

**2008 Office on Violence Against Women
Tribal Consultation Summary**

Introduction:

On December 10, 2008, the Office on Violence Against Women, United States Department of Justice held its third annual Tribal Consultation at the Palm Springs Convention Center in Palm Springs, California. One hundred thirty four tribal and federal officials participated, including representatives of sixty-one Tribal Nations from across the United States. The Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians served as the host Tribe for the Consultation.

The December 10, 2008 Consultation was held pursuant to Public Law 109-162, Title IX, Section 903 (a) of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2005. Title IX, Section 903 (a) requires the United States Attorney General to conduct an annual Consultation with Indian tribal governments to address federal administration of all tribal funds and programs established under the Violence Against Women Acts of 1994, 2000, and 2005. The statute further directs the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services and the United States Attorney General to solicit recommendations from Indian tribes at an annual Consultation concerning:

- (1) administering tribal funds and programs;
- (2) enhancing the safety of Indian women from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; and
- (3) strengthening the Federal response to such violent crimes.

After a traditional invocation offered by Mr. Wally Antone (*Quechan*) and welcoming remarks from the Hon. Moraino Patencio, Secretary-Treasurer of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, United States Attorney General Michael Mukasey addressed the Consultation audience in a prepared video statement. Attorney General Mukasey's remarks highlighted the commitment of the Department of Justice to provide resources and support necessary to combat violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women. The Attorney General also encouraged those in attendance to continue an open, honest, and continuing dialogue between tribal nations and the United States Department of Justice on how best to provide safety and justice to Native communities.

Cindy Dyer, Director, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), United States Department of Justice, and Lorraine Edmo (*Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Idaho*), OVW Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs, led the delegation of federal officials that included representatives from the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Health and Human Services, and Indian Health Services. Twenty-seven tribal leaders provided oral testimony at the Consultation. Additional written comments were provided by ten tribal leaders for inclusion in the official record. Court reporters were present to memorialize recommendations from tribal and federal leaders and to prepare an official transcript of the Consultation.

Summary Of The Primary Recommendations And Concerns Of Tribal

Leaders:

Tribal leaders and representatives raised a number of issues related to the three statutory purposes of the Consultation and to the Consultation process in general.

I. Recommendations From Tribal Leaders On The Consultation Process:

- A. The Consultation is reflective of the government to government relationship. Pursuant to Title IX of the Violence Against Women Act, Attorney General Mukasey should have been in attendance at the Consultation rather than providing videotaped remarks.
- B. Consideration should be given to holding two Consultations each year to ensure that important issues are addressed in a timely fashion.
- C. When scheduling Consultations, it is important to avoid conflicts with other Consultations and other major Indian country meetings held by other federal agencies.
- D. Scheduling of multiple federal agencies' Consultations back-to-back in the same location may reduce travel costs for tribal leaders and encourage greater attendance.
- E. A one day Consultation is not sufficient time to address all of the complex issues raised. An additional full day for Consultation testimony and discussion may provide sufficient time to fully and meaningfully address these issues.
- F. A detailed accounting and report of OVW funding and programming decisions that impact domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women should be provided at each Consultation.

II. Recommendations From Tribal Leaders Concerning Administering Tribal Funds and Programs:

- A. There is a government-to-government relationship between the federal government and tribes, pueblos, and Alaska Native Villages. The federal government has a sacred trust responsibility. Tribal nations are sovereign nations. They

are not just another grantee competing for OVW funds and should be treated as sovereign nations.

- B. OVW's current system of forcing tribal grantees to compete with non-tribal entities in the grant application process puts tribes at an unfair disadvantage.
- C. It is important to utilize Native people and tribal reviewers in OVW's grant application review process.
- D. Tribal domestic violence shelters should receive adequate, baseline funding similar to that received by state based shelters.
- E. There should be additional clarification as to what services tribal grantees can provide with OVW funding to non-Indian victims residing in Indian Country.
- F. Tribal colleges should receive funding to combat domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
- G. Funding should not be given to non-Indian providers to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women.
- H. Culturally appropriate education and outreach initiatives (such as posters placed in tribal communities that convey the message that "Violence is NOT Traditional") are effective and should receive increased funding.
- I. Training and technical assistance should be provided by culturally competent providers in a manner that is consistent with tribal cultural values. While distance learning opportunities (such as teleconferences and conference calls) may be somewhat helpful, on-site training in tribal communities and national or regional conferences that allow for face-to-face communication fits better with traditional learning styles.
- J. Tribes with small populations face serious issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Funding decision determined by the population or land base of a tribe unfairly disadvantage smaller tribes.
- K. The 10% set asides for tribal VAWA funding are not satisfactorily administered. The current process results in competition with non-Indian providers and, ultimately, reduced funding levels for tribal grantees. The intention of the 10% set asides was to increase access to funding for

tribal grantees.

- L. Increased funding for Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANEs) in tribal communities should be a priority. Many Native sexual assault survivors are unable to travel the long distances necessary to receive a sexual assault examination. The examinations should be administered in a culturally competent manner that respects the dignity of Native victims.
- M. There should be greater transparency of OVW funding decisions on tribal grants and this information should be disseminated widely.
- N. Mental health services for Native victims should receive funding.
- O. Funding Tribal criminal and civil justice systems in Public Law 280 states would increase justice for Native survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Tribes were never consulted prior to the passage of Public Law 280 and the current state criminal justice responses are not adequate.
- P. Regulations that prevent the use of federal funding for construction unfairly hinder tribal communities from building shelters or safe houses.
- Q. There is a continuing need for OVW funding to assist with the development of tribal domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking codes.
- R. Batterer reeducation and men's programs in tribal communities should receive increased OVW funding.

III. Recommendations From Tribal Leaders Concerning Enhancing the Safety of Indian Women from Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking.

- A. Completion of the Baseline Study mandated under Title IX should be a priority with the information widely disseminated.
- B. It is important to ensure that issues related to the safety of Alaska Native women are fully considered and included in

all policy, funding, and programming decisions.

- C. Increased and adequate tribal law enforcement funding to combat violence against Native women should be a priority.
- D. Many tribal communities are rural and resource poor. Transportation challenges for these communities should be considered in the planning and implementation processes to enhance safety for Indian women from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes.
- E. Tribal leaders should consider drafting their own report to Congress about implementation of VAWA's Title IX rather than relying on OVW to draft a report.
- F. Increased education of tribal law enforcement, prosecution, courts, leaders, and communities will raise awareness of the importance of combating domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women.
- G. The maximum tribal court sentence of up to one year of incarceration and up to a \$5000 fine is not an adequate deterrent or punishment for the very serious crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in Indian Country.
- H. Tribes currently have no authority to impose criminal penalties against non-Indian perpetrators of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women. There must be a focus on criminal accountability for non-Native perpetrators to successfully combat violence against Native women on tribal lands.
- I. The needs of urban Indian victims should be addressed.
- J. State agencies and leaders should receive training on how to respectfully and effectively work with sovereign Native nations.
- K. Economic justice for Native survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women is important. Do not underestimate the effect of poverty, unemployment, housing shortages, and access to services for Native victims.
- L. Public Law 280 hinders justice for Native women who are survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women. Adequately

funded tribal civil and criminal justice systems would be more effective at addressing these crimes.

- M. A return to traditional values of honoring women and mothers is needed to combat domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women.
- N. Cross-certification law enforcement agreements with states may be helpful for some tribes in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women.
- O. There needs to be an increased focus and training of state and tribal agencies on the harm caused by removing Native children from mothers who have been victimized by domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes.

IV. Recommendations From Tribal Leaders Concerning Strengthening the Federal Response to Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women:

- A. Resolving jurisdictional barriers that Native women face in the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes should be a top priority.
- B. Criminal accountability for non-Native perpetrators of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women must also be a top priority.
- C. Assignment of an Assistant Attorney General from each United States Attorney's Office to prosecute abusers under VAWA's new habitual offender crime would improve justice for Native victims and communities.
- D. A Cabinet level position for American Indian-Alaska Native issues would help to resolve conflict and promote a more effective response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women.
- E. Memoranda of Understanding between tribes and federal agencies can increase accountability and improve coordination of services and responses to violence against

Native women.

- P. The Indian Health Services should have domestic violence and sexual assault protocols in place that will be strictly followed at each facility.
- F. There is a need for an increased number of SANEs (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners) at Indian Health Services facilities. These SANEs should receive training in responding in a culturally appropriate manner to Native sexual assault survivors.
- G. The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) should be updated to provide fuller protection to Native survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking since numerous tribes rely on CFR courts for the administration of criminal justice in their communities.
- H. Greater coordination between federal law and tribal law enforcement, victim services, courts, and prosecution can result in increased safety for Native victims.
- I. Full tribal access to NCIC is important in addressing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women.
- J. Lack of funding of tribal jails and law enforcement is inhibiting an effective tribal response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking against Native women.
- K. The United States Attorneys must provide in writing, in a timely manner, their reasons for declining prosecutions of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking crimes against Native women.
- L. Indian Health Services employees and other federal employees must respond to tribal court subpoenas.
- M. Indian Health Services nurses who are SANEs are not paid for being “on call” for sexual assault forensic examinations that may last from 4-6 hours. Their pay is capped at the GS-10 level pay grade. This exacerbates the problem of inadequate staffing and lack of meaningful access to SANE examinations for Native women accessing Indian Health Services.

Registered Attendees At The 2008 OVW-Tribal Consultation (In Alphabetical Order):

Charles Abraham	Adult Protection Worker, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Hon. Cathy Abramson	Board of Directors Treasurer, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
David Adams	Staff Attorney, Pueblo of Laguna
Hon. Susie Allen	Colville Business Council, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation
Desiree Allen-Cruz	Domestic Violence Services Coordinator, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Carolyn Aoyama	Senior Consultant for Woman's Health, Indian Health Service Headquarters
Karen Artichoker	Director, Cangleska Inc./ Representative of the Oglala Sioux Tribe
Michelle Begay	Emerging Leader Intern, Indian Health Service, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
Heywood Big Day III	Crow Tribal Domestic Violence Program, Crow Tribe of Indians
Tillie Black Bear	Executive Director, White Buffalo Calf Woman Society, Inc.
Hon. Larry Blythe	Vice- Chief, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Julia L. Bogany	Cultural Affairs, Gabrieleno/Tongva
Tawny Boyer	Tribal Resource Specialist/ICWA Representative, Big Pine Paiute Tribe
Debra Bracklin Butler	Domestic Violence Director, Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians
Patricia Broken Leg-Brill	Chief of Corrections, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Justice Services Corrections, U.S. Dept. of Interior
Linda Brown	Tribal Administrator, Big Pine Paiute Tribe
Hon. Jacob Cabuag	3rd Vice President, Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
Hon. Henry Cagey	Chairman, Lummi Nation
Bennae Calac	Member, Strong Hearted Native Women's Coalition/ Pauma Band of Mission Indians
Beverly Calderon	Health Promotion/Disease Prevention Coordinator, California

	Area Indian Health Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
Mona Celli	Special Assistant to the Area Director, California Area Indian Health Services, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
Tony H. Cervantes	Native American Liaison, Chichimeca
Chris Chaney	Deputy Director, Office of Tribal Justice, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Hon. Phil L. Charles	Secretary/Treasurer, Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
Cynthia Chavez	Victim Advocate, Pueblo of San Felipe
Coleen Clark	Domestic Violence Coordinator, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes
Junia Climer	Court Clerk, Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Karen Condon	Colville Business Council, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation
Hon. Robert W. Cournoyer	Tribal Chairman, Yankton Sioux Tribe
Louise Cowell	Maniilaq Family Crisis Center Supervisor, Maniilaq Association, Inc.
Angel Craig	Domestic Violence Program Coordinator, Copper River Native Association
Garrick Declay	Management Analyst, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Dept. of Interior
Cindy Dyer	Director Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Lorraine P. Edmo	Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs, Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Dept of Justice
Francine Enos	Grants & Contract Specialist, Tohono O'odham Nation
Nikki Jo Finkbonner	Victims of Crime Coordinator, Lummi Nation

Cecelia Fire Thunder	Co-Coordinator, Native Women's Society of the Great Plains
Danielle Flahaven	Project Manager, National Indian Justice Center
Carla C. Flanagan	Associate Director of Corrections, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Dept. of Interior
Beverly Fletcher	Program Specialist, Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Teddeus Garcia	Tribal Administrator. Pueblo of San Felipe
Hunter Genia	Behavioral Health Administrator, Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe
Elizabeth Gouge Corbine	Volunteer, Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
Rochanda Gourneau	Director Healing Hearts Shelter, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians
Jess Grow Hodges	Sexual Assault and Teen Advocate, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Leanne Guy	Executive Director, Southwest Indigenous Women's Coalition
Hon. Gary Harrison	Traditional Athabaskan Chief, Chickaloon Village Traditional Council

Hon. Merle Hawkins	Tribal Council Member, Ketchikan Indian Community
Eddie Henry	Domestic Violence Coordinator, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
Margaret R. Hoaglen	Program/House Manger, Round Valley Indian Tribes
Lynn Hoefer	Domestic Violence Program Coordinator, Ketchikan Indian Corporation
Hon. Linda Holt	Tribal Council, Suquamish Tribe
Todd Honyaoma, Sr.	Vice-Chairman, Hopi Tribe
Mary Howe	Domestic Violence Director, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Kathy Howkumi	Program Specialist, Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Jolanda E. Ingram-Marshall	Representative, Hoopa Valley Indian Tribe
Renee L. Iron Hawk	Director. Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
Valaura James	Program Coordinator, Hopi Tribe
Thomas L. John	Administrator of Self Governance, The Chickasaw Nation

Julie Johnson	Lummi Nation
Michele Jones	Senior Program and Project Specialist, Navajo Nation
Yvette Joseph, MSW	Vice President, Kauffman & Associates
Lori Jump	Program Manager, Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians
Jennifer E. Kaplan	Attorney- Advisor, Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Hon. Tracy King	At-Large Assiniboine Representative, Ft. Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes
Hon. Cheryl Kinley-Sanders	Tribal Council Member, Lummi Nation
Karen Kolb	Social Services Director, Rincon Luiseno Band of Indians
Don La Pointe Sr.	Probation Officer, Santee Sioux Nation
Jan Langbein	Senior Policy Advisor, Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Bernadette LaSarte	STOP Violence Program Manager/DV Advocate, Coeur d'Alene Indian Tribe
Ron Lessard	Strategies Advisor for Native American Affairs, Mohawk Abenaki

Catherine Leston	Family Violence Prevention Coordinator, Cherokee Nation
Hon. Shan Lewis	Vice-Chairman, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Nicole Lim	Staff Attorney, National Indian Justice Center
Hon. Isidro Lopez	Vice- Chairman, Tohono O'odham Nation
Eileen E. Lopez	Domestic Violence Manager, Tohono O'odham Nation
Hon. Juana Majel Dixon	Tribal Legislative Council Woman, Pauma Band of Mission Indians
Rae Marie Martinez	Program Coordinator, Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation
Christina Mathews	Executive Assistant to the Director, Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Patricia McGeshick	Program Director, Family Violence Resource Center, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes
Diane McHenry	OVW Grant Manager, Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla and Cupeno Indians
Karen McLane FNP-BC	Sexual Assault Response Team Coordinator, Norton Sound Health Care Corporation, Bering Strait Regional Corporation
Katherine Mera	Program Specialist, Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Hon. Elaine M. Meshigaud	Vice -Chair, Hannahville Indian Community

Noreena Meshigaud	Women's Advisory Committee Member, Hannahville Indian Community
Angela Moore	Associate Deputy Director, National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Dept. of Justice
Hon. Robert Moore	Council Representative, Rosebud Sioux Tribe
Tammy Morin	Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians
Hon. Gay Munsell	Executive Council Member, Kaw Nation of Oklahoma
Joseph Myers	Executive Director, National Indian Justice Center
Ruth Oja	Victim Advocate, Hannahville Indian Community
Carmen O'Leary	Coordinator, Native Women's Society of the Great Plains
Germaine Omish-Guachena	Executive Director, Rincon Luiseno Band of Indians
Hon. Darrell O'neal, Sr.	Councilman, Northern Arapaho Tribe
Hon. Linda Otero	Council Member, Fort Mojave Indian Tribe
Hon. Mary L. Pearson	Chief Judge, Coeur d'Alene Tribe
Jenee Penn	Domestic Violence Advocate, Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis

Indian Reservation

Dorothy Perry	Community and Family Services Director, Smith River Rancheria
Shirl Pinto-Robinson	Executive Director, Montana Native Women's Coalition
Toni Plummer-Alvernaz	ONI Domestic Violence Director, Chippewa –Cree Tribe
Karen Redowl	Court Administrator- D.V. Task Force Chairman, Santee Sioux Nation
Michelle Rivard Parks	Tribal Attorney, Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe
Vernon J. Roanhorse	Senior District Prosecutor, Canoncito/Alamo Band of Navajo Indians
Jane Root	Director, Maliseet Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Program Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
Terry Ross	Social Services Director, San Carlos Apache Tribe
Hon. Misti Saenz-Garcia	Council Member, Squaxin Island Tribe
Kathleen Sanchez	Council of Peace Board Member, Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women
Corrine Sanchez	Program Manager, VOICES

Wendy Schlater	Designated Tribal Representative, La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians
Judy Shed	Family Violence Prevention Coordinator, Citizen Potawatomi Nation
Cheryl Shell	Domestic Violence Intervention Coordinator Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Hon. Bob A. Smith	Chief Judge of the Trial Court Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes
Barbara Smith	Education/Prevention Counselor, Round Valley Indian Tribes
Velasquez W. Sneezy, Sr	Domestic Violence Attorney/Director, San Carlos Apache Tribe
Rebecca St. George	Coordinator, Mending the Sacred Hoop Resource Center
Nate St. Pierre	ONI Project Director, Chippewa-Cree Tribe
Atta Stevenson	President, Board of Directors, Inter-Tribal Council of California, Inc.
Hon. Leo Stewart	Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation
Louise Stump	ONI Domestic Violence-Women's Advisory Committee Member, Chippewa-Cree Tribe
Charles Tail Feather	Tribal Elder, Chippewa-Cree Tribe

Linda Thompson	Director, First Nations Women's Alliance
Tamra Truett Jerue	Official Representative, Native Village of Anvik
Darlene Valencia	Director, Pueblo of San Felipe
Hon. Kimberly M. Vele	Tribal Council Member, Stockbridge-Munsee Community
Danielle Vigil-Masten	Chairman's Assistant, Hoopa Valley Indian Tribe
Hon. Erma J. Vizenor	Chairwoman, White Earth Reservation Tribal Council
Stephen Weaver	Human Services Director, Suquamish Tribe
Pearl Whitford	ONI Domestic Violence-Women's Advisory Committee Member, Chippewa- Cree Tribe
Eddie Whitford	Tribal Elder, Chippewa –Cree Tribe
Shena Williams	Program Specialist, Family Violence Prevention Services Act Office, U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
Gwendolyn S. K. Williams	Program Specialist, Navajo Nation
Hon. Jonathan Windy Boy	Chairman, Chippewa-Cree Tribe/ Montana State Senator
Nichole Witt	Grant Manager, White Buffalo Calf Woman Society, Inc.

Kimberly Woodard

Sr. Program Specialist, Office on Violence Against Women, U.S.
Dept. of Justice

Tribal Leaders and Representatives Who Provided Oral Testimony.

Ft. Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes	Tracy King
Chippewa Cree	Jonathan Windy Boy
Chickaloon Village Traditional Council	Gary Harrison
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	Mary L. Pearson,
Confederated Tribes of the Colville Indian Reservation	Karen Condon
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Leo Stewart
Copper River Native Association	Angel Craig
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	Larry Blythe
Hannahville Indian Community	Elaine Meshigaud,
Hoopa Valley Indian Tribe	Jolanda E. Ingram-Marshall
Hopi Tribe	Valaura James
Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes	Patricia McGeshick
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	Jane Root
Ketchikan Indian Community	Merle Hawkins
La Jolla Band of Luiseno Indians	Wendy Schlater.
Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians	Deb Bracklin-Butler and Elizabeth Cobine
Lummi Nation	Henry Cagey
Navajo Nation	Gwendolyn Williams
Pauma Band of Mission Indians	Juana Majel Dixon
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Robert Moore
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe	Hunter Genia
San Carlos Apache Tribe	Velasquez Sneezy, Sr.
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians	Cathy Abramson,

Spoke Suquamish Tribe

Tohono O'odham Nation

White Earth Reservation Tribal Council

Yankton Sioux Tribe

Linda Holt

Isidro Lopez

Erma J. Vizenor

Robert W. Cournoyer