



A Study of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons in Wyoming

May 2021

Submitted to the League of Women Voters of
Fremont County Board of Directors

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Presented to the League of Women Voters of Fremont County
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Summary

The League of Women Voters of Fremont County (LWVFC) recognizes that Missing and Murdered Indigenous People (MMIP) is an issue of utmost importance to the Wind River Indian Reservation communities. We understand that history has proven that Indigenous people have been disproportionately impacted by violence in the United States. For our democracy to provide *liberty and justice for all*, this violence and injustice must stop. If injustice is to be remedied, our Fremont County and Wyoming communities must play an active role alongside our Indigenous neighbors. We must mobilize our friends, colleagues, and fellow citizens to actively educate the public, advocate for legislative change, and demand accountability. We believe that bringing support to communities affected by MMIP will help in their healing process.

With great humility, the LWVFC has taken on a Study of the MMIP issue with a local and state lens as a first step towards educating the public about MMIP. We will present this Study to the League of Women Voters of Wyoming at the annual convention in June 2021. We will request that the League adopt this Study and commission a statewide Study.

What is the MMIP movement?

Missing Murdered Indigenous Persons refers to the disproportionate share of violence and exploitation that Indigenous women, girls, and Two Spirit people¹ experience as compared to the dominant white culture.²

In 2015 the MMIP grassroots movement gained momentum as an Indigenous-led social movement in the United States and Canada to raise awareness of the high rates that Indigenous women and girls go missing and are murdered.³

Across the United States and Canada families and communities have advocated for the missing and murdered through mass searches, marches and rallies, awareness-raising, media campaigns, databases and toolkits, coalition-building, community patrols, artwork and installations, dancing and drumming, healing ceremonies, literary activism, memorials and vigils, performances, fasts and feasts, talks and teach-ins, and journeys and walks.⁴ Additionally, organizations such as Sovereign Bodies Institute, The Coalition to Stop Violence Against Native Women, and Not Our Native Daughters, have formed to advocate effectively with grassroots knowledge at the state and national level.

In 2019, Keepers of the Fire, a student organization committed to keeping the Native American culture alive and strong at the University of Wyoming, sponsored the March for Justice after which Governor

¹ *Two-spirit* refers to a person who identifies as having both a masculine and a feminine spirit. It is used by some Indigenous people to describe their sexual, gender and/or spiritual identity and can include people who might be described in Western culture as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transsexual, transgender, gender queer, cross-dressers or who have multiple gender identities. The creation of the term “two-spirit” is attributed to Albert McLeod, who proposed its use during the Third Annual Inter-tribal Native American, First Nations, Gay and Lesbian American Conference, held in Winnipeg, Canada in 1990. The term is a translation of the Anishinaabemowin term *niizh manidoowag*, two spirits. From Researching for LGBTQ2S+ Health. <https://lgbtqhealth.ca/community/two-spirit.php>

² Rogers, Nicole Martin, Pendleton, Virginia. Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Task Force: A report to the Minnesota Legislature, Dec 2020. <https://www.niwrc.org/sites/default/files/images/resource/missing-murdered-indigenous-women-task-force-report.pdf>

³ Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center. Missing & Murdered Indigenous People Statewide Report Wyoming, 2021. <https://wysac.uwyo.edu/wysac/reports/View/7713>

⁴ Chartrand, Vickie. The Conversation: Grassroots efforts bring #MMIW crisis to light, June 13, 2019. <https://www.indianz.com/News/2019/06/13/the-conversation-grassroots-efforts-brin.asp>

Gordon formed the MMIP Task Force which reviewed the MMIP Statewide Report developed by the University of Wyoming's Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center.

In January 2021, the groundbreaking *Missing & Murdered Indigenous People Statewide Report-Wyoming*⁵ was released. Compiled by researchers from the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center at the University of Wyoming using administrative and archival data, analysis of media coverage on missing persons and homicide victims, and interviews with stakeholders on the Wind River Indian Reservation, it was the first comprehensive Wyoming-specific report. The MMIP Task Force reviewed the report and played a role in formulating the recommendations. All data presented in this Study is from this report unless otherwise noted.

On May 5, 2021 hundreds of citizens marched in Riverton, Wyoming calling for accountability and accurate representation.⁶ Many participants wore bold red shirts, skirts, and jackets. Red is believed to be the only color Spirits see. By wearing red, missing Spirits can be called back and laid to rest. Additionally, many had painted a red hand across their mouths to symbolize the voices of women being silenced.

What factors contribute to MMIP?

There are many factors that contribute to MMIP.⁷

Root Causes

- Embedded residual effects from colonization and historical trauma
- Racism
- Sexual objectification of Indigenous women and girls from the dominant society including the damaging *squaw* stereotype

Risk factors

- Poverty and lack of adequate housing
- Child welfare system and criminal justice system
- Educational inequities
- High unemployment
- Victims of domestic violence
- Prostitution and trafficking
- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Healthcare inequities

Factors that affect if, when, and how MMIP are found and receive justice

- Investigation procedure, information, and resources
- Prosecution and sentencing
- Public awareness
- Jurisdictional agencies

Community barriers

- Lack of trust in law enforcement and the judicial system
- No single point of contact during an investigation
- Lack of information during the investigation and after the final outcome

⁵ Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center

⁶ Perez, Nate. Missing and Murdered Indigenous People Hundreds march in Riverton in support of missing and murdered Indigenous people movement. Casper Star Tribune, May 5, 2021. https://trib.com/news/state-and-regional/hundreds-march-in-riverton-in-support-of-missing-and-murdered-Indigenous-s-people-movement/article_f8a81623-3e86-5359-b1aa-b8b96c3913e8.html

⁷ Rogers, Nicole Martin, Pendleton, Virginia. Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Task Force: A report to the Minnesota Legislature, Dec 2020.

Off ramp or mitigation factors

- Education including school-based wrap-around services, out-of-school time and summer programs, and universal preschool
- Medical and mental health care
- Robust child welfare system
- Responsive and culturally trained law enforcement, courts, and criminal justice system
- Meaningful employment
- Unbiased media
- Community-based organizations and trauma-informed healing services

MMIP in Wyoming: Data speaks the stark reality

Indigenous people experience violence, homicide, sexual assault, and are reported missing at disproportionate rates relative to any other race/ethnicity in Wyoming.⁸

Indigenous people make up 3% of Wyoming's population and live in all 23 Wyoming counties.

Missing people between 2011 and 2020 in 22 Wyoming counties

- 710 Indigenous people reported missing
- 9% higher than White victims
- 1,254 victims reported missing multiple times
- 85% juvenile
- 57% female
- Age ranged from 0 to 95
- Median age 15

Length reported missing

- 10% found the same day reported missing
- 50% found within a week
- 20% found after 30+ days

Missing people by county

- 28% in Natrona County
- 18% Fremont County
- 17% Laramie County
- 0% Niobrara County, the only Wyoming county not reporting
- 82% of records generated by law enforcement agencies outside of Fremont County

As of December 2020, 10 Indigenous people were listed as missing, 3 women and 7 men.

Persons murdered between 2000 and 2020⁹

- 105 Indigenous people: 34 women, 71 men
- 21% of the total homicide victims
- 94% of the suspects were current or former intimate partners of murdered Indigenous women.

Indigenous murder rate between 2010 and 2019

⁸ Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center

⁹ Between 2010 and 2019, the homicide rate was 26 per 100,000 for Indigenous people. The homicide rate for Indigenous females was 15.3 per 100,000.

- 8 times higher than for White people
- 6.4 times higher for Indigenous women than for White women

Violence

- 4 out of 5 Indigenous people have experienced violence.
- Indigenous women are more likely to experience violence than any other demographic in America.
- 97% of women and 90% of men had the violence perpetrated by a person who was not Indigenous.
- 1 in 3 Indigenous women is sexually assaulted during their lifetimes.

How is MMIP data collected? What are the limitations of the data?

Data specific to Wyoming homicides and missing persons is collected from 13 sources. However, Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) identified only three databases, (Wyoming Department of Health Vital Statistics Services for homicide data and National Crime Information Center and National Missing and Unidentified Persons System for missing persons data), that provided *complete* information. Other databases were excluded because of the following issues:

- Inconsistent data collection, e.g. omission of victim's race and/or ethnicity
- Data gaps, e.g. the nonexistence of data or the inconsistency of yearly data reporting
- Misclassification of Indigenous victims as White, Hispanic, Asian, other, or unknown
- Under-reporting, e.g. only 5 of the 710 Indigenous victims reported missing in Wyoming were recorded in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, and only nine states are required to enter data into this database system
- Inability to cross-reference between database systems
- Limited sample size leads to suppression of data, e.g. Centers for Disease Control's estimates were too small, low numbers were suppressed, and population incorrect

Important datasets omitted: Fremont County Sheriff's Office, the Lander Police Department, and the Sovereign Bodies Institute, which maintains the Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and Two Spirit People Database, considered the most comprehensive database, did not respond to requests for data by WYSAC.¹⁰

What is the jurisdictional reality of reporting a MMIP in Fremont County and Wyoming?

Fremont County residents are collectively serviced by six different policing agencies: Wind River Police Department (WRPD),¹¹ Wyoming Highway Patrol, Fremont County Sheriff Department, and the Lander, Riverton, and Shoshoni Police Departments. Depending on the physical location of an alleged crime and/or the residential address of the victim, jurisdiction could be any of these six policing agencies. The Fremont County Sheriff, Wyoming Highway Patrol, and the Lander, Riverton, and Shoshoni police departments collectively fall within the State of Wyoming's jurisdiction. The Wind River Police Department, staffed and administered by the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, falls within U.S. Federal jurisdiction. The WRPD only has jurisdiction when three conditions are met: The victim is Indigenous;

¹⁰Data that was submitted was in the form of Excel spreadsheets. Intake or reporting forms were not requested, but inconsistency between forms could lead to data gaps.

¹¹ The Wind River Police Department (WRPD) is staffed and administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) who are federal employees. Some tribes have their own police force in addition to BIA police. WRPD handles misdemeanors. Federal crimes rise to the level of the FBI who becomes the investigating body.

the perpetrator is Indigenous; AND the crime occurred on reservation (Federal trust) land.¹² If any of these three conditions are not met then jurisdiction is moved to the appropriate state entity. This complexity leads to confusion and errors. If any of the three conditions are unknown at the time of reporting, the correct jurisdiction may not be applied. Knowing which department to report a crime to is often frustrating. Additionally, the confusion can extend trauma for the victim who may have to report to several departments before proper jurisdiction is determined and an investigation can begin.

Key components relevant to legal jurisdiction

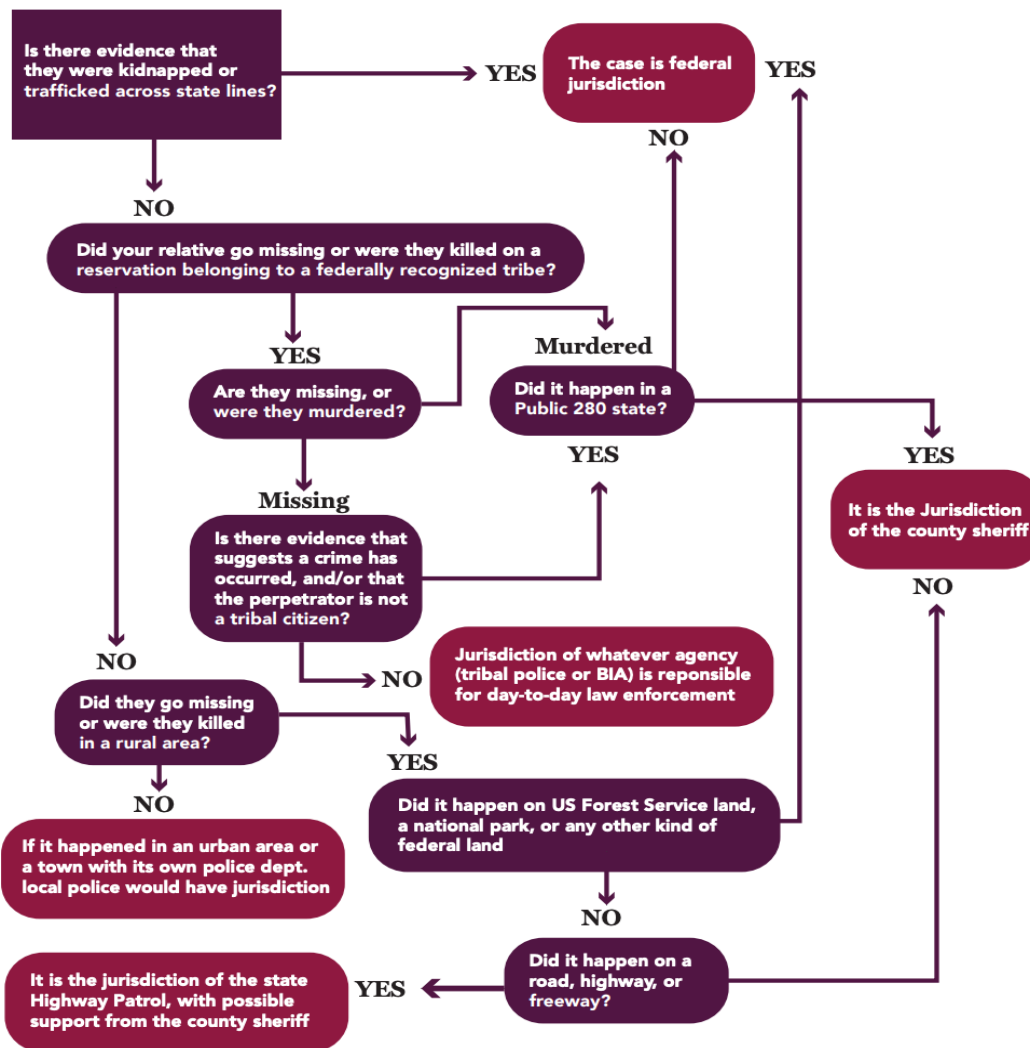
- Where did the incident take place—on reservation or off reservation?
- Who was the victim—Indigenous or non-Indigenous?
- Who was the perpetrator—Indigenous or non-Indigenous?

Jurisdiction flowchart: Who has jurisdiction over MMIP cases?¹³

The flowchart below accurately depicts the complexity of policing agencies and jurisdictional determination. Knowing the race of the victim, perpetrator, and location of the crime at the time of reporting helps determine correct jurisdiction as early in the process as possible. Unfortunately, all three pieces of information may not be available during the initial report. For example, the location of the crime may not be known and the investigation could be transferred to a different agency depending on the outcome of additional inquiries.

¹² Trust land, in which the federal government holds legal title, but the beneficial interest remains with the individual or tribe.

¹³ Sovereign Body Institute. MMIWG2 & MMIP Organizing Tool Kit.
https://2a840442-f49a-45b0-b1a1-7531a7cd3d30.filesusr.com/ugd/6b33f7_2585fecaf9294450a595509cb701e7af.pdf



What role does the media play in MMIP?

Within the news media coverage of murdered Indigenous women, there is a well-documented bias¹⁴ that includes the following:

- Violent descriptive language: e.g. graphic details of the homicide, the victim’s injuries, or the crime scene
- Negative character framing: e.g. portrayal as sex workers, drug addicts, and criminals and in addition to the inclusion of unrelated negative aspects of the victim’s life, family, and community
- Absent coverage: 30% of the 105 Indigenous homicide victims and 51% of the 332 White victims had news articles. 18% of the Indigenous female homicide victims had news articles.
- Essentialism: reducing the individual to nothing more than a body

Of 684 articles relating to missing people, 6% reported on Indigenous victims. White people were more likely to have an article written while they were still missing. Indigenous people were more likely to have an article written about them missing only after they were found dead and the articles were less likely to include a photograph.

At the community level, there is a myriad of indicators that lead to reporting barriers:

- Geographic distance to reporting and resources

¹⁴

- Lack of a physical address
- Uncertainty of the reporting process
- Technological roadblocks e.g. lack of electricity, poor cell service, and no access to broadband
- Lack of trust of law enforcement stemming from generational trauma and a history of negative experiences

How does MMIP affect the Indigenous community and society?

The MMIP human rights crisis is a continuation of the historical trauma Indigenous peoples and communities have faced for hundreds of years. Dr. Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart, a professor at the University of New Mexico, was the first person to develop the theory of historical unresolved grief, and she describes historical trauma as “the cumulative emotional and psychological wounding over one’s lifetime and from generation to generation following loss of lives, land and vital aspects of culture.”¹⁵

Families of MMIP are impacted on multiple levels: emotional, physical, financial, psychological, and social. While Native people and communities are exceptionally strong and resilient, these communities are also hurting and angry. There are thousands of families missing loved ones without clear answers and a path forward—leaving entire communities feeling unseen and unheard continuing the cycle that the ancestors of impacted families faced. Lack of unbiased media coverage, effective legislation, and the public’s general disregard of the epidemic of violence against Native Americans reflects that feeling of being overlooked and can feed existing negative stereotypes of Native communities.

Impacted families not only face heartbreak but also the very tangible impacts from this loss. A recent study collected and analyzed the testimonies of 37 family members and friends of MMIP sharing their experience of working with agencies.¹⁶ This process sometimes resulted in profound emotional impact, which in turn manifested in poor physical health. Some impacted family members are forced to leave their jobs due to the physical pain and illnesses. Many impacted families who seek medical treatment are burdened with immense financial consequences afterwards. One participant shared that she and her family spent at least \$127,000 in total over a period of five years since the loved one’s passing, and this did not include any search expenses, which can be huge.

However, the MMIP crisis has also empowered some community members to work together through dozens of organizations to give voice to the MMIP. Due to the efforts of Native women and their families this movement is gaining momentum—resulting in legislative reform, fundraising, and increased awareness on the issue.

Progress at the federal, state, and local levels that might lead to positive change

The MMIP grassroots movement has had victories which have the potential to change the landscape. It is important to understand the potential of these changes, yet be on guard for lip service and lack of implementation, enforcement, or activation.

Federal

Savannah's Act, named for a murdered 22 year old member of the Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe Savannah LaFontaine-Greywind, requires the Department of Justice to:

- Strengthen training, coordination, data collection and other guidelines
- Clarifies federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement responsibilities

¹⁵ Native Hope, ‘Understanding Historical Trauma and Native Americans’, *Native Hope*, <https://blog.nativehope.org/understanding-historical-trauma-and-native-americans>, May 11, 2021

¹⁶ Marina Puzyreva and John Loxley, Fast Facts: Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls The cost of doing nothing to prevent tragedy. October 2017. <https://www.policyalternatives.ca/publications/commentary/fast-facts-missing-and-murdered-indigenous-women-and-girls>

- Aims to increase communication and coordination between federal, tribal, state, and local law enforcement agencies
- Improves tribal access to resources and information such as the federal criminal information databases
- Requires standardized protocols for data collection
- Directs U.S. attorneys to develop regionally appropriate response guidelines¹⁷

Not Invisible Act

- Increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indigenous lands and towards Natives
- Recommendations to the Departments of Interior and Justice on best practices to combat disappearances, murder, trafficking, and other violent crimes against Native Americans and Alaska Natives

U.S. Department of Interior Missing and Murdered Unit

- Provide leadership and direction for cross-departmental and interagency work
- Harness the full weight of the federal government into investigating MMIP cases and Martial Law enforcement resources across agencies and throughout Indian country

Operation Lady Justice

- Enhance the operation of the criminal justice system and address the legitimate concerns of the American Indian and Alaska Native communities regarding MMIP¹⁸
- Federal-only Task Force and does not include state, local or Tribal stakeholders. It is not a Federal Advisory Committee, wherein state/local/Tribal folks come together to hold hearings and make recommendations to the federal government on how to deal with an issue.
- Work concludes Fall 2021

State

Missing & Murdered Indigenous People Statewide Report Wyoming¹⁹

- Compiled by researchers from the Wyoming Survey and Analysis Center at the University of Wyoming using administrative and archival data, analysis of media coverage on missing persons and homicide victims, and interviews with stakeholders on the Wind River Indian Reservation
- First comprehensive Wyoming-specific report

National Day of Awareness for Missing and Murdered Native Women and Girls: established May 5, 2017

Governor Gordon issues a Proclamation to declare May 5 as Missing & Murdered Awareness Women and Girls Day and “calls on all our citizens to highlight the need for ongoing grassroots advocacy and organization for change of laws, policies, protocols, and allocation of increased resources at the tribal, federal, and state levels to end these injustices, and create the sharing of information needed to understand the legal reforms and changes required.”²⁰

County

Forensic testing: One challenge is that Fremont County only has one known forensic nurse trained to gather information from crimes. A forensic nurse is certified as a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner

¹⁷ Indian Law Resource Center, Savanna’s Act and the Not Invisible Act Signed into Law.

https://indianlaw.org/swsn/savanna_not_invisible_laws

¹⁸ Operation Lady Justice. Executive Order Established Task Force. February 2021.

<https://operationladyjustice.usdoj.gov/about/executive-order>

¹⁹ Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center. Missing & Murdered Indigenous People Statewide Report Wyoming , 2021.

<https://wysac.uwyo.edu/wysac/reports/View/7713>

²⁰ Gordon, Mark. Governor’s Proclamation Missing & Murdered Women and Girls. May 2021.

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ff9i7LBGPq3m6eM2alfxBoyQhmnidpHJ/view>

(SANE) and is trained to follow scientific and legal procedures to appropriately collect evidence in a manner that ensures the quality of forensic evidence and proper care for the victims. This one single Fremont County nurse is employed by SageWest Hospital and serves the entire county. Another challenge is that the biological evidence collection kit, commonly referred to as a rape kit, is a general kit for all violent crimes—with no specificity towards sexual assault—and includes the same materials for an overwhelming variation of types of crimes. Currently, forensic evidence is shipped to the Wyoming State Crime Laboratory or out of Wyoming for analysis. Lander Labs is working to establish local forensic capacity which could include the development of a standardized rape kit, jurisdictional training of officers, and an accountability project to track the completion of the forensic testing. An additional challenge is that the overseeing police officer decides whether to pursue legal action from an assault victim—not the court system. During the pandemic, across Wyoming, there has been an extraordinarily high kit request rate. However, there has also been a disproportionately low level of legal filings. This final issue bears witness to the need for empirical data research in regards to sexual assault in Wyoming.

Not Our Native Daughters was founded to promote education about and awareness of MMIP. They continue to honor all victims, by continuing to stand for them.²¹ Lynnette Grey Bull has indicated that solutions to the MMIP problem must include more than just Indigenous advocates. Society as a whole must not only believe the problem exists but also take it upon itself to advocate for change at the local, state, regional, and national levels.



Eastern Shoshone Victim Service Program located in Fort Washakie offers free resource for survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault who need assistance. Under the Indian Health Services. Services include:

- Confidential personal advocacy and intervention; emergency transportation for victims and survivors of abuse and their children, who are in danger
- Advocacy for victims/survivors with other service providers (i.e. Dept. of Family Services, medical services, hospitals, legal services/attorneys, etc.)
- Legal advocacy, including but not limited to, assistance with filing for Domestic Violence Protection Orders, Stalking Protection Orders and/or Peace Bonds, orientation to the Victims Bill of Rights and assistance with filing for Crime Victims Compensation
- Court orientation and accompaniment to protection order hearings and any other court hearings related to an individual's case(s)
- Referral services to other local, tribal, state or interstate service providers to meet the individual needs of the victim/survivor
- Peer support groups

Red Paint Alliance, next to the Hines Store in Fort Washakie, provides a safe, confidential place for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking and human trafficking. Offers a 24/7 crisis line (307-349-9813), an onsite shelter, transportation to necessary appointments, support through court and help with relocation if the victimization requires any of those needs. Works in partnership with Wind River Cares for placements.

Wind River Cares operates under Wind River Community Health with clinics in Ethete and Riverton. Serves the Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone Tribes. Formerly part of Indian Health Services. Employs *two victims' advocates* and a Tribal Sexual Assault Advocate.

²¹ Not Our Daughters. <https://www.facebook.com/notournative daughters/>

The FBI houses *two victims' advocates* who work with families that have had family members who have been murdered.

Fremont County Attorney's Office houses *one victims' advocate* for Lander and Riverton.

Areas of further investigation

The LWVFC recognizes that the MMIP issue is complex and requires ongoing research to maintain accurate and current information. With this in mind, the LWVFC, with the support from the League of Women Voters of Wyoming, will target the following areas for further investigation:

- Engage with the Wyoming Joint Judiciary Committee and Governor Gordon's administration in an effort to further educate elected officials about MMIP.
- Consult with Representative Andrea LeBeau Clifford, Fremont County, and Senator Affie Ellis, Laramie County, both of whom are native American women and legislators already offering key legislation.
- Consult with the Wyoming Survey & Analysis Center (WYSAC) at the University of Wyoming to understand the database issues, specifically the standard collection information necessary and ways to handle the small sample size
- Connect with Northern Arapaho and Eastern Shoshone tribal members and leaders to develop a culturally congruent Wyoming MMIP education campaign. Design and implement an education plan and campaign.
- Contact Secretary Haaland of the U.S. Interior Department to understand the focus of the Missing and Murdered Unit and how Wyoming citizens will be represented
- Work collaboratively with the other League of Women Voters in Alaska, Minnesota, Montana, and New Mexico to strategize about presenting a MMIP joint study to the League of Women Voters at the US 2022 convention

A Call to Action: What can citizens of Fremont County and Wyoming do?

One of the most important things that individuals can do to make the MMIP Movement fluid and sustainable is to keep abreast of the new developments. Additionally, advocating for MMIP by educating their family, friends, and colleagues about the MMIP issue. Host a public screening of a documentary film such as *Somebody's Daughter*²² can help gain momentum. Contact your local and state legislators and share your concern about MMIP and demand change.

The League of Women Voters of Fremont County will present this Study to the League of Women Voters of Wyoming in June 2021 at the State Convention. We hope that the League will pursue a State Sponsored Study which will then be presented to the LWVUS at the National Convention in 2022. The League needs volunteers to participate in this effort at all levels including research, content creation, implementation of a marketing plan, and participation in education events, lobby legislators. Please contact Linda Barton, LWVFC Chair at <l Barton1949@gmail.com> to join the movement.

Research associated with the League of Women Voters of Fremont County for this study

In the winter of 2021, the League of Women Voters of Fremont County went through a strategic planning process. As part of this process, the program team identified a few local issues highly relevant to our democracy. The Strategic Planning Committee in conjunction with the Program Committee proposed a MMIP study to the Board. Upon approval of the Board, the Committee presented the study proposal to the Membership at the Annual Meeting. The Membership unanimously approved the Study. A Study Committee was formed and created a Study Plan. The first component was a deep dive into the research

²² *Somebody's Daughter*. <https://www.somebodysdaughter-mmiv.com/>

through a Literature Review. Over 30 separate documents including state-level reports, news articles, TED Talks, documentary films, and research papers and news articles were reviewed.

On April 29, 2021 Lynnette Grey-Bull presented a webinar for membership and the public. Her presentation was viewed by over 30 people and included a presentation of national and state statistics and a discussion of the complex issues that contribute to MMIP.

Interviews of Fremont County attorneys, social workers, and community activists revealed the personal struggle and hardships that MMIP families and communities face here in Fremont County.

- Anne Cook, owner, and operator of Lander Labs, the only private forensic laboratory in Wyoming revealed the need for more Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner and for increased training of police and investigating personnel.
- Kelly Rudd, Attorney and Partner of Baldwin, Crocker and Rudd Law Firm supports changes in legislation that support a coordinated reporting policy.
- Sara Wiles, photographer, and author of *Arapahoe Journeys*, and *The Arapahoe Way* discussed the historical and cultural background for understanding this matrilineal society.

Local resources

This list of resources is not an exhaustive list and is meant to provide an avenue for further investigation or assistance.

- Victim services
 - Eastern Shoshone Victim Services: Stefani Danner: cell 307-438-3966, office 307-335-2050
 - Red Paint Alliance - Ft. Washakie, WY: Erin Durand: 307-335-1381, crisis line 307-349-9813
 - Wind River Rises - Trauma Victim Services
 - Monica Johnson: 307-240-5234 x 2039, monica.johnson@windrivercares.com
 - Kimberly Goggles: kimberly.goggles@windrivercares.com
 - Wind River Rises - Tribal Sexual Assault Victim Services: Frances Ruvalcaba: frances.ruvalcaba@windrivercares.com
 - Fremont County Attorney Victim and Witness Service: Tiffany Shroyer: 307-332-1162
- Not Our Native Daughters: Lynnette Grey Bull: 307-438-0214
- Indian Health Services: 307-332-7300
- Suicide Prevention Hotline Wyoming: 1-800-273-TALK (8255)

Bibliography

This is not an exhaustive list of resources used for this study. For a more comprehensive list of resources, contact Michelle Escudero michelle_escudero@q.com.

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Lucchesi, A. (July 2020) [I Will See You Again in a Good Way Progress Report July 2020: A Year 1 Project Report on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls, and Two Spirit People of Northern California](#). Sovereign Bodies Institute

Native American Budget Policy Institute. (December 2020). [Report: New Mexico Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Relatives Task Force Report](#)

[Presidential Task Force on Missing and Murdered American and Alaska Natives: Operation Lady Justice](#)

Rogers, N. R. and Pendleton, V. (December 2020). [Report: Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Task Force - A report to the Minnesota Legislature.](#)