



National Family Justice Center Alliance
Webinar Training
CEU Accreditation
Provider # PCE 5095
MCLE Accreditation
Provider # 15493

Webinar Course Description

Title: Implementing Title IX of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013

The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA 2013) was signed into law on March 7, 2013. This Act amends existing federal laws and provides new tools for federal and tribal prosecutors dealing with domestic violence in Indian Country. Pursuant to VAWA 2013, tribes will be able to exercise their sovereign power to investigate, prosecute, convict, and sentence both Indians and non-Indians who assault Indian spouses or dating partners or violate a protection order in Indian country. VAWA 2013 also clarifies tribes' sovereign power to issue and enforce civil protection orders against Indians and non-Indians. This session will address how VAWA 13 amended the following statutes; the Indian Civil Rights Act, the Full Faith and Credit Statute, and the Federal Assault Statute.

This session is approved for 1 Minimum Continuing Legal Education (MCLE) credit. The Family Justice Center Alliance is a California approved provider of MCLE for attorneys (Provider #15493). Professionals in states outside of California should check with their own state bar to determine whether these credits are approved in their jurisdiction. Information on how to obtain credit will be provided during the webinar and within the course materials.

Presenters:

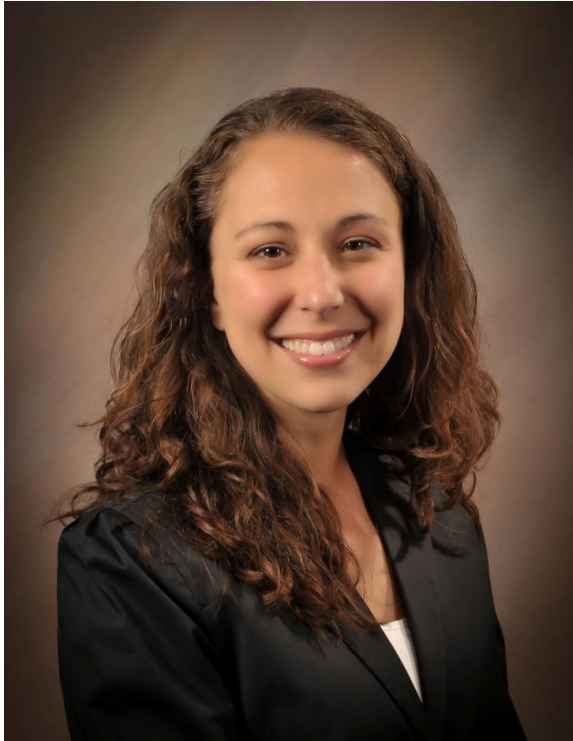
Leslie Hagen, JD, National Indian County Training Coordinator

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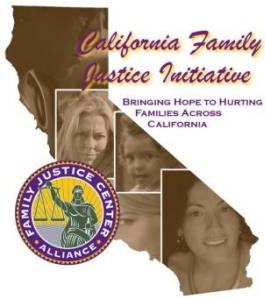
Your hosts today:



Jennifer Anderson
Family Justice Center Alliance



Natalia Aguirre
Family Justice Center Alliance



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Thank you to the US Department of Justice,
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This project is supported all or in part by Grant No. 2012-TA-AX-K017 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.



2014 International Family Justice Center Conference

April 2-4, 2014 in San Diego, CA



www.familyjusticecenter.org

The three-day conference will include discussions on issues related to the handling of domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, and elder abuse cases in the context of the Family Justice Center model.

The conference faculty includes nationally and internationally recognized subject matter experts, advocates, and survivors. During the conference participants will have the opportunity to meet with survivors and professionals who currently work in Family Justice Centers in the United States and internationally.



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- Professionals in states outside of California should check with their own state bar to determine whether these credits are approved in their jurisdiction.
- A checklist detailing how to obtain the credit will be included in the course materials and available for download.
- The checklist will also be emailed after the webinar training.

Today's Presenter:



Leslie A. Hagen, JD

National Indian Country Training

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Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013

Title IX: Safety for Indian Women

Leslie A. Hagen

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Statement of the Problem

- Reported rates of domestic violence against Native women in Indian country are among the highest in the United States.
- Federal law enforcement may be hours away from reservation crime scenes and resources are stretched thin.
- Tribal police, prosecutors, and courts have had significant success in combating crimes of domestic violence committed by **Indians** in Indian country. But without Congressional action, tribes lacked the authority to prosecute a **non-Indian**, even if he lives on the reservation and is married to a tribal member. This was because of the decision in *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*, 435 U.S. 191 (1978).
- With many non-Indians living on reservations and other Indian lands, interracial dating and marriage are common. Too often, non-Indian men who batter their Indian wives or girlfriends go unpunished. Predictably, the violence escalates.





VAWA 2013 was signed into law by President Obama on March 7, 2013.



VAWA 2013

- Is not one single brand new law
- In many places, it amends existing Federal law. For intimate-partner violence in Indian Country, most notably the following statutes are amended:
 - The Indian Civil Rights Act (25 U.S.C. § 1301 et seq.)
 - The Full Faith and Credit Statute (18 U.S.C. § 2265)
 - The Federal Assault Statute (18 U.S.C. § 113)



Amendments to the Indian Civil Rights Act 25 U.S.C. § 1304

Sections 904 and 908
With the exception of the Pilot Project,
the effective date of these
amendments is **March 7, 2015.**



Tribal Jurisdiction over Crimes of Domestic Violence

- Nature of the Criminal Jurisdiction
- 25 U.S.C. § 1304(b)(1)

“ . . . [T]he powers of self-government of a participating tribe include the **inherent power** of that tribe, which is hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction over **all** persons.”



Does Congress have the power to restore tribes' inherent authority to exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians?

- Yes. The Federal Constitution empowers Congress to enact this legislation.
- In *Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe*, 435 U.S. 191 (1978), the Court suggested that Congress has the constitutional authority to decide whether Indian tribes should be authorized to try and to punish non-Indians. *See id.* at 206–12; *id.* at 212 (stating that the increasing sophistication of tribal court systems, the Indian Civil Rights Act's protection of defendants' procedural rights, and the prevalence of non-Indian crime in Indian country are all “considerations for Congress to weigh in deciding whether Indian tribes should finally be authorized to try non-Indians”).



Does Congress have the power to restore tribes' inherent authority to exercise criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians?

- In *United States v. Lara*, 541 U.S. 193 (2004), which involved tribal criminal jurisdiction over an Indian who was not a member of the tribe that prosecuted him (a “nonmember Indian”), the Court held that Congress has the constitutional power to relax restrictions that have been imposed on the tribes’ inherent prosecutorial authority. *See id.* at 196, 207; *id.* at 210 (holding that “the Constitution authorizes Congress to permit tribes, as an exercise of their inherent tribal authority, to prosecute nonmember Indians”); *id.* at 205 (refusing to “second-guess the political branches’ own determinations” about “the metes and bounds of tribal autonomy”).



Concurrent Jurisdiction

25 U.S.C. § 1304(b)(2)

- The exercise of special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction (SDVCJ) by a participating tribe shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction of the United States, of a State, or of both.
- So, does double jeopardy bar successive tribal/federal prosecutions? No.
 - The Indian Civil Rights Act expressly prohibits Indian tribes from “subject[ing] any person,” Indian or non-Indian, “for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy.” 25 U.S.C. § 1302(a)(3). So a tribe could not try a non-Indian twice for the same **tribal** offense.
 - However, under the “dual sovereignty” doctrine, the Federal Constitution’s Double Jeopardy Clause does not bar successive prosecutions brought by separate sovereigns.



Applicability – 25 U.S.C. § 1304(b)(3)

- Nothing in this section:
 - Creates or eliminates any Federal or State criminal jurisdiction over Indian Country; or
 - Affects the authority of the United States, or any State government that has been delegated authority by the United States, to investigate and prosecute a criminal violation in Indian Country.



Definitions - 25 U.S.C. § 1304(a)(1)

- **Dating Violence** – “violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.”



Definitions - 25 U.S.C. § 1304(a)(2)

- **Domestic Violence** – “violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic- or family-violence laws of an Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country where the violence occurs.”
- What types of relationships are not covered?



Definitions - 25 U.S.C. § 1304(a)

- **Indian Country** – as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1151
 - In Alaska, only the Metlakatla Indian Community.
- **Participating Tribe** – an Indian tribe that elects to exercise SDVCJ over the Indian Country of that Indian tribe.
- **SDVCJ** – “the criminal jurisdiction that a participating tribe may exercise under this section but could not otherwise exercise.”
- **Spouse or intimate partner** – as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2266



Definition of Spouse or Intimate Partner

- 18 U.S.C. § 2266(7)(A)(i)
 - for purposes of sections other than 18 U.S.C. § 2261A
 - (I) a spouse or former spouse of the abuser, a person who shares a child in common with the abuser, and a person who cohabits or has cohabited as a spouse with the abuser, or
 - (II) a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the abuser, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.



Definition of Spouse or Intimate Partner Cont.

- 18 U.S.C. § 2266(7)(B)
 - “any other person similarly situated to a spouse who is protected by the domestic or family violence laws of the State or tribal jurisdiction in which the injury occurred or where the victim resides.”



Definitions - 25 U.S.C. § 1304(a)(5)

- **Protection Order –**
 - (A) “means any injunction, restraining order, or other order issued by a civil or criminal court for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another person; and
 - (B) “includes any temporary or final order issued by a civil or criminal court, whether obtained by filing an independent action or as a pendent[e] lite order in another proceeding, if the civil or criminal order was issued in response to a complaint, petition, or motion filed by or on behalf of a person seeking protection.”



Exceptions to SDVCJ?

- 25 U.S.C. § 1304(b)(4)
- Neither the defendant nor the victim is Indian
- The defendant lacks sufficient ties to the tribe
- Sufficient ties are the following:
 - Resides in the Indian Country of the participating tribe;
 - Is employed in the Indian Country of the participating tribe; or
 - Is a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner of a member of the participating tribe or of an Indian who resides in the Indian Country of the participating tribe



When can a tribe exercise SDVCJ?

- 25 U.S.C. § 1304(c) –
- For criminal conduct that falls into one or more of the following categories:
 - Domestic violence and dating violence that occurs in the Indian Country of the participating tribe; and
 - Violations of protection orders that occur in the Indian Country of the participating tribe



What constitutes a violation of a protection order for purposes of SDVCJ?

- 25 U.S.C. § (c)(2)(A)-(B)
- An act that violates the portion of a protection order that –
 - Prohibits or provides protection against violent or threatening acts or harassment against, sexual violence against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another person;
 - Was issued against the defendant;
 - Is enforceable by the participating tribe; and
 - Is consistent with 18 U.S.C. § 2265(b)



18 U.S.C. § 2265(b)

- A protection order issued by a State, tribal, or territorial court is consistent with this subsection, if
 - The court has jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of the State, Indian tribe, or territory; and
 - Reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard is given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person's right to due process. In the case of ex parte orders, notice and opportunity to be heard must be provided within the time required by the law, and within a reasonable time after the order is issued, sufficient to protect the respondent's due-process rights.



What rights must be afforded to the Defendant?

- 25 U.S.C. § 1304(d)
- All applicable rights under the Indian Civil Rights Act
- If ANY term of imprisonment is imposed, then all rights described in the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (25 U.S.C. § 1302(c))
- The right to a trial by an impartial jury that is drawn from sources that reflect a fair cross-section of the community and do not systematically exclude any distinctive group in the community, including non-Indians
- All other rights whose protection is necessary under the U.S. Constitution in order for Congress to recognize and affirm the inherent power of the participating tribe to exercise SDVCJ over the defendant



Defendants' Rights under ICRA pre-TLOA

- The right to the equal protection of the tribe's laws.
- The right not to be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law.
- The right against unreasonable search and seizures.
- The right not to be twice put in jeopardy for the same tribal offense.
- The right not to be compelled to testify against oneself in a criminal case.
- The right to a speedy and public trial.
- The right to a trial by jury of not less than six persons.
- The right to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation in a criminal case.
- The right to be confronted with adverse witnesses.
- The right to compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in one's favor.
- The rights against excessive bail, excessive fines, and cruel and unusual punishments.



Rights of Defendants – 25 U.S.C. § 1302(c)

- The Indian tribe shall:
 - (1) provide to the defendant the right to effective assistance of counsel at least equal to that guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution;
 - (2) at the expense of the tribal government, provide an indigent defendant the assistance of a defense attorney licensed to practice law by any jurisdiction in the U.S. that applies appropriate professional licensing standards and effectively ensures the competence and professional responsibility of its licensed attorneys.



Rights of Defendants – 25 U.S.C. § 1302(c)

- (3) require that the judge presiding over the criminal proceeding—
 - (i) has sufficient legal training to preside over criminal proceedings; and
 - (ii) is licensed to practice law in any jurisdiction in the U.S.;
- (4) prior to charging the defendant, make publicly available the tribe's criminal laws (including regulations and interpretative documents), rules of evidence, and rules of criminal procedure (including rules governing the recusal of judges); and
- (5) maintain a record of the criminal proceeding, including an audio or other recording of the trial



Post Conviction Right of the Defendant

Habeas Corpus - 25 U.S.C. § 1303 –

“The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall be available to any person, in a court of the United States, to test the legality of his detention by order of an Indian tribe.”



Petitions to Stay Detention - 25 U.S.C. § 1304(e)

- A person who has filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus may petition the Federal court to stay further detention of that person by the participating tribe.
 - A stay shall be granted if the court
 - Finds a substantial likelihood that the habeas corpus petition will be granted; and
 - After giving each victim an opportunity to be heard, finds by clear and convincing evidence that under conditions imposed by the court, the petitioner is not likely to flee or pose a danger to any person or the community if released
- A tribe that has ordered the detention of any person has a duty to timely notify such person of his rights and privileges under this subsection and 25 U.S.C. § 1303.



Section 908 – Pilot Project

- Any time prior to March 7, 2015, a tribe may ask the Attorney General of the United States to designate the tribe as a participating tribe for purposes of exercising SDVCJ.
- Prior to making a decision, the Attorney General must coordinate with DOI, consult with affected tribes, and conclude that the requesting tribe's criminal-justice system has adequate safeguards in place to protect defendants' rights, consistent with 25 U.S.C. § 1304.
- DOJ is engaging tribal leaders in consultation about the process and criteria for the Pilot Project.



Sentencing Options for Tribal Courts

25 U.S.C. § 1302

- For SDVCJ cases a tribe may sentence a defendant as follows:
 - imprisonment for a term of up to 1 year or a fine of up to \$5,000, or both
- However, if the defendant has been convicted of the same or a comparable offense by any jurisdiction in the U.S. or is being prosecuted for an offense comparable to an offense that would be punishable as a felony in Federal or State court, the tribal court can impose
 - For conviction of any one offense, a term of imprisonment not to exceed 3 years or a fine of \$15,000, or both
 - A total term of imprisonment not to exceed 9 years



Sentencing Options 25 U.S.C. § 1302(d)

- For a Defendant sentenced to a total term of imprisonment of more than one year, a tribal court may require the defendant to serve an alternative form of punishment, as determined by the tribal judge under tribal law, or to serve a sentence in –
 - A. A tribal correctional center approved by BIA for long-term incarceration
 - B. The nearest appropriate Federal facility, at the expense of the U.S. pursuant to the Bureau of Prisons tribal prisoner pilot program
 - C. A State or local government-approved detention or correctional center pursuant to an intergovernmental agreement
 - D. A tribal alternative rehabilitation center



Amendment to the
Full Faith and Credit Statute
18 U.S.C. § 2265(e)

Section 905 of VAWA 2013
Effective date is March 7, 2013



Tribal Protection Orders

“For purposes of this section, a court of an Indian tribe shall have full civil jurisdiction to issue and enforce protection orders involving any person, including the authority to enforce any orders through civil contempt proceedings, to exclude violators from Indian land, and to use other appropriate mechanisms, in matters arising anywhere in the Indian country of the Indian tribe (as defined in section 1151) or otherwise within the authority of the Indian tribe.”

- Clarifies that tribes have full civil jurisdiction to issue and enforce protection orders involving any person (Indian or non-Indian) in matters arising anywhere in the tribe’s Indian Country or otherwise within the tribe’s authority.
- In Alaska, this applies only to the Metlakatla Indian Community



Amendments to the Federal Assault Statute 18 U.S.C. § 113

Section 906 of VAWA 2013
Effective date is March 7, 2013



Assault with Intent to Commit Murder

- 18 U.S.C. § 113(a)(1)
- has been expanded to include Assault with Intent to Commit a Violation of § 2241 (Aggravated Sexual Abuse) or § 2242 (Sexual Abuse)
- The maximum penalty of 20 years of imprisonment remains the same, but the imposition of a fine is now included.



Assault with Intent to Commit Any Felony

- 18 U.S.C. § 113(a)(2)
- The statute has been amended to comport with the changes in § 113(a)(1), so the offenses of Assault to Commit Murder, Aggravated Sexual Abuse, and Sexual Abuse are exceptions to the charge of Assault with Intent to Commit Any Felony
- Punishable by a maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment, a fine, or both



Assault with a Dangerous Weapon

- 18 U.S.C. § 113(a)(3)
- Has been amended by striking the phrase “without just cause or excuse”
- Statute now reads “Assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm, by a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both.”



Assault by Striking, Beating or Wounding

- 18 U.S.C. 113(a)(4)
- The maximum term of imprisonment for a conviction of this crime has been increased from six months to one year.
- This offense is not listed in the Major Crimes Act.



Assault Resulting in Substantial Bodily Injury

- 18 U.S.C. § 113(a)(7)
- This offense has been expanded to include as victims spouses, intimate partners, and dating partners of the accused. The statute continues to cover individuals who have not attained the age of 16 years.
- Punishable by a maximum sentence of 5 years imprisonment, a fine, or both.



Assault by Strangling or Suffocating

- A new felony assault provision has been added for committing an “[a]ssault of a spouse, intimate partner, or dating partner by strangling, suffocating, or attempting to strangle or suffocate”
- 18 U.S.C. § 113(a)(8)
- Punishable by a maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment, a fine, or both.



Definition of Strangling

- The term “strangling” means “intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impeding the normal breathing or circulation of the blood of a person by applying pressure to the throat or neck, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim.”
- 18 U.S.C. § 113(b)(4)



Definition of Suffocating

- The term “suffocating” means “intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly impeding the normal breathing of a person by covering the mouth of the person, the nose of the person, or both, regardless of whether that conduct results in any visible injury or whether there is any intent to kill or protractedly injure the victim.”
- 18 U.S.C. § 113(b)(5)



Definition of Dating Partner

- 18 U.S.C. § 2266(10)
- “dating partner” refers to a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the abuser. Factors to consider include:
 - The length of the relationship;
 - The type of relationship; and
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship



Definition of Spouse or Intimate Partner

- 18 U.S.C. § 2266(7)(A)(i)
 - for purposes of sections other than 18 U.S.C. 2261A
 - (I) a spouse or former spouse of the abuser, a person who shares a child in common with the abuser, and a person who cohabits or has cohabited as a spouse with the abuser, or
 - (II) a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the abuser, as determined by the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.



Definition of Spouse or Intimate Partner Cont.

- 18 U.S.C. § 2266(7)(B)
 - “any other person similarly situated to a spouse who is protected by the domestic or family violence laws of the State or tribal jurisdiction in which the injury occurred or where the victim resides.”



Amendment to the Major Crimes Act

- The Major Crimes Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1153(a), has been amended to capture all felony assaults under 18 U.S.C. § 113.
 - Assault with Intent to Commit Murder, Aggravated Sexual Abuse, or Sexual Abuse
 - Assault with Intent to Commit any Felony except Murder, Aggravated Sexual Abuse, or Sexual Abuse
 - Assault with a Dangerous Weapon
 - Assault Resulting in Serious Bodily Injury
 - Assault Resulting in Substantial Bodily Injury
 - Assault by Strangling or Suffocating



Amendments to the Consultation Statute 42 U.S.C. § 14045d

Section 903

Effective Date is March 7, 2013



Changes to Annual Tribal Consultation

- Adds the U.S. Department of the Interior to the annual consultation with the Departments of Justice and of Health and Human Services.
- Requires the Attorney General to submit an annual report to Congress on the annual consultation, recommendations by tribes, and the response to recommendations made during the previous years' consultation.
- Mandates notification to tribal leaders of the consultation date, time, and location at least 120 days before the event.



Availability of Grant Funds to Implement VAWA 2013



Is there new funding for the tribes?

- In VAWA 2013, Congress authorized up to \$25 million total for tribal grants in Fiscal Years 2014 to 2018, but Congress has not yet appropriated any of those funds.
- Tribes may continue to apply for funding through DOJ's Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS), which can support VAWA implementation.
- Additional funding sources may be available through other Federal agencies.



DOJ's Tribal Justice & Safety Website

<http://www.justice.gov/tribal/index.html>

This Web site provides links to important information concerning available grants and implementation of VAWA 2013.



Questions?

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Advanced Strangulation Course

- August 27 – 30, 2013
- San Diego, CA
- This four-day course is open to multi-disciplinary professionals working with victims of strangulation
- To learn more and apply, go to:
www.strangulationtraininginstitute.com
- *Applications must be received by June 24, 2013*

2014 International Family Justice Center Conference

April 2-4, 2014 in San Diego, CA

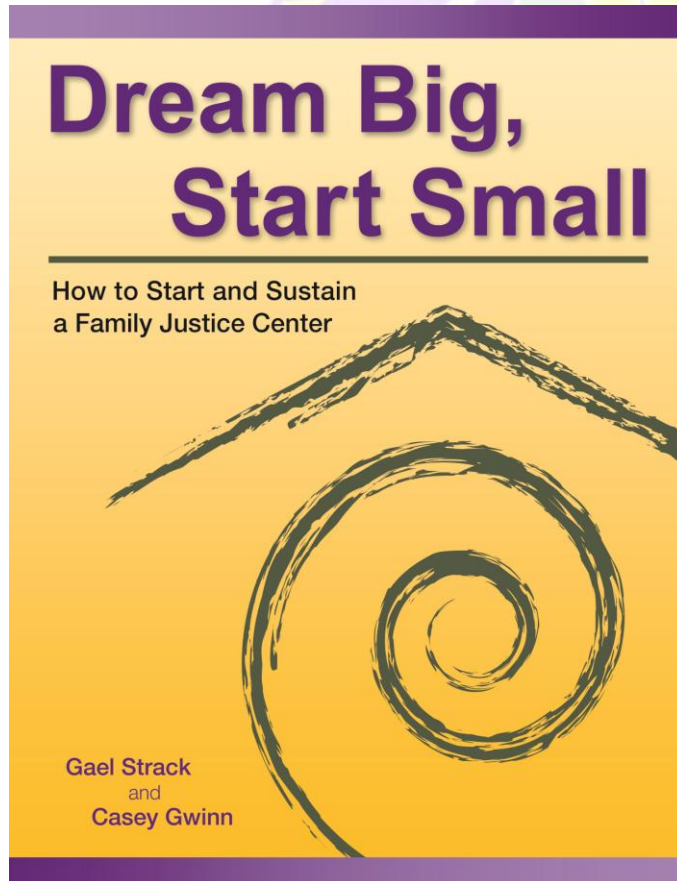


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The conference faculty includes nationally and internationally recognized subject matter experts, advocates, and survivors. During the conference participants will have the opportunity to meet with survivors and professionals who currently work in Family Justice Centers in the United States and internationally.

Dream Big, Start Small: How to Start and Sustain a Family Justice Center



In *Dream Big, Start Small* the visionaries behind the Family Justice Center movement use the outcomes and lessons learned from a decade of starting Centers in the United States and around the world to show the road to a better way to help victims of violence and abuse- by bringing all the community services for family violence, elder abuse, stalking, and sexual assault under one roof. Any community can do it. *Dream Big, Start Small* will show you the way.

Go to the “Store” at www.familyjusticecenter.org to purchase *Dream Big, Start Small*



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Leslie A. Hagen serves as the Department of Justice's first National Indian Country Training Coordinator. In this position, she is responsible for planning, developing and coordinating training in a broad range of matters relating to the administration of justice in Indian Country.

Previously, Hagen served as the Native American Issues Coordinator in the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. In that capacity, she served as EOUSA's principal legal advisor on all matters pertaining to Native American issues, among other law enforcement program areas; provides management support to the United States Attorneys' Offices (USAOs); and coordinates and resolves legal issues.

Hagen is also a liaison and technical assistance provider to Justice Department components and the Attorney General's Advisory Committee on Native American Issues. Hagen started with the Department of Justice as an Assistant United States Attorney (AUSA) in the Western District of Michigan. As an AUSA, she was assigned to Violent Crime in Indian Country handling federal prosecutions and training on issues of domestic violence, sexual assault and child abuse affecting the eleven federally recognized tribes in the Western District of Michigan. Ms. Hagen has worked on criminal justice issues related to child abuse, domestic violence and sexual assault for over 20 years.

Prior to joining the Department of Justice, she served as the staff attorney with the Civil Legal Justice Project for the Michigan Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence and as a specialist in Michigan State University's School of Criminal Justice. From 1997-2001, Ms. Hagen served as the Violence Against Women Training Attorney for the Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan. During her 4.5 years in that position, Ms. Hagen developed a program that was recognized as *one of the best state-level training programs on violence against women in the country* by the Institute for Law and Justice in Washington, DC through an evaluation conducted for the Department of Justice. Ms. Hagen was the elected Prosecuting Attorney for Huron County, Michigan for two terms, an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Midland County, Michigan and a Prehearing Division Attorney for the Michigan Court of Appeals.

Ms. Hagen has extensive teaching and training experience. She has served as faculty at numerous seminars and has given hundreds of presentations to legal, law enforcement, service provider and other audiences. She has served as faculty or a guest lecturer at several universities.



National Family Justice Center Alliance
Webinar Training

**Implementing Title IX of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of
2013**

Presented by Leslie Hagen
June 18, 2013

Certificate of Attendance
1.5 Hours

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gael Strack".

Gael Strack, JD
Co-Founder and CEO
Family Justice Center Alliance

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Natalia Aguirre".

Natalia Aguirre
Director of Technical Assistance
Family Justice Center Alliance

Date of Issue: June 18, 2013