

**Sheraton National Hotel
Arlington, Virginia
March 21, 2007**

Alaska Regional Presentation

Loretta Bullard went over the background of Alaska Natives and the sociopolitical conditions.

She went over the Alaska Rural Law Enforcement Commission as the recommendations of the commission are relevant to the priority area of public safety for the TBAC.

Telemedicine systems are very helpful in rural Alaska. Loretta said the system and bandwidth could be used for judicial and law enforcement personnel.

Authority to address alcohol and illicit substances at the local level is an area, although the RJLC doesn't have a recommendation on this yet.

Eastern Regional Presentation

Brian Patterson and Joseph Barnes of the Passamaquoddy Police Department – chief of police for the last 19 years.

Powerpoint presented (text below)

Top National Priority: Law Enforcement
Strengths of the Eastern Region

- Tribes believe “There is Strength in Unity” which binds us together to be more effective.
- Eastern Region Tribes use 638 contracting to the fullest. They can operate programs more efficiently and with better cost effectiveness than the government. 100% of law enforcement in Eastern Region is contracted. 82% of all BIA law enforcement programs are tribal contracts. Most of the available funding should be going to tribal programs
- Tribes work well together and try to create economies of scale by combining resources through shared projects to improve tribal resources: Example of USET Tribal Justice Data Sharing Project

Top National Priority: Law Enforcement
Weaknesses of the Eastern Region

- More officers are needed to maintain a safe and secure environment on Tribal lands and to patrol border areas. Identified need by Tribes is 90.5 new officers.
- Eastern Tribes are being ignored when it comes to receiving additional funding for high crime areas and drug related incidences. In 2006 25% of all property crimes across Indian Country occurred in the Eastern Region (16 agencies). Many property crimes are drug related. There needs to be a funding formula developed in consultation with Tribes for distribution of funds.
- Need more funding and personnel for the BIA District VI office. Currently we have one agent trying to cover the entire region of 12 states and 24 Tribes. There have been two open positions at the District office, but there has been no action to fill those position. This is not adequate.

Top National Priority: Law Enforcement
Opportunities for the Eastern Region

- The Secretary requested an additional \$11 million for law enforcement personnel in the 2008 budget. Eastern Tribes request that a funding formula be developed, through consultation, to include all Tribes across the country in receiving this much needed funding allocation in future years.
- The Eastern Region Tribes are working on developing a data collection/data sharing system that will allow Tribes to develop more accurate stats for reporting. The Tribes would like to see the BIA supports these efforts for development through funding and technical assistance. Tribes consider this a pilot project that could be duplicated across the country.

Top National Priority: Law Enforcement
Threats of the Eastern Region

- Eastern Region was not included in the “BIA’s GAP Analysis for Law Enforcement in Indian Country” This report looks at budgeting/personnel strategies for the next five years. This could be detrimental to the Eastern Tribes if they are left out of a future planning initiative such as this.
- There is a mis-conception that Tribes in the East do not have a big problem with drugs in their communities. THIS IS A FALSE ASSUMPTION. Tribes in the East face serious methamphetamine, illegal and prescription drug issues daily and should be considered in any policy and/or funding decisions made by the BIA.
- As the need for more complete data becomes apparent, the BIA should work with Tribes to develop process for collection of this data. IMARS has been on the table for many years and with no success. The BIA needs to look to Tribes for solutions instead of spending millions of dollars on a system that is still in the planning

phases. Tribes have systems that would work for the BIA, they just need to be consulted.

Prioritized Initiatives to Address Law Enforcement Issues

- Develop a funding formula for the distribution of additional funds for law enforcement. This will insure a fair and equitable distribution process.
- Hold consultation meetings at each of the BIA District Offices in order to address district concerns and to begin the development of a national strategy for BIA and Tribal Law Enforcement
- Increase the number of officers on the ground at the Tribes and provide additional support to the District VI Office.
- Work with Tribes to develop standardized reporting of law enforcement statistics and systems that will assist Tribes in submitting accurate statistics in a timely manner.

Northwest Regional Presentation

Ron Allen, Sam Penne (Nez Perce)

Rocky Mountain Region

Roxeanne Bighorn and Richard Brannan, Chairman, Northern Arapaho Tribe

Public Safety & Justice

Strengths

- Partnerships/Collaborations
 - BIA, Tribal, Local Law Enforcement, IHS
 - [Drug Task Forces](#)
 - Methamphetamine Awareness Partnerships
 - Tribal Governments, BIA, OJS, IHS
- Commitment
 - Tribal Leaders committed to increasing awareness; prevention; and rehabilitation
 - Evidenced by increased participation, partnerships, etc.
 - Personnel/Staff
 - BIA/Tribal staff committed to making a difference
- Purple Feathers Campaign
 - Partnership with Tribal Governments to provide best quality services to Tribal communities
 - Hope [Cards](#)
- Data Gathering

- [Crime Statistics](#), alcohol/drug related incidents, child neglect/endangerment

Public Safety & Justice

Weaknesses

- **Prevention**
 - Lack of resources to adequately address prevention component
- **Information/Data Sharing**
 - Although Data is compiled, no method (i.e. Internet/Database) to share and provide proper analysis
- **Staffing**
 - Seriously lagging behind national standards (Status Critical)
 - Hiring Controls/Restrictions – Time it takes to hire & train personnel
- **Funding**
 - Staffing/Resources
- **Facilities**
 - Deteriorated/Inadequate Detention and Office Facilities
 - Lack of adequate facilities for Youth Detention
- **Tribal Courts**
 - Under-funded

Public Safety & Justice

Opportunities

- **Trend – Decrease in Alcohol related incidents**
 - Capitalize on this trend, what has worked/what hasn't worked
- **Community Awareness/Outreach**
 - Continued/Increased awareness/prevention initiatives
- **Regional/Consolidated Detention Facilities**
 - Where feasible, consolidated facilities serving multiple reservations
 - Even consider including local communities
- **Community Involvement**
 - i.e. DOJ Community Coalition Grants (\$100k/yr for 5 years)
- **Improved Data Sharing**

- i.e. Data Bases available to OJS/Tribes via dedicated system through internet

Public Safety & Justice

Threats

- **Methamphetamine**
- **Increase in Child Neglect Cases**
 - Direct correlation to increase in Meth use
- **Increase in Property Crimes**
- **Increase in Domestic Violence Cases**
- **Outside influences**
 - i.e. Cartels/Gangs see reservations as opportune “Target” for drug enterprises
- **Gangs**
 - Increased Gang activity within reservation youth

Public Safety & Justice

Regional Priorities/Initiatives

- **Methamphetamine**
 - Awareness; Prevention; Rehabilitation
- **Alcohol Abuse Prevention**
- **Prevention**
 - Increased/renewed emphasis on prevention
 - i.e. DARE programs in the schools
- **Tribal Courts**
 - Increased funding for Tribal Courts in order to allow courts to adequately deal with issues before the courts
- **YOUTH - THE FUTURE OF OUR COMMUNITIES**
 - Increase Awareness; Prevention; Rehabilitation
 - Give them a choice, a Future
- **Community Involvement**
 - Community Policing

Questions on tribal courts:

Increases in public safety did not address tribal justice systems. Is the federal court system address all meth cases?

Has anyone addressed the problems of officers on reservations meaning more cases will be prosecuted? Who will deal with that?

Wind River Reservation:

BIA funds. 2.2 million acres intersecting 3 counties. Over 11,000 tribal members are there: northern Arapahoe and eastern Shoshone. Violent crime is on the rise. 26% rise on assaults battery, etc. from 2004-2006 there were 22 month old babies killed by family members. The first one was because of meth. 160 tribal members were charged in the Mexican drug cartel bust.

Navajo Region Presentation

Powerpoint presented (text below)

Introduction

- Are we a priority?
- In DOI, BIA funding has not increased at the same rate as on-reservation population growth and inflation.
- But there have been increases in areas such as National Park Service and Forestry.
- Are not Native Americans more important than the National Parks and Forests?
- The BIA budgets for the past few decades indicate that Navajo is not a priority nor are the other 562 Native Nations.
- We have tried everything: We started in the mid-1800's by receiving daily rations just to survive. Throughout the various federal policies WE have survived and WE are still here.
- This last decade we provided the Federal government with our unmet needs to no avail, we provided performance data which saw no increases in budget areas, we are now going through this process of providing priorities, will this process see an increase in funding?
- Pre-determined funding is the process now.
- So we will take part in this process. But be on notice that we seek change in this process. A change that takes into account the human capital involved in Native American Nations. As much as we do not like the process we understand that we are here today to provide you with our priorities.
- Solution: For increased funding to occur, BIA must be a priority within the Dept. of Interior.

Navajo Nation Priorities FY2009

1. Education
2. Public Safety and Justice (Tribal Courts)
3. Community/Economic Development
4. Human Services

5. Natural Resources Mngmt./Real Estate

1. Education – School Construction Facilities

- Strength – BIA school teachers maximize their limited resources and DO EDUCATE BIA school students
- Weaknesses – Deteriorating BIA School facilities and insufficient construction funding
- Opportunity – Create Learning Environment for BIA school students
- Threats – Failure for significant increases for NEW School Replacement Facilities

2. Public Safety - Detention Facilities

- Strength – Navajo Law Enforcement Officers do ARREST offenders
- Weaknesses – Lack of sufficient detention facilities result in CATCH and RELEASE
- Opportunity – Interagency Cooperation between DOI-BIA Detention and DOJ for TRIBAL JAILS Construction
- Threats – Failure for significant increases for NEW Detention Facilities will continue CATCH and RELEASE
- Priority
- Law Enforcement/Criminal Investigations – Total \$1,575,000
 - \$225,000 8 Commissioned Personnel
 - \$150,000 OT/HP/FB
 - \$500,000 Vehicle Rental/Mileage
 - \$700,000 Operational Line Item
- Adult Corrections/Juvenile Corrections – Total \$850,000
 - \$400,000 Architectural Design
 - \$50,000 OT/HP/FB
 - \$100,000 Vehicle Mileage
 - \$300,000 Operational Line Item

3. Justice - Tribal Courts TPA Funding

- Strength – Navajo Nation Courts closed 130,380 cases from 2004 to 2006.
- Weaknesses – Lack of sufficient funding results in 56,460 unclosed cases from 2004 to 2006.
- Opportunity – Increase case closures to estimated 75,570 cases per year. Increase funding at the same level with increased public safety funding
- Threats – Failure for funding increases will result in case overload

Priority list Estimated Costs

- Education Facility – \$10,000,000
- Detention Facility
 - Small: \$8,995,012
 - Medium: \$25,965,275
 - Large: \$31,948,725
- Public Safety Law Enforcement - \$2,425,000

- Tribal Court TPA Funding - \$4,718,820

Western Region Presentation

Powerpoint presented (text below)

Strengths:

- Increase in cross deputization coordination of law enforcement between tribes and states
- Multiple agency partnerships through MOUS or MOAs and taskforces (DEA, US Attorneys, States, and Counties)
- Community Policing

Weaknesses:

- Lack of recruitment and retention of qualified staff
- Lack of reliable crime stats to portry the magnitude of law enf related problems
- Extreme under funding or BIA law enforcement programs (it took 6 hours to get an officer to investigate a call)
- Lack of facilities, facility upkeep and maintenance, and operation and management of centers
- Disconnected between tribes and all levels of BIA executive mgmt

Opportunities:

- Tribal governments becoming more self-reliant resulting in more law enforcement contracts, compacts, and self-determined programs – will likely continue.
- Possible \$16 million budget re-allocation for law enforcement, and detention facilities for the
- Continued coordination between tribes, states, federal, and local agencies (i.e. homeland security and HUD)

Threats

- Meth (Indian Country has become a target for the use, manufacture, and distribution
- No support to address increasing issue with illegal immigration on tribal lands program (TO has 75 miles of border with Mexico. Their own police are acting like border patrol agents.)
- Continual tribal, state, and federal jurisdictional issues.

List of Initiatives with Estimated Cost

Cont'd support for Safe Ind Cm

(10% annual increase for law enf and det (20 .789 M))

Tribal courts

(15% annual increase (1,809,750)

Fixed costs

(48,100,000) for FY 08

Multi Disciplinary team approach to addres the root causes and symptoms of crime

(10 M)

Eastern Oklahoma

Video presentation

Economic Development

Indian Guaranteed Loan Program

Water resources. High water demands.

Crisis response

Public Safety

Meth

Child Welfare

Southern Plains

Powerpoint presented (text below)

Strengths

- Citizen and Tribal Support
- Ability to work cooperatively with outside Tribal/Local/State/Federal Law Enforcement Agencies
- Educating culture awareness to Non-Native Law Enforcement Officers
- Providing Pro-Active Law Enforcement to Indian Country
- Agreements with State and local detention facilities to eliminate maintenance and depreciation
- Ability to provide 24/7 coverage with limited and professionally well-trained Officers

Weaknesses

- Communication with BIA, Federal, State, and local Law Enforcement
- Over involvement with Tribal politics
- Response time – large service areas; increasing number of tribal enterprises; lack of funding for correction/detention; and keeping facility fully staffed (lack of applicants due to the responsibility of the job)

Opportunities

- Progressive/Professional Department – Encourages qualified Officers to apply for positions and allows Officers to grow professionally
- Technology (Access to Data Bases, Audio/Video surveillance, and tazers) – Allows Officer more time for patrol; Allows faster and safe responses for Officers; Deters theft and allows for accountability of employees at Casinos;

Provides safer environment for customers; Surveillance used as evidence in the event of a crime

- Events – Pow Wow's, Health Fairs, Tribal College Career days, and parades provide opportunities to present Officers in a professional manner

Threats

- Lack of Funding – Restricts training; Technical Advancements; Hiring Qualified Officers; Additional outside influences within Indian Country (Casinos)
- In addition to police functions, casinos need security guards; Changes in activities include an increase in theft
- The Budget Management problem is a lack of adequate funding to increase the Law Enforcement Officers, training, and equipment
- Lack of an adequate police force would threaten the organization and increase criminal activity

Great Plains

Ron His Horse is Thunder

Dr. Gipp

Powerpoint presented (text below)

District I Overview

- District I is the largest District within the BIA Office of Justice Services; which includes both Great Plains and Midwest Regions.
- The District I Office is responsible for the supervision, oversight, and contract compliance including technical assistance.

Great Plains Region:

- 12 Direct Service BIA Law Enforcement Programs
- 84 Uniform Police Positions with 21 vacancies
- 20 Special Agent Positions with 6 vacancies
- 36 Telecommunications Officers with 7 vacancies
- 12 Law Enforcement Assistants with 2 vacancies
- 9 – PL 93-638 Law Enforcement Contracts
- 163 – total Law Enforcement positions under contract
- Tribes continue to provide services with limited resources – expectations to do more with less.

District I Challenges:

- Staffing Issues-Filling vacant positions in a timely manner.
- Lengthy hiring process resulting in overworking existing staff – overtime costs associated as well
- Vacant positions affecting response times resulting in citizen complaints and fatigue
- Growing Methamphetamine Problem

- High mileage patrol cars in need of replacement – Officer Safety & Community Concerns
- Police required to transport inmates to detention facility states away with emphasis on Juvenile transports

Ron His Horse is Thunder said being a tribal leader and politician was honorable up until the Indian Reorganization act in 1934. He got a law degree in pursuit of being a politician. The office of Justice services has different districts than BIA regions. District 1 is the largest district, which present problems. The proposed \$16 M to law enforcement is great but falls short of the need. It takes up to a year to do background checks. Training only takes place in the southwest. He doesn't understand that. He would suggest looking at allowing law enf officers to take training at police academies.

There are tribal colleges that have stepped forward to try to do the trainings.

Cops have to choose between calls of burglaries or gun shots. He asked about the Adam Walsh provision requiring tribes to opt into creating their own sex offender registries. He asked if BIA could help tribes do this.

Law Enforcement Presentation

Chris Chaney

OJS Priorities

Safe Indian Communities Initiative

BIA can delegate federal law enforcement authority to tribal police. Properly commissioned police officers can enforce federal offenses. It allows tribal police to enforce federal drug offenses set forth in Title 21 of the US Code. This is a strength in many of the districts.

Chris discussed how the Jemez Pueblo accessed more resources when they contracted the program out and were able to leverage other resources with the BIA funding. Jemez accessed State funding, DHS funding through the state, and others.

10 times the national average. ND tribe had a crime rate 20 times the national average. The crime rate is now down to 6 times the national average. If we get resources into the communities, there is a visible impact.

Ron Allen asked if Central Office has to approve a vacancy. The ASIA office approves it and then the personnel office does. There are a couple hoops. There are background checks that also take a while, but that is the federal system. Jim Gray asked if the requirements are so strict that it is different. The diverse environment we have to deal with, such as restricted, fee lands, etc, makes it difficult and the expectations on officers. Indian police officers have 4 or 5 jurisdictions to manage. Pat Ragsdale said the

background checks are very intensive. Jim Gray said the tribes were able to issue a temporary license, because they didn't have the luxury of waiting. Pat Ragsdale said tribal bureaucracies are less than the federal bureaucracy for sure.

Tom Dowd, education.

Power point presented (text below)

Bureau of Indian Education
Priorities

- Student Safety, Security and Healthy Learning Environments
- Improving Student Learning and Academic Achievement

Goal: High Performance Service Organization

1. Support schools to improve student learning
2. Ensure the learning environment is safe, secure and healthy
3. Improve administrative, organizational, and management capacity
4. Improve program and financial accountability
5. Improve communication

Successful Initiatives and Programs:

1. FACE Program
2. FOCUS Program
3. Reading First
4. North Dakota and South Dakota Initiative
5. Haskell Indian Nations University – Teacher Training

FACE Program

- Family and Child Education (FACE) for pre-school students and their families to improve academic achievement and promote life-long learning.
- FACE also incorporates the use of Indian language and culture to help increase parental involvement in their children's education.
- Enemy Swim Day School in Waubay, SD national winner of the first Verizon Tech Savvy Award, including a \$25,000 prize.
 - Parents and children write and produce children's books in English as well as in their native language.
 - Digital cameras and publishing software are used to complete the books – www.Realebooks.com

FOCUS Program

- FOCUS is a teaching and curriculum enhancement strategy to assist schools to increase student learning and achieve AYP goals.

- The program is “targeted” to assist schools on the “verge” of achieving AYP goals in mathematics and reading/language arts
- Innovative activities of FOCUS that positively impact AYP include:
 - parental involvement, including family math and literacy nights,
 - math and reading coaches and mentors,
 - developing locally relevant reading materials for students (written and illustrated by students, such as realebooks),
 - creating classroom libraries, home libraries, and electronic libraries, and
 - leadership skills and team building activities.

Reading First

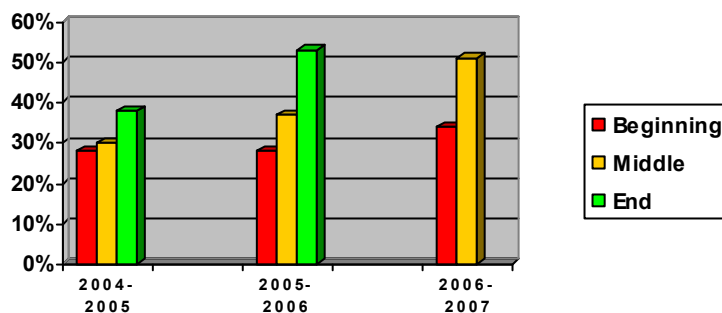
- 24 schools in Cohort 1 (2003 – 2006)
- Located in 11 states: AZ, ID, ME, MI, MN, NM, ND, SD, UT, WA, WI
- 17 of 24 schools received continuation funding for School Year 2006 – 2007
- 13 new schools in Cohort 2 (2006 – 2009)
- Located in 10 states: AZ, ME, MI, MN, NM, ND, SD, UT, WA, WI
- Reading First provides on-going, high quality professional development and on-site technical assistance

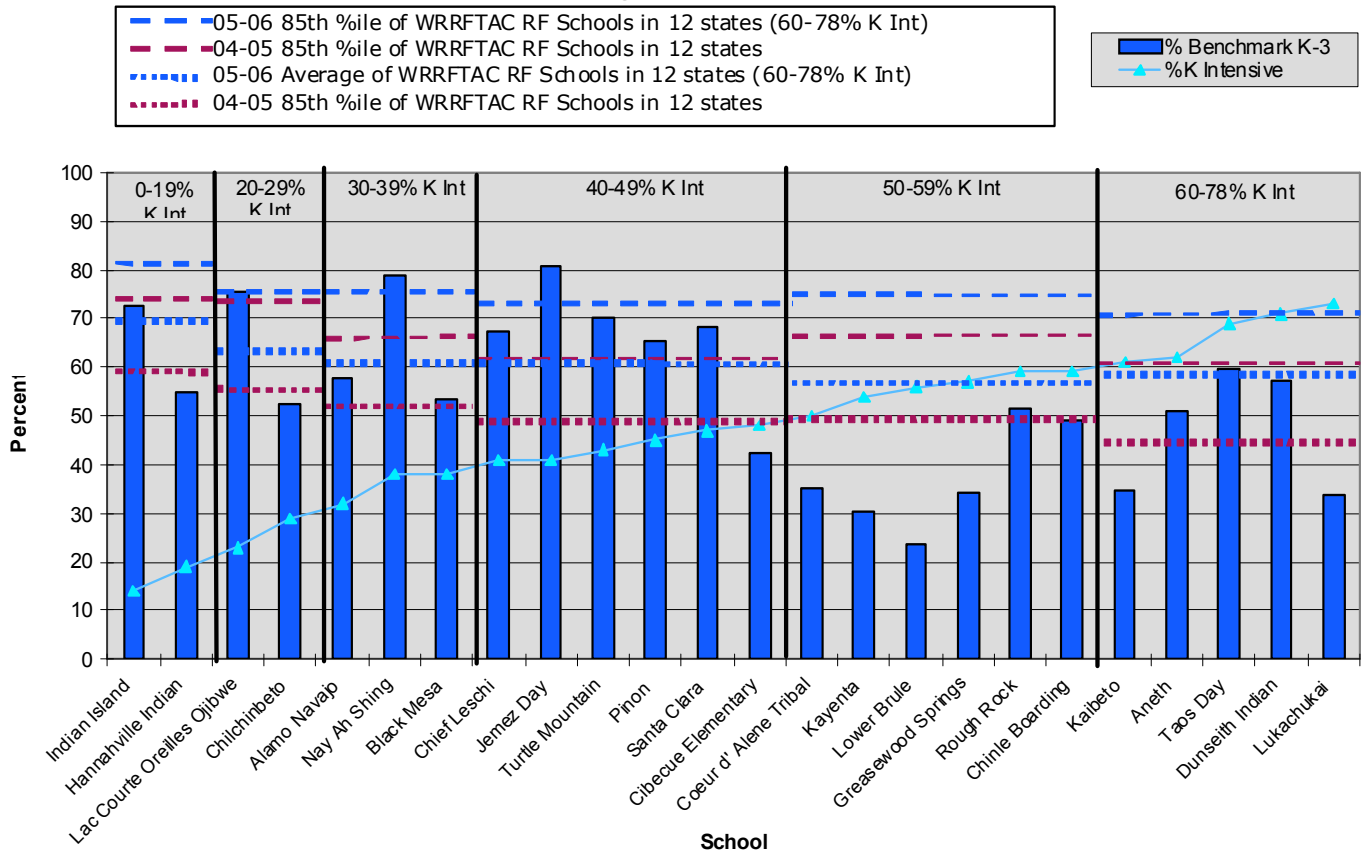
Reading First Priorities

- Improving Reading Instruction
 - ALL kids reading at grade level by the end of third grade
- Professional Development and Technical Assistance
 - On-going, high quality, targeted
- Evaluation and Accountability
 - Continuous monitoring of student progress
 - Continuous monitoring of instruction and program implementation
- 30 BIE Reading First Schools
 - Located in 10 states

BIE Reading First Results

- ❑ 38% K-3 students at grade Level 04/05
- ❑ 53% K-3 students at grade level 05/06
- ❑ 51% K-3 students at grade level mid-year (January) 06/07



%Gr. K-3 Students at Benchmark in Spring 05-06, by School:**BIE Reading First Intact Group****North Dakota and South Dakota Initiative Improve Student Learning****Purpose:**

Identify barriers to student learning

Identify successful practices and replicate in other schools

Goal:

Support schools to increase student learning and achieve Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) goals

North Dakota and South Dakota Initiative

- Onsite visits to 8 BIE-operated schools
- June, 2007 Report: comprehensive data analysis/summary; identification of support needed and target improvement strategies
- "Pockets of Success" resource document for schools

Haskell Indian Nations University
School of Education

- Haskell's School of Education, Elementary Teacher Education Program is nationally recognized for preparing American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) K-6 Teachers.
- This program graduates AI/AN teachers who are trained to conduct relevant Indian education research to improve teaching methods.

Subcommittee updates:**Data Management Update**

Gerry Hope

A motion was made to adopt the Phase II Charter by the TBAC. Carl Artmen said the federal side would like to defer the adoption to the next TBAC. The committee is planning to meet April 25. This is a non-action item to the May meeting for further review. Jim Gray said the data management group has put a lot of time and the issue has been around a long time. The new Assistant Secretary has to get up to speed on the work of the data management committee. Other representatives agreed that the DMC charter could

Budget subcommittee

Art Senclair

Meet about 4 times a year.

Prior to TBACS

During budget development

To meet with OMB/Hill

Strengths

Greater understanding of the budget process

Tribal perspective during budget development

United front to OMB

Recommendation

Retain subcommittee

Art Senclair said the subcommittee is a very good group to meet with OMB because the group is more manageable for the examiners. He said the subcommittee's coordination is critical to making our case to OMB. He hopes the subcommittee will continue to grow in strength and expertise and make headway in the spring.

Strategic Planning Subcommittee

Recommendation to dissolve the subcommittee due to inactivity.

TBAC Effectiveness Improvement Subcommittee

101 Session for the day before

Adjourned