked with the Flagstaff USAO criminal division since 2012. He handles felony and misdemeanor offenses, ranging from simple to complex cases. He began his legal career in 2001, at the Office of The Attorney General in Lansing, Michigan. In 2003, he relocated to rural Show Low and St. Johns, Arizona where he prosecuted violent crimes and sexually based offenses at the Apache County Attorney’s Office. In 2005, he continued his prosecutorial career with Coconino County Attorney’s Office, in Flagstaff, where he focused solely on violent crime and sexually based offenses. In 2010, he ventured into the world of private practice handling an array of civil and criminal matters. In 2012, he proudly joined the U.S. Attorney’s Office.



APPENDIX — B STAFF BIOGRAPHIES

PHOENIX

Sharon Sexton

Sharon is Chief of the Violent Crime Section. She has been with the USAO for nearly 19 years and has worked exclusively in the Violent Crime Section. Before coming to the USAO, Sharon was also a prosecutor for five and a half years at the Maricopa County Attorney's Office. During her time at the USAO, she has specialized in crimes against children to include hands-on and child pornography offenses. She has also handled numerous other prosecutions including those involving conspiracy, murder, sexual assault, and aggravated assault.

Marlene Beall

Marlene has worked for the USAO since 2001 first as the Victim Witness Assistant for the Victim Witness Program and beginning in 2002 as a Victim Witness Specialist. Prior to joining the USAO, she was employed by the Arizona Attorney's General Office as a Victim Advocate for two years. Marlene also worked with the Navajo Nation Criminal Investigations Department, Victim Witness Program as a Victim Assistance Advocate for six years. Marlene has received extensive training in various victim assistance programs, such as the National Organizations for Victim Assistance (NOVA) and International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF). She also received a certification from the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and graduated from the victim assistance training program, through the National Victim Assistance Academy in Fresno, California. Marlene graduated from Grand Canyon University in Phoenix, Arizona, with a degree in Criminal Justice

Christina Covault

Christina has worked at the Phoenix USAO since October 2010. Prior to joining Violent Crimes in January 2013, she prosecuted immigration, firearms, and drug offenses in the Southwest Border Crimes section. Christina now handles cases from the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation reservation, northern Navajo reservation, and Federal Correctional Institution, Phoenix. Prior to joining the USAO, Christina was a prosecutor at Maricopa County Attorney's Office and before that, clerked for the Honorable Stephen C. Villarreal in Pima County Superior Court. Christina graduated from the University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law and Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service. Prior to law school, Christina worked in Shanghai, China, for the United States Department of State.



APPENDIX – B STAFF BIOGRAPHIES

Roger Dokken

Roger has been an AUSA for over 30 years. He has worked on violent crime matters, drug cases, and has worked on civil matters involving fraud and environmental issues. Roger has served as the First Assistant United States Attorney, Criminal Chief, Deputy Criminal Chief, Tribal Liaison and has served on Attorney General Advisory Committee working groups. Before coming to the USAO, Roger was the Chief Deputy Coconino County Attorney. He earned his law degree from Valparaiso University Law School.

Melissa Karlen

Melissa has been with the USAO since 2008. Before joining the USAO, she worked at the Office of the Chief Counsel, Department of Homeland Security in Los Angeles, California where she represented the United States in immigration proceedings resolving citizenship issues for immigrants. From 2002 to 2007, Melissa was a Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii. In that position, she was assigned to numerous prosecution divisions, including her final assignment with the felony career criminal division.

Christine Keller

Christine has been an AUSA for six years, during which time she has worked in the Violent Crime, Southwest Border and Civil sections. She is also the Human Trafficking Co-Coordinator for the office, specializing in sex and labor trafficking offenses. Christine earned her law degree from Temple University, Beasley School of Law. Prior to working for the U.S. Attorney's Office, Christine spent five years working for a private law firm in Chicago, Illinois.

Raynette Logan

Raynette started with the U.S. Attorney's office in May 2000, as a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney with the Army Judge Advocate General's Corps, prosecuting DoD procurement fraud and other white collar cases. In October 2003, she became an Assistant U.S. Attorney prosecuting immigration and violent crime cases. In October 2008, Raynette became a Section Chief of the Southwest Border Crimes Section, which prosecutes immigration, narcotic, and firearm cases. She moved back into the violent crimes section in December 2012, where she is now the primary AUSA for felony cases arising out of the Gila River Indian Community. Raynette graduated from the University of Arizona in 1995 and went on Active Duty in January 1996. She was a Legal Assistant Attorney for one year before joining the Military Justice shop where she was a Trial Counsel, Senior Trial Counsel, and Chief of Military Justice.



APPENDIX — B

STAFF BIOGRAPHIES

Christina Reid-Moore

Tina has worked for the USAO in the violent crimes unit for over five years. She is currently assigned to the Colorado River Indian Tribes, the Ft. Mojave and the Hualapai Indian Reservations and also prosecutes drug cases in Indian Country. Before joining the USAO, Tina was a partner at the law firm of Renaud, Cook, Drury, and Mesaros and worked there for seven and a half years. Tina also served as a Deputy County Attorney for Maricopa County prosecuting violent and drug crimes for two years. She earned her undergraduate degree from the University of Miami and her law degree from Southern Illinois University.

Eydie Robertson

Victim Witness Specialist Eydie Robertson has worked at the USAO since 2002. She began as the Victim Witness Assistant for the Victim Witness Section then became a Victim Witness Specialist in 2006. Eydie graduated from Arizona State University with a degree in Psychology. She serves on the Greater Phoenix Area Human Trafficking Task Force and northeastern Navajo Nation Multi-Disciplinary Teams. Before joining the USAO, Eydie worked for the Bureau of Prisons for one and a half years.

Tom Simon

Tom has been an AUSA since January 1991, working primarily in the area of violent crime. He has served as a general and violent crimes prosecutor and Deputy Chief for the Violent Crime Unit. Before joining the USAO, Tom worked as an attorney for Iowa Legal Aid and as a Maricopa County Prosecutor in the Trial, Organized Crime, and Homicide Prosecution Units. Tom also worked in private practice specializing in insurance defense and personal injury cases. He earned his undergraduate degree from the University of Minnesota and his law degree from Drake University.

Bill Solomon

Bill is a fifth-generation Arizonan, who earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Arizona and a law degree from the Arizona State University College of Law. Prior to joining the Violent Crime Section, Bill handled civil matters for the U.S. Attorney's Office and for the City of Phoenix Law Dept. He was previously a prosecutor at the City of Phoenix Prosecutor's Office.

Tracy Van Buskirk

Tracy has worked at the USAO since 2008, spending her first two years prosecuting firearms offenses and other matters handled by the General Crimes Section. In 2010, she moved to the Violent Crime and Indian Country Section handling cases on the Navajo Nation Indian Reservation. Prior to joining the USAO, she worked at the City of Phoenix Prosecutor's Office for five years. Tracy graduated from the Arizona State University College of Law.



APPENDIX – B STAFF BIOGRAPHIES

Mary Williams

Mary is a Victim Witness Specialist who started with our Victim Witness Program as an intern in 1987. Mary is a graduate of Arizona State University and is member of the San Carlos Apache Tribe and Yavapai Tribe from Camp Verde, Arizona. Mary enjoys her job and the opportunity she has to provide services to victims of crime.

Cassie Bray Woo

Cassie started working at the USAO in 2008. Prior to joining the Violent Crimes Section in 2011, Cassie prosecuted immigration, firearms, and narcotics offenses in the Southwest Border Section. Previously, Cassie spent nearly five years working at the Arizona Attorney General’s Office as a prosecutor specializing in Criminal Appeals; worked at the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in their General Counsel’s Office; and clerked for United States District Judge Frederick J. Martone. Cassie graduated from the University of Arizona College of Law.



Jesse Figueroa

Jesse is the Section Chief of the Violent Crimes and Indian Country Section in Tucson and has been with the USAO since 1991. Jesse graduated from Youngstown State University in 1971 with a B.S and B.A. with a major in accounting. He graduated from the University of Arizona College of Law in 1974. Since graduating from law School, he has been in private practice, a Tucson City Magistrate and a Deputy Pima County Attorney.

Raquel Arellano

Raquel has worked at the USAO since 1993. Before joining the USAO, she was a state prosecutor for the Pima County Attorney’s Office for four years where she worked in the Violent Crimes Unit, among other units. Raquel specializes in violent crimes cases from the Tohono O’odham Nation and the Pascua Yaqui Tribes. Beginning in 2005, Raquel supervised the Violent Crime Unit for more than two years. She graduated from the University of Arizona College of Law in 1987 and received her undergraduate degree in General Business from the University of Arizona.



APPENDIX — B STAFF BIOGRAPHIES

Matthew Cassell

Matt graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1997 with a B.A. in political science. Upon his 2000 graduation from Mercer School of Law, Matt began his legal career with the United States Air Force JAG Corps. After leaving the Air Force, Matt prosecuted criminal cases in Weld County and Adams County, Colorado from 2006 to 2009. Matt started with the USAO in 2010 and joined the Violent Crimes Unit in 2014.

Mary-Anne Estrada

Mary-Anne has worked in the USAO Tucson Office since 1998 and has been advocating for victims for over 18 years. Prior to coming to the USAO, she was a Victim Advocate for the Pima County Attorney's Victim Witness Program. She assists victims from both the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and the Tohono O'odham Nation. Mary-Anne has advanced training and certification from National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) and International Critical Incident Stress Foundation (ICISF). She has a B.S. in Business Administration.

Karen Rolley

Karen started in the office in 2009. During that time, she has been responsible for Southwest Border Crimes, Civil Rights Crimes and Human Trafficking. Prior to joining the office, she was Complaint Counsel with the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Medicine where she worked for four years. She was an Assistant District Attorney in Suffolk County, Massachusetts for almost ten years, specializing in child abuse and maltreatment. She is a graduate of Suffolk University Law School.

Serra Tsethlikai

Serra joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in July 2000. Since then, she worked in the general border crimes section, was a Deputy Chief of the General Border Crimes Unit from 2004 to 2008, and was a Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) attorney. From 2009 until 2012, Serra was detailed to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in Washington D.C. as the Border and Immigration Legal Issues Coordinator. Prior to joining the office, Serra was an Assistant District Attorney for San Bernardino County from 1998 to 2000, and a Deputy Public Defender for San Diego County from 1994 until 1998. Serra graduated from the University of Notre Dame in 1990 and from Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley in 1993. Serra is a Native American and a member of the Pueblo of Zuni.



APPENDIX – B STAFF BIOGRAPHIES

Micah Schmit

Micah began his career at the Tucson City Prosecutors Office in 1993 and has never left prosecutions. In 1997, he moved to the Pima County Attorney's Office, where he spent the majority of the next seven years in their felony Special Victims Unit. In 2004, he left to become the Chief Prosecutor for the Pascua Yaqui Nation, managing an office of six prosecutors. He joined the USAO in February 2008, and has been in the Violent Crimes Unit ever since April 2010. His extracurriculars include stints chairing the Arizona State Bar's criminal rules committee and the Southern Arizona St. Thomas More Society, as well as recently completing two terms on the State Bar's Ethics Committee. He is currently enjoying his four-year appointment to the Tucson Judicial Nomination and Retention Committee.

Jovana Uzarraga-Figueroa

Jovana began her career path at the Pima County Attorney's Office working with the Community Justice Boards, a restorative justice program for juveniles. She focused on working with at-risk youth and managed boards around Pima County as well as serving as the Volunteer Coordinator for the program. Jovana then moved to the Victim Services Division still at the Pima County Attorney's Office. She worked with victims of violent crime, responding to crisis calls, as well as training and managing new volunteers, and serving as the Volunteer Coordinator for the program. Now, as a Victim Witness Specialist at the United States Attorney's Office, she continues to work with victims of crime including Spanish speaking victims. This is a passion of hers and she continues to work hard and strive to better serve victims of crime.

Rui Wang

Rui has worked at the USAO since 2009. Before joining the USAO, she worked for the Pima County Attorney's Office prosecuting domestic violence and vehicular crimes for three years. Rui specializes in cases from the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O'odham Nation. Rui graduated in 2002 from the California Institute of Technology with a B.S. in Chemistry. She received her law degree from the University of Arizona in 2005.

Erica Seger

Erica has been a member of the office since August 2010. She was originally hired as a SAUSA from the Office of Chief Counsel, Immigration and Customs Enforcement. In 2012, she was hired as an AUSA, and was assigned to the general crimes unit prosecuting primarily immigration and drug smuggling offenses. In May 2014, she joined the Violent Crime and Indian Country Unit in Tucson. While working for the Office of Chief Counsel, Erica worked for ICE representing the government in removal hearings. She also has prior criminal experience as a public defender for the City of Tucson. Erica joined the United States Air Force in 2003, and was an active-duty Judge Advocate until 2007, serving as both a prosecutor and defense counsel. Erica received her J.D. and M.P.A. from Indiana University in 2003 and a B.A. in Political Science from Indiana University in 2000.



Additional Resources



APPENDIX – C ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

ARIZONA PROTECTIVE SERVICES

www.azdes.gov/daas/aps

ARIZONA COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

www.azcadv.org

ARIZONA CHILD ABUSE OR NEGLECT

<https://www.azdes.gov/dcyf/cps/reporting.asp>

LOVE IS RESPECT

www.loveisrespect.org

NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE

www.thehotline.org

NATIVE AMERICANS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

www.nacainc.org

NORTHERN ARIZONA CENTER AGAINST SEXUAL ASSAULT

<http://acfan.net/centers/north-az-assault.htm>

NORTHERN ARIZONA REGIONAL BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AUTHORITY

www.narbha.org

PARENTING ARIZONA

www.parentingaz.org

PARENT'S ASSISTANCE HOTLINE

<http://www.azcourts.gov/improve/ParentAssistanceHotline.aspx>

RAPE, ABUSE AND INCEST NATIONAL HOTLINE

www.rainn.org

STALKING RESOURCE CENTER

www.victimsofcrime.org

VICTIM WITNESS SERVICES OF COCONINO COUNTY

www.vwscoconino.org



APPENDIX – C ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

NORTHLAND FAMILY HELP CENTER

www.northlandfamily.org

SHARON MANOR

www.bothhands.org/#/sharon-manor/4564674982

PAGE REGIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SERVICES

www.pageregionaldomesticviolenceservices.org

WHITE MOUNTAIN SAFE HOUSE

www.wmsafehouse.org

NAVAJO NATION RULES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

<http://www.navajocourts.org/indexdistct.htm>

NAVAJO NATION VIOLENCE AGAINST FAMILY ACT

<http://www.navajocourts.org/Resolutions/ViolenceAgainstFamilyAct2011.pdf>