



**Jurisdiction Conferred by Public Law 280, 18 U.S.C. § 1162<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Offender</b>	<b>Victim</b>	<b>Jurisdiction</b>
Non-Indian	Non-Indian	State jurisdiction is exclusive of federal and tribal jurisdiction.
Non-Indian	Indian	"Mandatory" state has jurisdiction exclusive of federal and tribal jurisdiction. "Option" state and federal government have jurisdiction. There is no tribal jurisdiction.
Indian	Non-Indian	"Mandatory" state has jurisdiction exclusive of federal government but not necessarily of the Nation. "Option" state has concurrent jurisdiction with the federal courts and tribal courts.
Indian	Indian	"Mandatory" state has jurisdiction exclusive of federal government but not necessarily of the Nation. "Option" state has concurrent jurisdiction with tribal courts for all offenses, and concurrent jurisdiction with the federal courts for those listed in the Major Crimes Act.
Non-Indian	Victimless	State jurisdiction is exclusive, although federal jurisdiction may attach in an option state if impact on individual Indian or tribal interest is clear.
Indian	Victimless	There may be concurrent state, tribal, and in an option state. There is no state regulatory jurisdiction.

<sup>1</sup> Carrie Garrow and Sarah Deer, TRIBAL CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE, TRIBAL LEGAL STUDIES TEXTBOOK SERIES 93 (AltaMira Press 2004).