
BUREAU of INDIAN EDUCATION – Scholarships and Adult Education [Top 1]

SOUTHERN PLAINS

+28,979,000 (unmet need)

The Scholarships and Adult Education program addresses two of Indian Affairs’ objectives: 1) to improve communities’ quality of life by developing economies, and 2) to improve the success of students at each educational level by providing financial assistance for eligible students. Further, this supports the President’s commitment to education in general.

Funding for TPA is distributed directly to tribes in their base funding. Each individual tribe determines the allocation of funding for the components of the program, and may elect to change the allocation from year to year. Thus, the funding for the three components noted as follows (scholarships, adult education, and tribally-designed education programs), are estimates based on past years' aggregate tribal allocations.

The Scholarship component (estimated at \$28,025,000) provides tribes with resources to facilitate economic development by providing community members with advanced educational opportunities to attain needed skills to meet community objectives. Scholarship grants are awarded by tribes to provide financial aid to eligible American Indian and Alaska Native students attending accredited post-secondary institutions. Each tribe may determine the number and amount of scholarships to be made available. Typically, individual grants are based on each student's certified financial aid requirements as identified in the Department of Education’s Student Financial Assistance programs. Approximately 19 percent of these funds cover tribal costs of grant processing and distribution. At an estimated average award of \$2,700, the FY 2015 request will provide 8,957 awards after adjustment for tribal administrative costs.

The Adult Education component (estimated at \$2,075,000), enables adults to obtain a GED or the basic skills needed to transition to a community college or job placement. Both the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) and tribes are implementing strategies to improve the literacy and high school graduation rates, which are lower than the national average and contribute to the high unemployment found on reservations. Through adult education programs, tribes and BIE seek to foster “life-long learning.” Tribes offer adult education programs to meet unique tribal education needs through tribally developed education and outreach programs. These efforts improve tribal literacy rates and help individuals complete their GED requirements.

Adult education improves educational opportunities for adult American Indians and Alaska Natives who lack the level of literacy skills necessary for effective citizenship and productive employment. The program supports the advancement of students to higher levels of education. American Indian and Alaska Native participation in adult basic education, community education, and development courses leads to upgraded skills and abilities to match job placements with community members. This program contributes to a stronger local economy in American Indian and Alaska Native communities.

The third component of this program, Education Tribal Design (estimated at \$1,090,000), enables tribes

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to direct TPA funds to the design of education programs that meet the needs of their specific communities in support of the goals outlined in the Indian Affairs' Annual Performance Plan. For example, several tribes have used these funds to provide for the advancement of tribal employee skills in the use of computer software technology.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

+935,791 (unmet need)

BLACKFEET TRIBE: \$501,771 +\$50,177 (10%) Tribal Scholarship's goal is to provide the quantity and quality of educational services and opportunities which will permit enrolled members to complete and excel in the life areas of their choice, and to achieve the measure of self-determination essential to their social and economic well-being. The current allocation of funding for Tribal Scholarships is insufficient to provide grants for higher education to all eligible students. With the additional funding, Tribal Scholarships will have the ability to render such services more responsive to the needs and desires of the community.

CROW TRIBE: \$418,062.39 + \$300,000.00 = \$718,062.39 The Crow Tribal Higher Education Scholarship provides financial aid funding for eligible students attending accredited colleges and universities. Our Tribal administration has designated education through scholarships as the highest priority to meet the needs of the Crow Nation in order for our people to attend colleges/universities to attain a degree and enter the workforce.

Even with the funding from PELL Grants and the scholarships, there is still a substantial unmet financial need our students endure. Our students are generally parents with dependents who need transportation, higher rental costs, childcare costs, insurance, food, and just the day-to-day cost of living, etc. If we are going to send our students out to a higher education institution, they must be adequately funded to help eliminate the chance of failure due to finances or financial need. The Scholarships Program did increase the award amount this academic year 2014-2015, from \$3,000 -- \$3,500 to \$4,000 - \$4,500. Tuition is continuously increasing. The student scholarship award amount must be increased.

ASSINIBOINE & SIOUX TRIBES (FORT PECK): No submission but was rated #4 on their priority list.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE: \$100,000 Higher Education Scholarships remain the top priority for the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. The Northern Cheyenne Tribe has a total of 603 graduates with Associates and Bachelors, 22 Masters and 6 Doctoral Degrees. Approximately 74% of the students funded maintain a 3.0 GPA or higher. The retention rate averages around 90%. Overall the program is a success in providing scholarship opportunities to all enrolled Northern Cheyenne members throughout the Nation. The successes of the program are too numerous to mention all of them. Northern Cheyenne students have made national news and have received awards. Some students work for prestigious companies and law firms. The scholarship program funded a student who is now a medical doctor and one who was a pharmacist. One student wanted to establish a \$1,000 scholarship to give back to the Tribe for all the services the Tribal Education Department provided for his education. Other Tribes in the Nation and in Montana have utilized the Tribal Education Department's scholarship process and have called to obtain technical assistance for their own Scholarship Programs.

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The Scholarship program is missing a comprehensive educational data base to assist with:

- a. Projecting Scholarship needs
- b. Identifying and recruiting potential students
- c. Tracking and monitoring students in the program
- d. Establishing a unified reporting system based on data driven information

The Northern Cheyenne Tribal Education Department would collaborate with the Tribes enrollment data base for names, addresses, and ages of children to provide some information for the data base. This will assist with providing scholarship information to a larger pool of individuals for them to have an opportunity to access funding for their education. The additional funding would provide for an individual to develop, monitor, evaluate and enter data. The funding would provide for the computer, equipment, and training for the staff. The cost of education increases each year and there is a need to make more cost effective decisions based on good data.

Students who are provided scholarships will not only improve their own lives but the economic well-being of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe. The improved data collection will improve the services to the program and students in an efficient manner as well as assist with training and identifying candidates for the scholarship program. The benefits are enormous for the Tribe to increase an educated workforce for the programs and the community.

NORTHERN ARPAHO TRIBE: The funding provided to Sky People Higher Education (SPHE) through the Bureau of Indian Affairs is the majority funding source for the organization. We believe that education is the key to a better tomorrow for all Indian people.

After going to college, American Indian students may have improved career opportunities, receive higher pay, experience greater cultural awareness and have a life with more choices and possibilities. With a college education, American Indian students will probably make more money. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the median weekly earnings in 2013 for high school graduates aged 25 and older were \$651, while the median for individuals aged 25 and older with bachelor's degrees was \$1,108 (www.bls.gov).

Unemployment rates are also affected by higher education. The BLS reported that, nationwide, those with high school diplomas experienced a 7.5% unemployment rate in 2013. The unemployment rate for those who held bachelor's degrees was only 4%. That being said, the unemployment rate on the Wind River Indian Reservation topped 25%; therefore, increasing higher education will logically decrease the percentage of unemployed.

Along with these benefits, American Indian students are likely to have more career choices and will probably be able to change careers more easily than those who have not completed some form of higher education. Even if American Indian students already hold a bachelor's degree, there are economic benefits to completing additional, graduate-level studies. In 2013, individuals with master's degrees earned a median weekly income of \$1,329 and experienced an unemployment rate of around 3.4%, according to the BLS.

As shown by the statistics above, American Indian students are less likely to live in poverty if they have earned a college degree. Higher education has other societal benefits, too. If American Indian Students earn a college degree, they will probably be better able to spend money to stimulate the economy.

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American Indian students will also be more likely to volunteer and help the community in which they live, according to the Illinois State Board of Higher Education (www.ibhe.state.il.us).

Pursuing higher education may help the American Indian student to become more sensitive to cultural differences and be able to respect the beliefs of all types of people. After completing a college degree, American Indian students will have a broader set of career options, which often leads to increased personal choice and freedom. American Indian students could even be healthier as a college graduate, as well. For example, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that in 2009 the portion of the population with the lowest prevalence of cigarette smoking was the portion that attained the highest level of education (www.cdc.gov).

To that end, Sky People Higher Education has been established to further the education of members of the Arapaho Tribe of the Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming, by providing Arapaho students with scholarships and other educational aid.

If funding were increased, we would have a viable path to increase the amount of students funded through this program; therefore increasing the amount of college-educated tribal members.

On the flip side of that same coin, if budget cuts were implemented, a direct impact on students being funded will be seen. Currently, SPHE is funding up to 150 students per semester. That being said, this number is nowhere near the amount of students who apply for funding. The unfortunate reality is that SPHE is on a constant waiting list and is forced to turn away numerous students per semester due to lack of funding availability.

As a matter of fact, out of necessity, funds were “borrowed” from our Tribe in order to fund the students we have currently while awaiting the arrival of the BIA funds. If these funds do not arrive or are decreased, now or in the future, all or some of the students will have their funding decreased or eliminated thus endangering their degrees, careers, and overall future of the tribal climate for the Wind River Indian Reservation.

In conclusion, the funding provided by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to Sky People Higher Education is of immeasurable value to the members of the Arapaho Tribe. This program directly impacts the future of the members of the Northern Arapaho Tribe, the Wind River Indian Reservation, and the community as a whole. Ho Hou

EASTERN SHOSHONE: The Eastern Shoshone Higher Education Program has been identified as one of the top 5 programs for the FY 2017 budget priorities. Education for the Eastern Shoshone Tribe and community is very important. Education for our students will help pave the way to a brighter future. Eastern Shoshone Higher Education Program provides scholarships to enrolled members of the Eastern Shoshone Tribe to attend post-secondary institutions to meet their educational goals. Eastern Shoshone Education receives funding for Higher Education from BIA/BIE and the Eastern Shoshone Tribe. The Eastern Shoshone Tribe filed for the Eastern Shoshone Higher Education Program to undergo a BIA 638 contract during the 2013-2014 Fiscal year. Prior to the contract the Eastern Shoshone Higher Education Program was under the Eastern Shoshone 477 Program.

The following provides the number of students that were funded based on Semester and funding source:

		<u>Spring 2014</u>		<u>Summer 2014</u>		<u>Fall 2014</u>
BIA	28		6		21	

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Tribal

41

9

38

The Eastern Shoshone Education Program currently has 3 employees; Education Director-Harmony Spoonhunter, Education Coordinator- Rosa Burnett, and Education Technician-Shaylynn Durgin. The BIA -638 Contract Budget currently consists of the salary and benefits of the Education Coordinator and Scholarships.

The funds for FY 2017 should be allocated towards education for scholarships, truancy prevention and dropout prevention. If the Eastern Shoshone Education Program were to receive a 10% increase, it would allow us to provide more scholarships and provide more funding due to the high rise in college tuition. For the 2014 Fall Semester, we were not able to provide a full scholarship to some of the students due to the budget limit. The long term goal of the Eastern Shoshone Education program is to graduate as many of our tribal members as we can with an Associate's degree or higher. In 2014, we had 1 student receive his Masters; 5 students receive their Bachelors; 7 students receive their Associates and 6 students receive certificates.



Neil McGill is one of our success students that we funded. Neil received his Associate of Arts in Social Sciences in December of 1994. Neil later went on to receive his Bachelor of Arts in Social Work in June of 2013. Upon completion of his Bachelor's degree he furthered his education at Walla Walla University and completed with a Master of Social Work degree. Neil is now working for the Eastern Shoshone Tribe as a Counselor for the Recovery Program.

Education is the best investment not just for the individual themselves but for the tribe and the community. Education among our tribal members would allow for advancement and further progress for our future generations.

ALASKA

+685,000 (unmet need)

More tribal members are finding the need for continued education as a priority. It is critical to our Tribes to develop professionals from our members – to meet tribal self-sufficiency economic goals.

Increasing this priority will help us to fund our tribal members to continue or attend school, as some of our older tribal members are required to relocate or travel long distances to attend educational institutions. Also an increase is needed to meet the dramatic rise of tuition, and educating our future generations is very much needed.

The tribe has prioritized supporting tribal members seeking secondary education, and helping tribal members get the education they need to gain meaningful employment.

MIDWEST

+9,829,000 (unmet need)

Due primarily to the weak state of the nation's economy, state funding for institutions of higher education has not been able to keep pace with the significant growth in college enrollment. This means that schools must augment the cost for students to attend, resulting in a steady rise in the overall cost of pursuing higher education. While the costs of higher education rose, so did the annual shortfall, and the Tribes are obliged to contribute consistently higher amounts to the Scholarship Program every year, in order to continue providing Scholarships to all eligible students. It should be noted that not all of the Midwest Tribes have the resources available to contribute to the Scholarship program.

Additional funding will allow Tribes to meet the needs of a larger percentage of scholarship applicants as well as provide an increase in funding per credit to meet the rising costs of education.

It is a continuous goal of the Education Programs to work towards improving the education, employment, and training program and providing tribal members with as much assistance as needed to allow them to meet their education and or training goals.

Common goals are; 1) provide additional academic counseling to assist and encourage students in continuing their education and in career path decisions and 2) increase grant funding for students.

Having an education means that Native Americans are able to contribute economically to their communities and Reservations by reducing the unemployment levels, stimulating the market through increased direct spending, developing the workforce by increasing the skills of local workers, attracting new businesses with the improved economy and workforce, stimulating entrepreneurship, increasing the use of technology, promoting leadership in tribal members, and creating a link between reservations and external resources. Further, an education allows Indian people to achieve personal and academic development, as education advances self-awareness, interpersonal sensitivity, intellectual development, self-esteem, acculturation, and identity development.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA

+3,120 (unmet need)

The need for improved educational access and greater results is well documented throughout Indian Country. According to the Annual Performance Report, Bureau of Indian Education, FY 2011, the graduation rate of average freshman high school graduation for American Indian/Alaska Native students was 58.02% in 2010, which is much lower than the national average.

It is well documented that American Indian/Alaskan Native educational success statistics are well behind the national public average. With adequate FY 2017 budget increases, Native American students will reap the benefits of a more stable educational environment, which has been shown to be a critical accommodation in the educational learning process. A FY 2017 Facilities Operations funding and ISEP Formula Funds budget increase is especially important when considering Native American students who

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may lack a stable atmosphere in their home and social lives. Increased funding for a student's educational environment will additionally serve as a supplementation and fortification to other social services provided for individuals in these less than stable social situations. We believe that through technology and tutoring we can achieve a higher level of learning for Native Americans.

WESTERN

+20,000,000 (unmet need)

In order for our tribal nations to build capacity politically and economically we must achieve academic success. Every tribe in the region has an increasing number of students at a post-secondary level. It is critical to our Tribes to develop professionals from our tribal members rather than recruiting from the general public off reservation to meet tribal self-sufficiency economic goals.

Typically, tribal students come from families that can least afford to finance a post-secondary education resulting in difficult choices. The students either go into debt or extend the amount of time to complete an educational goal. Additionally, more and more tribal students are dropping out of college due to the sky rocketing costs of tuition. The cost of a college degree per average student has increased 80% when adjusted for inflation (The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities). The state of Arizona has increased tuition 70% with a 50% increase in the number of tribal members requesting financial assistance according to one of the tribes in the region.

Older tribal members are faced with forced career changes to remain competitive in the labor market which requires additional education. Technological training and education is a high priority in these situations which is not readily available at the local level. Students must travel or relocate to educational institutions, increasing expenses for post-secondary education.

The Bureau of Indian Education Scholarship and Adult Education program addresses two objectives: 1) to improve community's quality of life by developing economics and 2) to improve the success of students at each educational level by providing financial assistance for eligible students.

An increase of funds is required to meet the dramatic rise of college education and vocational technical programs.

PACIFIC

+3,000,000 (unmet need)

Funding for each student varies depending on how much their tribe has allocated for the Higher Education program. Sometimes their tribe has only allocated enough for one student; therefore students' applications are put on hold until funding becomes available. Often students drop out due to financial restraints. Since funding is based on financial need, a low income student might receive \$3,000 IF funds are available. The latest College Board estimate for Tuition and Fees (average) is \$3,347 for public 2-year colleges; \$9,139 for a public 4-year (in-state) college; \$22,958 for a public 4-year (out-of-state) college; and \$31,231 for a

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private 4-year college¹. These estimates do not include other costs, such as room and board; books and supplies; personal expenses; and transportation costs.

The Higher Education Scholarship funding provided is inadequate in comparison with the average estimates of costs to attend college. Since the Bureau of Indian Affairs Scholarship amounts are divided among students, they are only enough to cover the bare minimum, sometimes not enough to cover the full cost of tuition. The ever growing amount of interest in Higher Education is causing funding to be distributed in lower amounts to assist as many students as possible. To achieve the success the Higher Education program is intended to promote, tribes are trying to focus more on their education programs and require additional support of Higher Education funding.

¹College Board, Annual Survey of Colleges 2013-2014

NAVAJO

+1,180,464 (unmet need)

1. How the amounts should be allocated?

The Navajo Nation is seeking a 10% increase to the Higher Education Scholarship funding of the Calendar Year (CY) 2014 enacted award of \$11,804,635 or +\$1,180,464. The total amount of request for FY 2017 is \$12,985,099 is to provide higher education opportunities to the maximum number of students possible. The \$12,985,099 will be allocated to fund 5,000 Navajo students pursuing their college education at colleges and universities in the U.S. with the majority of the students attending institutions within the four-corner region.

Higher Education Services are provided through five (5) regional centers located in the Navajo Nation in Tuba City, Ariz.; Chinle, Ariz.; Shiprock, New Mexico; Window Rock, Ariz. and Crownpoint, New Mexico. In addition, students can apply for funding online at the program's website www.onnsfa.org as well as check their application status online upon creating a secure personal account.

2. Why the increase is important?

An increase in appropriations to the Higher Education Grant program is of utmost importance as the population of the Navajo Nation is predominately under 18 years of age and the demand for scholarships is increasing rapidly. The following year 2010 Census data illustrates the need for an increase:

- The median age is 28-years-old and the under 18-age population accounts for one-third (33%) of all tribal members.
- The poverty rate for the Navajo Nation is 38% compared to the national rate of 15.1% for the same time period.
- Only 7% of those living on the Navajo Nation hold a college degree or higher.
- College education costs have increased dramatically while awards to students have remained at the same level for decades. Between 2001–02 and 2011–12, prices for undergraduate tuition, room, and board at public institutions rose 40%, and prices at private nonprofit institutions rose 28%. (U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 2013).

3. Long-Term Goal.

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The long-term goal of the Higher Education Grant Program is to provide financial resources to assist youth in attaining a college degree and expand their employment opportunities so they may be able to support themselves and their families.

4. What makes this a good investment?

The Higher Education Grant Program is a crucial investment in the youth as they are the future leaders of the Navajo Nation and are essential to creating a strong, resilient Nation. Highly qualified college graduates are critical in developing the Navajo Nation given major economic development initiatives such as the creation of the 4G broadband telecommunication infrastructure, the acquisition of a coalmine and the streamlining of the business site leasing process. It is a given that today all the fastest-growing and best-paying jobs require a college education, and employers need college-educated employees to compete in the global economy.

PUBLIC SAFETY and JUSTICE – Tribal Courts (TPA) [Top 2]

GREAT PLAINS

+3,877,497 (unmet need)

Indian Nations in the Great Plains Region need additional base funding to implement the mandates in not only the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (TLOA) but all aspects of the Tribal Court system. The rights of the “Felony Sentencing Requirements” are those in which Indian Nations are obligated to provide in order to implement the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, which has amended the Indian Civil Rights Act (ICRA); adding the five rights contained in section 1302(c).

Tribal Courts have also been afforded the responsibility of providing non-Indians all of the rights under the United States Constitution in its domestic violence actions across Indian Country under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). In essence, if tribal courts implement VAWA’s new jurisdictional powers over non-Indians in domestic violence cases, tribal courts must also provide the same constitutional due process requirements mandated by the TLOA and the United States Constitution. Financial constraints are limiting tribal courts in their efforts to protect their tribal members from domestic violence, or deter methamphetamine and, in some cases, heroin drug trafficking within their reservations without additional funding to address these added requirements. Regardless, it is untenable that any indigent criminal defendant in tribal court should not be afforded counsel.

The Great Plains Region is currently experiencing unprecedented violent criminal activity and recent upsurges in population have led to such an increase in drug related cases that stand-alone drug courts are a must. With the current funding levels Tribes must rely on competitive grants to temporarily fund these efforts which, absent sporadic grant funding, overburden the already stressed criminal, civil, and children’s courts. The Great Plains Region is experiencing crisis level drug epidemics in a substantial part of North Dakota due to a dramatic and rapid population influx related to oil development in the Region that has put a direct strain on multiple tribal judicial systems. The aforementioned problems are creating a significant ripple effect on the court systems as a whole. Families are directly affected by the criminal prosecutions of fathers and mothers as this leads to displaced children within an already unstable environment. When children are unable to be placed with family members, the responsibility falls back on the court system; specifically ICWA and other social services programs, for example.

The alarming effects of drug trafficking and the unprecedented rise of drug related crimes in the Great Plains Region are having destructive impacts on the social and cultural fabric of the Nations. For example, one particular Tribe’s criminal caseload quadrupled from two years ago. Thousands of criminal cases in the Great Plains Region, were dismissed due to the lack of prosecutorial and support court staff. A Tribe in the Great Plains Region reported having to dismiss 5,000 criminal cases and continues to have a current criminal caseload of 3,700; this is a direct reflection of the lack prosecutors needed to facilitate large caseloads. In some tribes the entire case load falls into the responsibility of one prosecutor were it

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should be shared among 4 prosecutors. Until these positions are filled, the U.S. Attorney's Office will assert jurisdiction over matters in which the tribal courts share concurrent jurisdiction, undermining the tribe's self-determination efforts.

Therefore, it is up to and will always be up to our Tribal Governing bodies to safeguard its members from such egregious and flagrant criminals who, in many instances, evade the judicial process which is directly due to the Federal Government's lack of adequate funding for tribal courts; and is because of funding base that does not accurately reflect the current state of affairs on Nations within the Great Plains Region.

Tribes need more than just funding for additional Prosecutors for Tribal Courts to be functional, Tribal courts, at minimum, must provide Criminal, Civil, Juvenile and Appellate Court services. Each Court must be staffed with Judges, Clerks, Court Administrators, Process Servers, and Probation services. There must be a Juvenile Prosecutor's office with different experience than the criminal Prosecutor and a Juvenile probation officer and court location/scheduling that guards the identity and rights of the individual. Each prosecutor should have a clerk. Each Prosecutors office should have a Secretary. Each Court should have an appropriate number of Public Defenders, who will also have to practice in Civil Court with Commitments, decriminalized Criminal matters and ICWA. Courts staff need up-to-date training. Courts need adequate technology (software- including Court Management programs, privacy software, antivirus software, computers, recording devices, phones, radios, video cameras, televisions, cell phones-where there are adequate cell towers, etc.). Funding never considers practical considerations for basic functionality such as Process servers requiring a vehicle and gas that can get him/her to the outlying areas of the Reservation jurisdiction. All the above are inadequately funded areas of Tribal government.

An increase in base funding would allow for the region to adequately address increased Court activity and result in better outcomes for families and communities. It is very important to point out that we cannot continue to depend on grants to fund such a pivotal branch of Tribal government. It is alarming that our Tribal Courts must compete amongst each other for grants that are only a temporary approach to a Federal responsibility. With an increase in base funding, Tribal Governments can update outdated technologies as well as Tribal Law and Order Codes. Increasing technological capabilities of Tribal Courts allows for an effective and efficient execution of Federal, State, and Tribal Laws. Case management technology upgrades would dramatically reduce the amount of dropped cases within any court system. Many tribes in the Great Plains Region have outdated Tribal Law and Order Codes and Commercial Codes. If Tribes do not have a strong Uniform Commercial Code, our economic development opportunities are compromised as well as the perceived stability of our economic landscape.

Tribal Courts have to serve whomever walks into the front door. They can't be too busy or too over-crowded to do the work. They are constitutionally created areas of Tribal government. It is important to note that some Regions do not have Tribes where every Tribe has a tribal court. The Great Plains Region has a healthy and comprehensive network of tribal courts. Regardless of the situation within other Regions, Tribal Courts must remain a high priority because of its significance to support healthy and secure communities and healthy economies for large Tribes with large land bases and attendant areas of jurisdictional responsibility.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

+2,152,582 (unmet need)

BLACKFEET TRIBE \$847,350 + \$84,735 (10%): The mission of the Blackfeet Tribal Court is to foster fair, efficient, timely, and accessible justice for all people by providing due process and equal protection of the law to government agencies, communities, and individuals. The Blackfeet Tribal Court includes functions of defense, prosecution, probation, juvenile/family court, judges, and administration. Tribal Prosecution handled 5440 criminal cases in 2014. The current funding level is not sufficient to hire and retain qualified staff to maintain the current caseload. With additional funding a law trained prosecutor would be an asset to the court, not only for that individual's expertise but also to train the other staff and improve their abilities in and out of the courtroom. A law trained prosecutor would assist in meeting the goals and objectives outlined in the 2015 contract.

CROW TRIBE \$3,000,000: The Judicial branch is a separate branch of the Crow Government. We are here to serve and protect our people of the great Crow Nation and to ensure the due process and equal protection of the Crow Law and Order Code. The Crow Tribal courts consist of three Departments; Criminal, Civil and Juvenile. Each department has its own Goals and Objectives. We also have within the Criminal department, probation officers who also have their own goals and objectives. In order to provide a better service to the people of this community an increase in funding is necessary.

Facility: The ultimate wish for this branch is a new facility; we currently have two buildings, one building houses two courts rooms. This building was built in 1975, not much has changed in this building, repairs are needs, more room is a need, and the rest rooms are not in compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act as well as National Fire Protection Agency codes. To protect Judges, the staff and the public a new building is necessary. We need new court rooms, jury rooms, witness rooms, Judges Chambers, a bigger waiting area for the public and bigger rest rooms that are equipped for handicap.

The second building was built in 1978, this is the administration building, and this too needs major upgrades, more office space, a conference room for the staff and larger rest rooms that are handicap assessable. These building have gone through many administrations.

Personnel: With increase in population means increase in Tribal enrollment which means there is a need to hire more staff to better serve the public. With changing times and changing economy it is necessary to keep with cost of living and it is necessary for our staff to receive wage increases.

Increase in funding for Equipment, Supplies, Communication and Training is a must. Keeping up with technology is one of the main Goals for our Chief Judge, the honorable Leroy Not Afraid. The chief Judge's Vision is going paperless within the court system. Gaining knowledge is a key to better protect and serve the public. This means more training for staff, including the judges.

FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY: No submission but was rated #2 on their priority list.

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NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE Office of Prosecution: \$75,000. The Northern Cheyenne Tribe is requesting funding to hire four full time employees as well as training and technical tools. The Office of the Prosecution has as its goal, the continual rendering of professional legal representation of the police and social service cases that are occurring within the borders of the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. The Prosecution reviews, counsels and advocates for the enforcement of adult and juvenile delinquency crimes, for both tribal human services and BIA social services child in need of care case concerns and for other various types of commitments that are needed by the residents of the Northern Cheyenne homeland. To accomplish and even expand the above responsibilities, the prosecution needs two prosecutors and two clerks. The amount of time spent in court totals many hours every single day and without another prosecutor being in the office to process motions and maintain daily business, prosecution fails in our mission. Like in, if one clerk is out of the office, with only one clerk, the prosecution is unable to even keep our doors open. For this fiscal year and previous fiscal years, prosecution has had a budget that contains only salaries, benefits and a small amount for supplies, telephone and utilities. Prosecution has absolutely had no funds for any travel or training. When training opportunities are presented to prosecution, the offer is totally disregarded since the department has zero funds. The same situation exists for any computer technology. The budget situation has zero funds to the upgrade the technology needed by this department. In order for prosecution to continue to honorably, aggressively and competently represent the vast number of departments and concerns for the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, the skills of the prosecutors and clerks must be continually upgraded and sharpened. The two prosecutors and two clerks must have recent computer technology to function in today's world. Thus, our request is to have an office of prosecution with two prosecutors and two clerks of additional funds of \$45,000 for one permanent employee, a training line item of \$20,000 and a computer technology line item of \$10,000 per year.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE Court: \$100,000. The Northern Cheyenne Court is a court of general jurisdiction. We handle all traffic cases, adult and juvenile criminal cases, child in need of care cases and civil cases in the lower court. The Appellate Court handles all Constitutional Court Cases, Appellate Cases and Removal Complaints. The Northern Cheyenne Court's current budget does not allow for any professional services that would allow us to have a fully functional Constitutional Court. We currently have 46 appeal cases that have not been heard but have recently been forwarded to the Appellate Court/Constitutional Court. In order for these cases to be heard in a timely manner, the Court needs to additional revenue to ensure that justice is served.

The Northern Cheyenne Court also is in dire need of a Probation Department. The goal of the Court is to reduce recidivism within the Court. At the moment, we are unable to provide defendants the chance to rehabilitate and redeem themselves without being incarcerated. The cost of housing a prisoner on a daily basis is very expensive. We would like the opportunity to purchase alcohol bracelets that can be strictly monitored.

The current BIA funding does not allow for us to adequately serve justice and provide an opportunity to those that have made a mistake and want to rehabilitate and redeem themselves. An increase in the Court's budget would ensure that the cases in the Appellate Court/Constitutional Court can process cases in a timely manner and ensure payment to the Appellate Judges. An increase in the budget would also allow the Court to develop other conditions or stipulations for Defendants on probation. The primary goal of the Court is always to rehabilitate and not institutionalize defendants. The cost of housing a prisoner on a daily basis is extremely expensive. The Northern Cheyenne Law Enforcement has limited space. With other resources, we can allow defendants to redeem themselves and seek rehabilitation. With the new technology on alcohol bracelets we would be able to monitor activities and seek services

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that would lead defendants to live a life of sobriety. Having a probation officer would greatly increase recidivism and truancy in our youth.

MIDWEST

+8,561,000 (unmet need)

The number \$23,280,000 was reached by using the 2015 President's Budgeted Line item for Tribal Courts for the BIA Midwest Region. With an estimated increase of 10% to offset inflation and Cost of Living Allowances (COLA) the request will increase by \$8,561,000 for a total request of \$31,561,000 operating expenses for Tribal Courts.

Tribal courts play an important role in tribal sovereignty. Since many of our Tribal Courts inceptions they have been substantially expanding upon their jurisdiction and services that they are providing to their members and the surrounding communities. The amount of BIA funding received for the operation of tribal court services pales in comparison to the basic needs of a tribal court. With an ever increasing caseload, it has become increasingly challenging to maintain efficient court services with the limited court staff.

Our tribal courts report seeing an increase of fees resulting from an increased case load. Some of these expenses include: advocate fees, court ordered studies, expert evaluations, witness fees, expenses incurred by Tribal Court Judges due to court dates, travel and training needed.

With the increase in cases – criminal, civil and child welfare this is necessary to make the courts more efficient and organized. Many of our Tribal Courts have need to upgrade their computers, acquire and use of court management software and copiers to meet today's technological needs. Resources are needed to accomplish future objectives of planning and implementing healing-to-wellness courts and increasing the services provided by the Tribal Court.

Tribal justice systems have never been more important than they are today. With recent changes to federal law, including the Tribal Law and Order Act and the potential for expanded criminal jurisdiction under the recently reauthorized Violence Against Women Act, Tribal Courts must be fully funded in order to meet their expanded responsibilities.

Fully funded Tribal Courts are instrumental to tribal sovereignty and economic development within Indian Country.

The BIA is failing in its responsibility to safeguard tribal governments and tribal members by not fully funding tribal justice systems. Without increasing the funding available to Tribal Courts, the expanded jurisdiction under recent changes to federal law is tantamount to an unfunded mandate. The BIA should assist Tribes in fully exercising their tribal sovereignty.

Many Tribal Courts have expanded into several areas of jurisdiction, such as traffic, motor vehicles, adult guardianship, child support which allows the Tribe to further ensure their sovereign status. This allows our Tribes to serve their communities with the issues of family court, child welfare, and civil cases. Other tribes have either started or expanded a Tribal Probation & Parole program to help with alternative

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sentencing as well as addressing recidivism in both youth and adults. Some Tribal Courts now handle marriages, uncontested divorce cases, name changes, and small claims cases.

The funding increase would address those of advocate fees, court ordered studies, expert evaluations and witness fees. It would help curtail the expenses incurred by Tribal Court Judges due to court dates, travel and training needed.

WESTERN

+10,000,000 (unmet need)

Tribes served by the BIA Western Region experience a broken justice system due to inadequate funding and having to address complex crimes. Dilapidated facilities, lack of justice staff, lack of training, inability to access data or utilizing effective software management, lack of telecommunications are just some of the reasons why there is a tremendous backlog in court cases for many Tribes. As the top third priority for the Tribes Served by the BIA Western Region, the Tribes recognize how important it is to have an effective justice system that results in a reduction of crime, recidivism, and overall safer tribal communities. But having a justice system is not enough. Tribes are interested in seeking alternative and traditional ways of dealing with crime that aligns with the values of each tribal community. Traditional dispute resolution, peacemaking courts, and community restitution can be effective ways to address the broad challenges faced by Tribes, but adequate resources are never available.

Recent special initiatives experienced by some Tribes in the area support the need for looking outside the box in dealing with crime. Some examples include:

- High Priority Performance Goal at the San Carlos Apache Tribe has seen a reduction of crime by 5% each year since its inception
- Correction Action Support Team being implemented in three Tribes
- Reduction of Recidivism implemented at Shoshone Paiute Tribe of Duck Valley

These initiatives show promise and more needs to be done. Additionally, with the passage of the Tribal Law & Order Act and the Violence Against Women Act, while good policy in principle, has burdened Tribes to be compliant in order to strengthen their tribal justice systems. New policies will need to be in place to expand tribal jurisdiction over non-Indians who commit crimes against Indian women and to expand sentencing for felony offenses. Looking into the future, tribal courts will play a pivotal role in ensuring that justice is served and communities are safe.

EASTERN

+28,254 (unmet need)

Tribes utilize this funding for salaries and related administrative costs for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, court clerks, pre-trial and probation officers, juvenile officers, victim witness specialist, and other court support staff central to the operation of tribal justice systems. Tribal court systems are evolving and need to grow to meet the increasing demands of tribal communities. These judicial systems address everything from violent crimes and drug use, to domestic and family issues, to all types of civil claims. Tribes have the right to protect the tribal people on Indian lands and with the ever growing population, new laws and social economic deterrents an increase in funding will allow for:

- Training
- Technical Services
- Cost of legal assistance
- Cost of living increase

Tribal Court funding does not provide adequate funding for a day-to-day operation and in most cases, Tribal Courts are supplemented through other means. A couple examples may be Social Services for child custody or domestic violence cases and grants. It must be noted that grants are one-time funding and recurring in nature and consequently not guaranteed to assist year after year. An increase in this program would decrease the reliance on grants.

Tribal Courts +\$10,000,000

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NAVAJO

+19,085,651 (unmet need)

A0J90 - TRIBAL COURTS (TPA)

The Navajo Nation Judicial Branch (TRIBAL COURTS) +\$19,085,651.

The Navajo Nation Judicial Branch (**TRIBAL COURTS**) - total budget requested is \$20,382,099.

Funding includes costs to fund all tribal court personnel at 100%, funding for program operating costs and funding for facility operation and maintenance costs. CY2017 Actual Judicial Branch need personnel salaries for one (1) Chief Justice, two (2) Associate Justices, eighteen (18) Judges, twelve (12) Traditional Program Specialists, one (1) Chief Probation Officer, three (3) Senior Probation Officers, twenty-six (26) Probation Officers, two (2) Supervisor Case Management Officer, four (4) Case Management Officers, one (1) Director of Human Resources, one (1) Chief of Staff, one (1) Director of Special Projects, one (1) Accounting Manager, one (1) Senior Budget Analyst, one (1) Government Relations Officer, one (1) Human Resources Specialist, one (1) Planner, eleven (11) Court Administrators, one (1) Peacemaking Program Coordinator, one (1) Bicultural Training Manager, one (1) Traditional Diné Researcher, two (2) Transcriber/Interpreters, one (1) Research Officer, one (1) Research Coordinator, one (1) Care Coordinator, one (1) Youth Court Coordinator, one (1) Program Coordinator, twelve (12) Staff Attorneys/Law Clerk, sixty-seven (67) Court Clerks, one (1) Supreme Court Clerk, two (2) Systems & Programming Manager, four (4) Automation Information Services Specialists, one (1) Computer Operations Supervisor, twenty-two (22) Bailiffs, one (1) Judicial Administrative Secretary, one (1) Judicial Executive Secretary, twenty-eight (28) Office Technicians, one (1) Document Technician, three (3) Financial Technicians, one (1) Information Data Technician, eleven (11) Custodians, and one (1) Justware Power Administrator which totals \$ 11,075,915 in personnel cost. A total of Fringe Benefits (@43.74%) total \$4,844,605. Consultation fees for Community-Based Peacemakers on Children's Code Cases and Bilingual Transcription totals \$100,000. Lastly, Operating Costs for eighteen (18) Business Units (Judicial Districts, Administrative Offices of the Courts, Peacemaking, Probation, NNIJISP, and the Supreme Court), Justware and Portal Licensing Support Cost total \$4,361,579. Therefore total budget request is \$20,382,099 (\$11,075,915 + \$4,844,605 + \$100,000 + \$4,361,579 = \$20,382,099).

The Judicial Branch provides services to a population of over 300,000 and covering over 25,000 square miles. Funding will be utilized to continue to support court services provided at Tribal Courts located in Chinle, Crownpoint, Kayenta, Ramah, Shiprock, Tuba City, Window Rock, Alamo, To'hajiilee, Dilkon,

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Aneth, Dzil Yijiin and Pueblo Pintado. Also to be funded is the Supreme Court, Administrative Office of the Courts, Peacemaking Program, Probation and Parole Services, Healing to Wellness Court, Veterans Court, Teen Court, Community Court and the Navajo Nation Integrated Justice Information Sharing System.

Why the increase is important?

Funding for the Judicial Branch has increased, but it is due to the Cost of Living Adjustment as approved by the Navajo Nation Council. There has been a gradual decline in both the Navajo Nation general funds and PL 93-638 funding. To offset the deficit, the Judicial Branch has had to eliminate and reclassify positions or to fund positions at \$1 just to save a position from being completely eliminated. Continuing to underfund our justice system will only hinder the protection of all those on the Navajo Nation. The Navajo Nation continues to subsidize the federal government.

Two judicial districts have been established to serve the most rural populations in the southeast reservation. These districts are presently empty shells, with their residents having to travel long distances to the nearest courthouses. The goal is to place both peacemaking and judicial services within forgotten communities in order to create a dispute resolution presence, provide justice through local resolution, and provide a sense of stability, leadership and local order. Staffing and operations funding is crucial for these judicial districts to become functional.

One judicial district has recently been deemed unsafe. Notice was provided that the staff must vacate the building due to structural issues. Funding is needed for inadequate space to meet the growing demands of the current Navajo population and replacement is needed for infrastructure building components and equipment, storage, files and staffing.

The operating budgets of the various judicial districts will continue to raise in FY 2017 due to annual support costs of an integrated case management system presently being implemented throughout the Navajo Nation in the courts, prosecutors, public defenders, probation services and peacemaking. Without sustaining funds, the case management system will cease to be developed via upgrades, updates, repairs, and user training support.

Construction of the multi-purpose justice centers in Tuba City, Arizona and Crownpoint, New Mexico has been completed but there is still no provision for operation and maintenance of these new facilities. This situation also applies to courts located in To'hajiilee and Alamo, New Mexico; and Dilkon, Arizona. Remaining Judicial facilities throughout Navajo are becoming dilapidated due to structural issues, mold and asbestos.

Statistics indicate that there is a gradual yearly increase in the number of criminal cases and in the number of domestic violence cases. The request for jury trials in civil cases is also increasing. These case types require more time and resources.

Investing in a justice system will result in a strong effective and efficient court; peacemaking and probation system protects the Navajo Nation. The return of investment will be seen in future generations among residents preserving the traditional way of life by remaining on the reservation. In light of their trust responsibility, the Federal Government must fill the substantial gap in PL93-638 funding for essential judicial services including the alternative punishment mandate of the TLOA. Or, otherwise, fully

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explain why tribes must come up with funding themselves to fund these essential judicial services or make do without such services.

What is the long-term goal?

The Judicial Branch responds to the mandates and goals of the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) of 2010 by including “alternative punishments in core sentencing” as a primary mission in branch planning and operations. Such alternatives have been chronically absent from prior budgets. The budget for CY2017 includes a number of urgent restorative solutions that are presently partially grant-funded, whose grants will expire by 2014.

The Navajo Nation has been going through severe shortfalls. The tribe cannot be expected to implement unfunded federal initiatives. The TLOA considers tribal restorative solutions a major focus. As such, the efforts of the Judicial Branch to serve the people through the above solutions that draw upon tribal traditions and communities are without any doubt essential judicial services that have gone too long without development and implementation.

The 2013 reauthorization of the Violence against Women Act allows jurisdiction of tribal courts over offenses in Indian country. This act ensures that victims and their families have access to services they need to achieve safety. To fully implement the intent of this act requires adequate funding. But continuing to underfund our justice system will only hinder the protection of all those on the Navajo Nation.

What makes this a good investment?

This is a good investment because Tribal Court currently provides the following services, primarily through funding support by the Navajo Nation Government.

- a) Training and placing peacemakers within high-risk rural housing projects to provide internal controls in domestic/child abuse situations where police response is not feasible;
- b) Localizing alternative punishments and solutions in Children’s Code cases in order to stem family dysfunction at the community level;
- c) Establishing “wellness courts” with a holistic restorative focus;
- d) Establishing Red Hook-style “community courts” in areas like the Utah border where residents are in a no-man’s land in terms of police and services—the courts combine service providers, courts and law enforcement into a single restorative justice panel;
- e) Establishing “youth courts” throughout all districts in order for at-risk children to identify with the law rather than with gangs;
- f) Establishing bilingual court services in transcription and court interpretation through in-house staff and private individuals trained through Navajo Technical College;
- g) Establishing “life value engagement” circles for adults, after-school youth and families where traditional values are taught as part of probation or as a condition for family reunification and preservation;
- h) Establishing case management within juvenile detention centers to provide educational, cultural and restoration support; and

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- i) Developing a data portal that will allow juvenile and defendant data from disparate databases i.e. from schools, probation, and law enforcement, to be retrieved for restorative purposes by a single engine without substantial long-term cost.

PUBLIC SAFETY and JUSTICE – Criminal Investigations and Police Services [Top 3]

MIDWEST

+34,880,000 (unmet need)

To effectively increase the safety in Indian country and to decrease crime and criminal activity, the need for skilled law enforcement personnel is at its greatest. Increasing personnel to provide essential services and combat crime more effectively, the department needs to increase its staffing levels.

The overall need is based on resident Indian service population reported by tribal law enforcement agencies. The average of 2.8 officers per 1,000 service population is used at an estimated annual cost of \$106,000 per officer. Approximate need based on (2.8 officers per 1,000) resident service population of 91,783 = \$27,241,194 for Law Enforcement. Using the 2015 President's Budgeted line item for Criminal Investigations and Police Services of \$192,824,000 as a starting point, adding an estimated increase of 10% to offset inflation and Cost of Living Allowances (COLA), the request will increase by \$34,880,000 for a total request of \$227,704,000 in operating expenses for Criminal Investigation and Police Services. These numbers are to adequately fund staffing levels for our current population in Indian Country.

Tribes have reported an increase of tribal members moving back to the reservation from urban areas and thus an increase has occurred in drug and gang activities on their reservations. Increased funding into our Tribal Law Enforcement would enable our police services to increase the number of officer positions to adequately reflect the national average that our non-Indian Country communities enjoy. As a result, violent gang and drug problems that have been increasing on our reservations could be hindered due to an increase in public safety and justice funding for the tribal communities.

Budget increases between FY 2009 and 2012 produced measurable success found in the results of BIA Strategic Plan measure 457: Part I violent crime incidents per 100,000 Indian Country inhabitants receiving law enforcement services. As displayed in the FY 2014 President's Budget, this measure dropped from 479 in FY 2009 down to 412 in FY 2012; a reduction of nearly 14 percent in violent crime throughout Indian Country.

Although greatly underfunded our tribal police programs throughout Indian Country have been working hard to keep our people safe. They are doing a great job with the staff levels that they have, but the staffing needs to increase dramatically. Statistics continue to show that "boots on the ground" continue to have a major impact on reducing crime, criminal ideation and criminal attempts.

WESTERN

+\$25,000,000 (unmet need)

The Tribes served by the BIA Western Region office share a unique situation; lands are rural, populations are dispersed, and communities are located near the US and Mexico international border. Our communities struggle to address these issues in a multi-jurisdictional context and with woefully inadequate resources, both human and capital. As the number one priority for the Tribes in this area, more funding can increase the number of police officers and dispatchers to ensure that Tribal governments can be more responsive to their respective tribal communities. Increased capacity can increase the number of criminal investigations that address the Tribes most pervasive crimes, which continue to be related to drugs and alcohol related crimes and gang activity.

Despite these funding challenges, the Tribes are proud of the innovation being implemented to address various justice issues. Examples include:

- Implementing task forces to address motor vehicle crashes due to impaired driving
- Implementation of multi-disciplinary teams made of social services, education, and law enforcement to address truancy and substance abuse issues among Indian youth
- Agreements between Tribes, state, and federal governments to share criminal data information among each other in a better coordinated effort
- 16 Tribes have obtained Special Law Enforcement Commission (SLEC) cards.

The safety of tribal communities needs to be elevated. The Tribes served by the BIA Western Region appreciate the increases in law enforcement over the years, but more must be done. An investment in criminal investigations/police services can have a profound impact in raising the quality of lives of our Indian people.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

+\$7,962,635 (unmet need)

BLACKFEET TRIBE: Requesting an increase of \$214,569. Blackfeet Law Enforcement Services has diligently tried to keep and maintain both function and civility in the community. This program has improved community relations, fostered new relationships with the schools, and increased its level of self-responsibility not seen before. These improvements were reflected during our FY 2015 program review where this program received its best score over the past decade. To achieve and

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maintain this level of functionality has come at a great and unexpected cost to the budgetary parameters that we earnestly try to maintain. For FY2014 we responded to some 19,414 calls for service. As the Blackfeet Nation is spread out over 2,000,000 acres and is comprised of five major communities our officers are often spread thin. Officers are often sent into these remote communities on serious calls with little to no assistance. Additional funding must to be obtained to continue the level of service that we have currently established.

FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY: An increase of \$123,279 in being requested. This department would use any additional funding to hire officers to patrol the Reservation. Due to the increased traffic on US highway 2, which runs through Fort Belknap, we are seeing an alarming rise in drug activity. The quantity and potency of the various types of illegal drugs has risen. In addition, we are also seeing signs of gang activity due to the increase in illegal drug activity.

We often hire individuals and send them to officer basic training to only have them soon after accept a job somewhere else that offers more pay. If we receive the increased funding we will be able to not only hire more officers, but also raise the wages of our current officers and making their salaries comparable to those of other departments.

After the hiring and training of officers, equipment will be provided. These funds would purchase new uniforms, body armor, weapons, and also be used for specialized training. This would include defensive tactics, firearms training, active shooter, physical fitness and electronic deterrent device training.

ASSINIBOINE & SIOUX TRIBES (FORT PECK): The Fort Peck Reservation covers over 2 million acres of land with the reservation extending over 110 miles along U.S. Highway #2. There are approximately 11,000 residents on Fort Peck Reservation, 7,000 of whom are Native Americans (including Indians from other reservations). It lies 40 miles west of the North Dakota border and 50 miles south of the Canadian border. The Fort Peck Reservation is policed by 28 sworn law officers. Increasing population and crime rates due to the influx of workers to the Bakken oil area has increased the number of crimes that occur on the reservation.

NORTHERN ARAPAHO TRIBE: Most every Tribe has an obligation to provide Law Enforcement services to their communities. The Wind River Police Department BIA-OJS currently provides service to the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes of the Wind River Reservation. Statistically, violent victimization among American Indians exceeds that of other racial or ethnic subgroups by 2.5 times the national average. In the course of these violent victimizations, children of victims are negatively affected, in some cases the children are victims themselves. As well there are incidences where a vicious cycle starts and/or repeats itself, as the victims themselves become the offenders of the future. Historically Tribal Law Enforcement entities have remained under staffed and lacking in resources, in addition to restraints on up to date technology. The Wind River Reservation is currently patrolled by both BIA and Tribal Officers, which serve three major communities on the reservation, in addition to other satellite reservation communities. The Wind River Reservation lacks a Juvenile Detention facility, as does the county of Fremont, Wyoming, which is where a majority of the Wind River Reservation is located.

In keeping with the growing pace of responsibilities of Law Enforcement in Indian Country additional funding geared to providing more School Resource Officers, Officers specialized in dealing with family violence issues, and Victim Services would provide much needed services to benefit the tribal communities. Additionally, if funding were received for the afore mentioned, Law Enforcement could help improve the futures of our current victims, which may result in them living a more fruitful live without violence and/or the tools to deal with violence as it may arise in their adult lives.

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In the long run, we would be investing in our future to help our children and young adults to be more productive citizens, who themselves can then help to maintain a less violent future for their children and communities. With the growth of Wind River Reservation and a chance to provide a more proactive approach on addressing the needs of our victim children with additional funding, it would be a reasonable assumption that we'd see a decrease in offenders and a more manageable court system which is currently overburdened.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA

+\$32,729 (unmet need)

Eastern Oklahoma Region Tribes would like to see an increase to the FY 2017 funding for public safety and justice. Specifically, tribal leaders have broken this category into the following three sub-categories: Police/Investigation, Tribal Court and Contract Bed Space. Increased funding for public safety in Indian Country is well documented. Unfortunately, the completed maze of jurisdictional issues and inadequate levels of funding often result in circumstances where public safety of tribal lands suffers. In most cases, tribes in our region do not have their own dedicated correctional facilities, resulting in the need to contract bed space with the state and local facilities. Contract bed space is costly and often places a severe financial burden on an already under budgeted tribal public safety programs. Additional resources are also needed to increase the number of law enforcement officials in tribal jurisdictions. In the Eastern Oklahoma Region, tribal law enforcement agencies are often responsible for patrolling extremely large land areas with limited number of officers.

PACIFIC

+\$4,000,000 (unmet need)

Again Tribes in the Pacific Region addressed the lack of funding for adequate law enforcement and tribal justice systems in the Pacific Region. Lack of these services has created a state of emergency on and near Reservations in California. There is no policy or legal justification for failure of the Department of Interior to provide adequate annual funding for Tribal Law Enforcement programs.

Tribes within the Region see Law Enforcement/Public Safety as a priority but do not feel comfortable making it one of the top five. As has happened in the past, Law Enforcement and Public Safety were identified as a priority and the Tribes supported these programs during the formulation process but when program increases were identified, no funding/increases were provided to Tribes in the Pacific Region due to it being a P.L. 280 State.

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Tribes in the Pacific Region are developing very elaborate law enforcement programs, however, they are having to be developed with scarce tribal resources. Many local law enforcement officers do not regularly patrol on reservations which causes lawlessness on rural reservation communities. Again during the budget discussions tribes expressed their concern with the existing policy and request that a change in policy be made that will allow for funding of Law Enforcement in P. L. 280 States.

NORTHWEST

+\$14,000,000 (unmet need)

With Oregon being one of the original six PL 280 states (Warm Springs was excepted in the legislation and Umatilla received retrocession of criminal jurisdiction in 1981) and Washington and Idaho opting in later, law enforcement services are severely lacking in many of the Indian communities in the Northwest. This is true for the tribes that do receive direct BIA funding as well as those that have to rely on local law enforcement. While law enforcement has received significant increases in funding over the past few years, many Northwest tribes are not able to participate because they are not eligible because they “get their services from the local sheriff”, which has a lack of resources and a general reluctance to come into Indian communities. Because of this lack of any law enforcement services, the Mexican Mafia has targeted several of the more rural reservations to establish large marijuana growing operations. Northwest tribes request additional resources to interdict and combat the illegal use of narcotics.

Northwest tribes also support the implementation and adequate funding of the conservation officer program that has been proposed but that Congress has currently not funded. Northwest tribes utilize the natural resources – hunting; fishing; gathering – as a central point of their culture. There are virtually no enforcement activities being funded on tribal lands and extremely limited activities on state and federal lands. Funding for these activities should be made available to all tribes, 280 and non 280 tribes alike.

SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBES OF THE FORT HALL RESERVATION

Law Enforcement (Fort Hall Police Department): \$3,032,000.00

Law Enforcement Budget	Amount
Base Line	\$2,075,682.00

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Additional Funds Request	\$ 956,318.00
Total Budget	\$3,032,000.00

The Fort Hall Police Department operates under public Law 93-638 for Law Enforcement Services with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and serves the community of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, Idaho. The reservation is comprised of approximately 5,400 enrolled tribal members. The total services population the Fort Hall Police Department serves is approximately 8,700 people to include Indian and Non-Indian residents.

The Fort Hall Indian Reservation is comprised of 544,000 acres and is bordered by four counties which include: Bingham, Bannock, Power, and Caribou counties. The Fort Hall Police Department utilizes the Community Policing philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, promotes the use of partnership and problem –solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate and long term conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder and fear of crime.

The Fort Hall Police Department is comprised of 40 staff members in the following divisions:

Administration: Chief of Police, Captain of Police, and Admin. Assistant
 Criminal Investigations: 1-Criminal Investigation Supervisor, 4 Investigators
 Patrol Division: 3 Patrol Sergeants, 12Patrol Officers
 Communications Division: 2 Dispatch Sergeants, 7 Dispatchers
 Evidence Division: 1 Evidence Technician
 Records Division: 2 Records clerks, 2 receptionists
 We have 22 sworn personnel and 16 non-sworn staff.

The Police Department does have a deputation agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs which is the Special Law Enforcement Commission to enforce Federal Law. The agreement allows our officers the ability to enforce federal crimes on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Currently the Tribe does do mobilizations for traffic in conjunction with the Indian Highway Safety Program along with community education meetings. The Police Department is a participant in the interoperable communication system with the State Homeland Security Department and has move to the 700MHZ radio system, so we do share radio talking groups. This allows for better communication in the event of multi-agency events or disasters.

Currently we are seeking \$956,318 for capital equipment for the purchase of the following:

(20) Apple MacBook Air 13.3 DC 15 4GHz 4GB/Software Lap Tops in Police Vehicles
 (4) - LXDH48 Dodge Charger - Police Package Fully Equipped: Emergency Lights, radio
 (4) - 4x4 SSV Ford Expedition - Police Package Fully Equipped: Emergency Lights, radio
 (20) –Tasers/with Cameras/Holsters/Warranty’s.
 Software upgrade for Spillman software.

In 2014 we had a total of 61,982 incidents ranging from traffic offense to violent crimes; we would like to reduce this by 20% with the saturation patrols in the five districts. The Apple MacBook Air’s will be installed into the patrol vehicles and in the Investigation vehicles so that officers and investigators will have access to our data system Spillman in their vehicles. This will enable them to write their reports out in the field and allow for supervisors to approved officers reports out in the filed which allows them to be

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more visible to the public which will help reduce crime. The investigators and officers will be able to run vehicle registrations and drivers check's from their vehicles which helps to reduce over working our dispatchers.

We currently go to all five districts on the reservation: Ross Fork, Gibson, and Lincoln creek, Bannock Creek and Fort Hall to educate and inform the community on the activities of the Police Department. The community helps to educate the officers on areas of concern or trends in the community. This partnership helps with overall effectiveness in policing, which couldn't be done without the Spillman Software.

The Tasers we currently carry which are the X26 model are being discontinued and will need to be upgraded to the X26P with new HD video camera with smart technology and warranties.

The Capital equipment will enable us to purchase new vehicles to help our officers on their routine patrols and responses to calls of service. Currently our average mileage for our Patrol Vehicle Fleet is 107,000 miles. This will give us the ability to foster the problem solving aspect of community policing which is SARA: (S) scanning or identifying the problem, (A) analysis what is known about the problem, (R) response developing solutions to bring about lasting reductions in the number and extent of the problems, (A) assessment evaluation the success of the responses using the crime triangle (victim/offender/location).

The Fort Hall Police Department is committed to community partnerships which are done by attending community meetings, holding job fairs, and community awareness activities. The department will continue its mission of community policing by working closely with the community to help reduce criminal activity on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

Corrections: \$4,415,432.00

Corrections Budget	Amount
Base Line	\$4,415,432.00
Additional Funds Request	\$ -
Total Budget	\$4,415,432.00

The Corrections Department (CD) receives funding each year to sufficiently operate and maintain the Juvenile Corrections Division as well as the Adult Corrections Division by housing juvenile and adult offenders within the walls of the Justice Center. While inside the facility the CD provides for the individuals: shelter and necessities of food, clothing and hygiene. The CD also provides for the individuals medical needs by providing an in-house nurse, which schedules with doctors and officers for the transport for medical appointments. These services are provided through a contract that provides a nurse on staff 5 days a week. The nurse currently addresses health concerns/issues daily as well as on-call. This has been beneficial to the operation of the facility by providing the care for the minor health

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needs such as: 1) minor headaches, skin irritations, medical clearances for adult and juveniles, and monitoring of individuals with health issues 2) decreasing the possibility of an escape or threat to the public when transporting to the local Indian Health Services and/or the local hospital.

The CD aims at bringing educational, mental health, substance abuse and medical programming into the Shoshone-Bannock Correctional Center (SBCC) for those individuals who are housed/incarcerated. The SBCC is a BIA P.L. 93-638 funded facility; through the course of our current contract we have been working on bringing more programs into the facility for both the juvenile division as well as the adult division. Currently a certified teacher from the Shoshone Bannock Jr. /Sr. High School District #537 (SBS), visits the facility once to twice a week to work with those juveniles enrolled with the SBS. The CD is also in the process of contracting services as an Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the SBS which would allow a certified teacher to the SBCC five (5) days a week to allow incarcerated juveniles to maintain proper education. Our goal is to solidify an MOA before the next school year. There is also a clear need for former education for those incarcerated individuals over the age of eighteen (18) who are interested in obtaining their high school Diploma or GED.

We also have a need for mental health evaluations as we deal with individuals, adults and juveniles, on a daily basis who have mental health needs. Currently, we transport individuals outside of the facility to our local Counseling and Family Services for their mental health and counseling needs. When a crisis situation occurs, we are required to deal with it appropriately and efficiently, however we are limited due to the set working hours by the Counseling and Family Services. By having a Mental Health Clinician/Counselor staffed permanently within the facility it will: 1) provide better services to the individuals housed in the facility 2) provide more programs for anger management, grieving, domestic violence and proper parenting 3) decrease transport outside the facility 4) decrease the possibility of an escape and reduce the threat to the public. A Certified Substance Abuse Counselor is also needed in the CD. The Tribes currently has a Treatment Center, Four-Directions, but do not provide in-house programming within the SBCC. Providing a counselor on staff will allow services for those who are also not incarcerated. A majority of individual charges are related to alcohol and/or drugs, while an inmate/individual is housed in the facility and are awaiting adjudication of their charges, having a program that addresses their substance abuse would benefit them as they will be provided with: 1) how to identify the signs of alcoholism or drug dependency 2) coping skills for their addiction 3) resources to continue with their treatment program 4) aftercare plans and goals for the individuals when they are released from the facility.

The SBCC has funding for a Corrections Specialist, Adult and Juvenile Administrator, ten (10) Corrections Sergeants as well as forty-five (45) Corrections Officers, one (1) Detention Cook/Manager, two (2) Kitchen Aids. Currently there are 8 Corrections Sergeants who oversee the daily operations of the Adult and Juvenile divisions. There is also one (1) Corrections Sergeant who oversees the Inmate Worker Program who makes the proper selection of individuals who qualify to participate in this program, based on set guidelines. A Corrections Sergeant conducts all field training for new employees brought on by going over the department's policy and procedures in addition to the Tribal policy and procedures. The Sergeant also trains new employees in: 1) bookings, releases, court documentation, court procedures and

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inmate security checks. A second Sergeant over sees all inmate worker programs such as the 2 for 1. This program allows inmates to opt into a working program giving them credit for every day of work, based on their charges through the SBT Court.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF COOS, LOWER UMPQUA & SIUSLAW INDIANS

PUBLIC SAFETY & TRIBAL COURT PRIORITY – LAW ENFORCEMENT

Law enforcement has seen significant increases in funding over the past decades. That is of course unless you are a Tribe in a Public Law 280 state such as Oregon. In that case, not only do tribal police not received any funding (other than grants) and have been forced to depend on the discretion of county sheriffs, but also tribal police are now being asked and are authorized to respond to city, county and state police calls, too. The metrics of this issue have changed and funding tribal law enforcement greatly benefits all rural communities many of which have seen dramatic decreases in law enforcement funding. Due, primarily, to major reductions in logging on Federal land. From 2008 through 2014, even the U.S. Congress recognized that rural Oregon communities need assistance. But now these rural Oregon communities do not even have the Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act to support their basic government functions.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION

Criminal Investigations and Police Services

With Oregon being one of the original six PL 280, law enforcement services are severely lacking in many of the Indian communities in the Northwest. Because of this lack of any law enforcement services, CTUIR has been targeted as a place to establish large marijuana growing operations. CTUIR request additional resources to interdict and combat the illegal use of narcotics.

CTUIR also supports the implementation and adequate funding of the conservation officer program that has been proposed but that Congress has currently not funded. Northwest tribes utilize the natural resources – hunting; fishing; gathering – as a central point of their culture. There are virtually no enforcement activities being funded on tribal lands and extremely limited activities on state and federal lands. Funding for these activities should be made available to all tribes, 280 and non 280 tribes alike.

KLAMATH TRIBES

PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Law Enforcement Program +\$829, 648

Public safety and justice are critical issues to the Klamath Tribes. Although the Tribes have extensive responsibility for both public safety and protection of Treaty resources over a vast geographical area, the Tribes have no law enforcement. The Tribes have only one fish and game officer that has limited patrol and enforcement authority and is restricted to natural resource matters. The Klamath Tribes cannot effectively provide public safety and justice with its current personnel and have been actively

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seeking resources to be able to effectively regulate and enforce their laws in the exercise of tribal sovereignty.

In working toward assuring the safety and protection of all tribal members, the Tribes established the Klamath Tribes judiciary that is authorized to hear and issue orders on a full spectrum of civil matters. While the Tribes' judicial branch actively hears cases, enforcement of the Court's orders has at times proven difficult without law enforcement. The Tribes have drafted criminal codes in preparation for assuming responsibility for Reservation crimes over which the Tribes have jurisdiction. Further, The Klamath Tribes have the exclusive responsibility for regulation and enforcement of 4,838 tribal members' exercise of treaty rights, including hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering on over 1 million acres of Klamath Indian Reservation land.

With the growing recognition of the need for Tribal law enforcement, in October, 2011, the Klamath Tribes Tribal Council formally passed Tribal Council Resolution 2011-32. Tribal Council Resolution 2011-32 expressly recognizes that enforcement of tribal law is constrained because the Klamath Tribes have no Tribal police; that the safety of Klamath Tribal members and other persons in the jurisdiction of the Klamath Tribes is of paramount importance to the Tribes; and that the current law enforcement services in the Klamath Tribes Service Area are insufficient to adequately protect Klamath Tribal members and persons otherwise within the jurisdiction of the Klamath Tribes. Tribal Council Resolution 2011-32 officially declared that the establishment of a Klamath Tribal police force "is an imminent need for the Klamath Tribes in exercising its sovereignty and protecting the safety of Tribal members and other persons within the jurisdiction of the Klamath Tribes." Though the need for tribal law enforcement is clear, the Tribes have been unable to identify start-up funds to establish a law enforcement department.

The Tribes are seeking start-up funds to establish a police department, along with second year operational costs. The Tribes believe that once start-up is accomplished, grant funding for continuing operations will be more accessible as the lack of an existing department has in the past been a hurdle to obtaining operational funds. The Tribes are in need of funding for a Chief of Police, a police officer and an office clerk, as well as equipment, supplies, and other program operational costs for start-up and the second year of operations.

Funding Category		Year 1 (Start-Up)	Year 2 (Operationa l)	Total
Personnel (including benefits)	Chief of Police	\$95,000	\$90,000	\$185,000
	Police Officer	\$60,000	\$52,000	\$112,000
	Office Clerk	\$40,000	\$42,000	\$82,000

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Equipment	Two Vehicles with Patrol Equipment	\$120,000	X	\$120,000
	Investigative Equipment – Surveillance cameras and digital camera	\$15,000	X	\$15,000
	Officer Safety Equipment – 2 Glock M21 Duty Pistols with Night Sights; 1 Night Vision Goggles; 2 Body Armor safety equipment; Other	\$20,400	X	\$20,400
	2 Dell Desktop Computers with software	\$7,000	X	\$7,000
	2 Laptop Computers with mounting hardware, antenna and software	\$5,000	X	\$5,000
Supplies	Office supplies, postage, fuel, printing Radio communication; telephone; Other	\$18,000	\$10,500	\$28,500
	Cell Phones and annual Service x 2	\$2,320	\$1920 (cell service only)	\$4,240
Travel/ Training	Conferences; basic training	\$20,000	\$12,000	\$32,000
Facilities - rent		\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
Repairs and Maintenance		\$4,000	\$7,000	\$11,000
Insurance		\$5,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
Contract/ Consultants	Development Police Department Operating Policy Manual	\$10,000	X	\$10,000
	Dispatch	\$9,000	\$9,000	\$18,000
Subtotal		\$435,720	\$234,420	\$670,140
Indirect @ 24.84%		\$103,513	\$55,994	\$159,508
TOTAL		\$539,233	\$290,414	\$829,648

FY 2017 REGIONAL BUDGET - TOP 5 NARRATIVES CONSOLIDATED

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COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

Public Safety and Justice, Criminal Investigations and Police Services +\$716k

This funding increase will fully fund services along Columbia River Zone 6 area. This would support four officers, a sergeant, and a dispatcher.

CRITFC's enforcement department patrols 150 miles of the Columbia River, including its shorelines in Oregon and Washington. In this area we are the primary provider of enforcement services at 31 Fishing Access sites developed pursuant to PL87-14 and PL100-581 for use by treaty fishers from the Commission's four member tribes, Yakama, Umatilla, Warm Springs, and Nez Perce. CRITFC's officers have obtained BIA Special Law Enforcement Commissions to aid their efforts protecting and serving tribal members and federal trust properties along the Columbia River. We have been pleased to have had the support of the BIA Office of Justice Services in obtaining the SLECs. We are also very pleased that the BIA has created OJS District 8 and housed it in Portland. Beginning in February 2011, CRITFC entered into a PL93-638 contract with BIA for enforcement services along the Columbia River. That contract provides funding for two enforcement positions.

Beginning in July, 2007, the tribes held a series of special meetings to address law enforcement concerns including the growing presence of drug, alcohol and violence at the Fishing Access Sites. Outcomes from these meetings included revision of tribal law enforcement codes to clearly extend tribal criminal jurisdiction to the tribes' Indian country along the Columbia River, as well as the BIA support described above. Since 2010, calls for service to the CRITFC enforcement department have nearly doubled.

In early 2010, the *Kurtz* and *Jim* cases challenged tribal enforcement authority in Oregon and Washington respectively. These events again focused tribal governments' attention to enforcement issues along the Columbia River. In 2012, Oregon passed SB412 authorizing tribal police, including CRITFC officers, to enforce Oregon's laws provided certain training and liability conditions are met. Also in 2012, the Washington Supreme Court ruled that the State of Washington does not have criminal jurisdiction over tribal members at the 21 Fishing Access sites located on the Washington shore of the Columbia River. This ruling places even greater responsibility on tribal enforcement.

To provide policing services at the 31 Fishing Access sites and other areas along the Columbia River, the Commission requested BIA funding for four officers, a sergeant, and a dispatcher. It's important that CRITFC build its enforcement capacity above the level of the two officers currently funded by the BIA Office of Justice Services. Our immediate priority is to add two officers. Funding for two additional officers would cost \$313,560 plus indirect. Full funding for this project would be a total budget of \$716,053 plus indirect which would support four officers, a sergeant, and a dispatcher

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION

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PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Detention/Corrections

\$46,489

Warm Springs police department operates a safe, secure, and humane correctional facility in attempt to minimize the detrimental effects of confinement. This is important to ensure the safety and well being of inmates and also for the trust responsibility of the Federal Government. The long term goals are to rehabilitate and educate the inmates and our ultimate long term goal would be to get a new correctional facility. This is a good investment because regardless of the reason for being in the correctional facility, everyone should be assured a safe, secure, and humane environment.

Criminal Investigations and Police Services

\$

\$80,000

Warm Springs police department provides professional and compassionate services to the Warm Springs community. Responding timely to incidents ensures the best outcome for the situation, and ensures Tribal members feel safe in their community knowing assistance is available when required. The long term goals are to continue providing a safe community, as well as mitigate potential crime through prevention efforts. This is a good investment because community safety is a critical aspect of ensuring a healthy living environment.

NAVAJO

+\$22,581,176 (unmet need)

A0J30 – CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS (CI) & POLICE SERVICES +\$22,581,176.

CI & POLICE SERVICES total budget request is \$45,470,000.

A. Criminal Investigation Services **+\$5,411,172**; total budget requested is \$9,150,000 as follows:

Personnel Salaries, Overtime, Holiday Pay, Fringe Benefits - total budget requested is \$4,500,000.

The bi-Weekly payroll averages \$145,000 for a total of 55 FTE's with Headquarters for seven (7) CI Districts. Overtime and Holiday pay is a necessity as crime continues on the Navajo Nation in order to compensate personnel for the services CI provides.

- \$3,770,000: Payroll - \$145,000 x 26 Pay Period Ending (PPE)
- \$ 365,000: Overtime – Navajo Nation /Community Fairs, Manhunt, Search and Rescue, Emergency Management details, etc...
- \$ 250,000: Holiday Pay for 13 designation Federal/Navajo Nation Holidays.
- \$ 115,000: Salary Adjustment for COLA, GWA, Promotion, Equal Pay Act, etc.

Federal Law Enforcement Training - total budget requested is \$150,000.

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Per P.L. 93-638 all Criminal Investigators are required to successfully complete the Federal Law Enforcement Training Course. The Department of Criminal Investigations is required to obtain training to construct crime scenes in pursuing tribal or federal cases. CI is mandated to maintain training, firearms and other specialized training compliance with the P.L. 93-638 BIA Contract as well as New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah State standards with training, firearms, travel, registration, per-diem and other costs incurred to retain the requirements and are abreast on any changes.

Replacement of Vehicles/Apparatus - total budget requested is \$2,500,000.

CI covers the landmass of approximately 26,000 square miles of rough terrain within the boundaries of the Navajo Nation. Vehicles for CI have accumulated over 100,000 miles per vehicle and are becoming more an issue with the wear and tear of each vehicle and the safety of personnel. With the limited means of funding, mileage and maintenance is major issue for CI to continue investigations in rural and harsh terrains.

Equipment and Facilities Operations - total budget requested is \$1,500,000.

CI has diligently complied with the OJS-Handbook; however, CI has continued to obtain findings with BIA due to the lack of funding provided for equipment and adequate facilities needed with the operations for investigations. Collection and storage of vehicles and evidence is below standards. Facilities to provide the storage of vehicles, evidence, proper chain of custody and security is insufficient and continues to be an audit finding. Equipment such as Sexual Assault Kits, Post-Mortem Blood Kits, Disaster Bags, and other equipment are needed to proceed with an effective analysis of a criminal case to pursue prosecution for an essential disposition with the Federal, State and Tribal judicial proceedings. Other necessary equipment essential to the operation are - firearms, ammunition, uniforms, and other equipment needed to continue the day-to-day operations.

Criminal Investigations Services: (Special Ops/ Assignments) - total budget requested is \$500,000.

Special and proficiency training is required to obtain special training in technological investigations is the various forms of criminal investigations which includes Financial, Network, Cellular, and other forms of technological investigations required. The Safe Trails Task Force Personnel are required to collaborate with other Law Enforcement Agencies (Federal, State, County, and other local Law Enforcement) with Major Crimes, Dangerous and Violent Gangs and Narcotic Activities.

A0J30-POLICE SERVICES +\$17,170,004.

POLICE SERVICES total budget requested is \$36,320,000 as follows:

POLICE SERVICES: Personnel Salaries, Overtime, Holiday Pay, Fringe Benefits – total budget requested is \$28,820,000.

The Navajo Police Department (NPD) provides direct services daily of patrol and investigative services to one hundred and ten (110) designated Navajo Nation Chapters and their communities within the exterior

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boundaries of the Navajo Nation. NPD is committed to improving and providing significant first responder services to the preservation of life, safety, protection and the investigations of crimes committed against person(s) or property. Any decrease will severely impact NPD ability to continue and service as an indispensable component of the overall Federal and Navajo Nation Criminal Justice System to the general public on a twenty-four (24) hour a day, seven (7) days a week work schedule. NPD is the primary first responding law enforcement agency to enforce concurrent criminal jurisdiction, the promotion and preventative strategies of life safety, property, vehicle and roadway safety, and the development and implementation of a comprehensive emergency disaster and evacuation plan, which are critical elements to the overall safety and strategy of the Navajo people by maintaining law and order through problem solving, perseverance and community oriented policing techniques to report and suppress illegal criminal activities.

The bi-weekly payroll average is \$920,000 for a total of 350 FTE's within Headquarters, 7 Police Districts, Training Academy, Internal Affairs of commission and support services personnel with other salary line items as follows:

- \$23,920,000: Payroll - \$920,000 x 26 Pay Period Ending (PPE)
- \$ 2,500,000: Overtime - Navajo Nation/Community Fairs, DUI Enforcement, Saturation Patrol, Search and Rescue, Emergency Management details, etc..
- \$ 1,400,000: Holiday Pay for 13 designation Federal/Navajo Nation Holidays.
- \$ 1,000,000: Salary Adjustment for COLA, GWA, Promotion, Equal Pay Act, etc...

A0J30-POLICE SERVICES: Basic Recruit Training and Certification by AZ State Police Academy - total budget requested is \$2,000,000.

The Navajo Nation Police Officer ratio per 1,000/Population is significantly below the Rural Average of 3.0 per 1,000/Population that equates to a minus 2.4 or .06 per 1,000 Population. The low attrition rate compound limited hire of new employees to replace commission personnel who retire, termination, or lateral transfer to other police agencies is relatively low when subject to AZ Law Enforcement Academy 18 week course in Phoenix, Prescott or Tucson. The estimate cost per Police Recruit is \$50,000 inclusive to annual salary, fringe benefits, travel per diem rates, mileage, training materials, uniform, firearms communication equipment, laptop, FTO, etc....

A0J30- POLICE SERVICES: Commissioned Personnel Annual Continued Certification and Liability - total budget requested is \$2,500,000.

Navajo commissioned personnel must meet strict annual and continued certification usually obtained off-reservation not limited to 40 hours on In-Service training, firearms qualification, semi-annual requalification, medical examination, 5 year background, first line supervision if promoted to Police Sergeant etc. on concurrent jurisdiction within the exterior boundaries of the Navajo Nation relating to arresting powers, use of deadly force, tactical and special operation involving illegal criminal activities, K-9, Drug, Alcohol, youth and gang violence, responding to Natural or Man Made Disasters, assignment to designated Emergency Operations Center(EOC) or Incident Command Posts (ICP), etc..

A0J30- POLICE SERVICES: Special and proficiency training - total budget requested is \$3,000,000.

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The Navajo Nation receives and responds to over 250,000 calls for services, 38,000 arrest, 40,000 drunkenness, 8,000 DWI's, 5,000 vandalism and domestic violence associated to socio-economic and recidivism trends that moderately increases each year of issues reported on individual(s) making threats to create bodily injury, assault and battery, use of alcohol, family or public disturbance, driving under the influence, public intoxication, residential, business or public burglary and more severe felony crime index of homicides, rape, strong arm robbery, etc... The Navajo Nation exceeds over \$1 million in federal tort claims as a result of manpower shortage, vehicles, special and certified law enforcement apparatus, lack of jail space, outdated criminal statues, Consent Decree and others that curtail an effective and efficient Navajo Criminal Justice Service, first responders and other emergency service providers, prosecutorial and sentencing programs.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT – Aid to Tribal Government (TPA)

[Top 4]

SOUTHERN PLAINS

+\$48,298,000 (unmet need)

To provide technical assistance to tribal governments to enhance their ability to successfully contract bureau programs. These efforts support the Department’s Strategic Goal of Advancing Quality Communities for Indian tribes by promoting self-governance and self-determination and by providing resources to promote strong and stable tribal governments by empowering them to exercise their authority as sovereign nations. In support of Indian self-determination, TGS provides on-site training, program reviews and monitoring assistance to tribes in the assumption of new programs and the operation of existing contract programs (Consolidated Tribal Government Programs, Aid-To-Tribal Government and Tribal Courts). TGS evaluates the effectiveness of these programs. This objective measures the outcomes of the planned program and identifies areas of strengths and weakness which provides internal means for measuring success and identifying areas that need attention to develop a corrective action plans. The functions of TGS include review and approval of governing documents as required by Federal and/or Tribal law, which include constitution revisions/amendments, gaming revenue allocation plans, federal charters, ordinances/codes, attorney contracts, tribal trust fund budgets; and conducts Secretarial elections. TGS also administers the Court of Indian Offenses (“CFR Court”), which provides judicial services to twelve (12) federally recognized Indian tribes on both the trial and appellate levels.

Increase funding will enable TGS to fully perform at a level which would assure compliance with Secretarial mandates; assure timely processing of governing documents requiring action by the Bureau; assure program reviews/monitoring, technical assistance and on-site training is provided to tribes and provide quality judicial services to our Indian tribes. To successfully implement the objectives and functions of TGS additional funding must be secured.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

+\$343,224 (unmet need)

CROW TRIBE \$199,245: It is the mission of the Crow Tribal Executive Branch to empower the Crow Tribal Government and its membership in the development of codes, ordinances, and policies that create economic opportunities for business ownership and home ownership. This will directly benefit the enrolled members by increased assistance for small business startups. The program has been involved in providing training for budget planning, creating partnerships, tax preparation and developing business plans.

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The program has been successful in its goal to reach more tribal members to make them aware of the business opportunities available.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE \$10,427: Increases are needed to promote strong and stable tribal governments, and to promote Indian Self-Determination and Self-Governance. The Northern Cheyenne Tribe recently utilized funding from this line item to develop their own tribal probate code. The Northern Cheyenne Tribe is only the second federally recognized tribe to gain approval of its own probate code. Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs Kevin K. Washburn stated, "I applaud the Northern Cheyenne Tribe for working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to develop a probate code that addresses its unique needs. The implementation of tribal probate codes is an important step in giving tribes greater input on the preservation of trust lands within their reservations and enhancing tribal sovereignty by reducing land fractionation and encouraging land consolidation."

Northern Cheyenne Tribe desire to provide the highest level of programs and services to its members and use federal dollars to assist them in their efforts to do so. It is an inherent duty of the Federal Government to provide resources to Tribal Governments to assist them in achieving self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible. Increased funding in this line item only serves to reinforce the Federal Government's commitment to Tribal Governments and to assist the Tribe's efforts to continue to provide programs and services at the highest level possible.

ALASKA

+\$2,180,000 (unmet need)

This funding provides support to those Tribes that choose to perform these functions under Indian Self-Determination. Not only do these efforts support the goal of fostering strong and stable tribal governments, but only goes one step further-only strengthens their authority as sovereign nations.

Funds are needed to hire more tribal staff, as most with the Alaska Region, only have a Tribal Administrator. The need to hire additional staff, such as: Tribal Operation's and administrative staff are essential. Travel cost to attend meetings and training are expensive in Alaska, and many locations, are only obtainable by Air or Ferry.

We have to improve the delivery of core services to tribal members, and also to improve of functions and meet requirements of grants is needed and also timely. Improve skills of staff through training. Heating fuel is the most costly item paid for an office in rural Alaska, due to delivery of fuel from oil refinery to a village, and is usually brought in by barge, or by plane. Many Alaskan Tribes are small village organizations and this funding is a major source of funding to pay for basic services. While costs have increased tremendously as well as demands for Tribes to provide services and consultation, the funding has remained stagnant.

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The purpose of this program is to develop and strengthen Tribal government operations and functions, and assist Tribal members. We still have more, that we need to accomplish, as well as executing such as functions, as conducting Secretarial elections, and providing the necessary oversight and monitoring for the overall program.

MIDWEST

+\$12,013,000 (unmet need)

This funding provides Federal staff support to federally-recognized tribes at the agency level in the 12 IA regions which have not contracted or compacted this program as well as providing funding to those tribes that choose to perform these functions under Indian self-determination. These efforts support the goal of fostering strong and stable tribal governments, which strengthens their authority as sovereign nations. While many tribes have contracted and/or compacted for this activity, IA must continue to provide monitoring and oversight, training, technical assistance and direct service operations for those tribes that choose not to operate the program themselves. The agency staff provides expertise on tribal operations with regard to tribal administration of programs, services, and the operation of the governing tribal body itself. Staff review and monitor adherence to the governing documents of the tribes, as well as executing such functions as conducting Secretarial elections, preparation of tribal membership rolls, judgment awards and subsequent distributions, approval and monitoring of tribal attorney contracts and IA-TG-3 comprehensive planning and priority setting for budget formulation efforts. Staff at agency locations also exercises the delegated authority to perform P.L. 93-638 contract services, including negotiation and approval of contracts and serving as the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative to monitor adherence to the contract's Scope of Work. Tribes that have contracted or compacted the program utilize the funds for program costs, including staffing, to execute the program functions on behalf of IA as negotiated in the contract or compact.

EASTERN OKLAHOMA

+\$3,000 (unmet need)

The ability to assist Indian Tribal governments in their endeavors to administer programs and provide services to their members is an important function. All Tribes desire to provide the highest level of programs and services to its members and use federal dollars to assist them in their efforts to do so. It is an inherent duty of the Federal Government to provide resources to Tribal Governments to assist them in achieving self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible. Increased funding in this line item only serves to reinforce the Federal government's commitment to Tribal Governments and to assist the Tribe's efforts to continue to provide programs and services at the highest level possible.

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As a means for developing tribes' capacity to promote and manage their "opportunities and responsibilities" in the area of Indian self-determination, funding for this category assists tribes by supporting the enhancement of strong governments and fosters a more positive position as sovereign nations. Whether services are contracted under available legislated self-determination agreements or provided at agency level, funding for relevant programs and services must be maintained at a level that promotes growth, provides flexibility and allows for innovation.

Activities related to programs and services such as CDIB, tribal enrollment, resolutions, elections, legal ordinances, etc. are directly tied to growing, rebuilding, and maximizing tribal identity and infrastructure. Depending on the relationship, Tribes do not have the pool of COTRs or AOTRs to provide support, and must hire within or pay contractors. At the agency level, support requiring such expertise is seldom local, and officials are overseeing too many tribes or contracts for effectiveness and timeliness.

PACIFIC

+\$5,200,000 (unmet need)

Aid to Tribal Government funds are provided to tribes who choose to perform governmental functions at the Reservation/Rancheria level under the Indian Self-determination Act.

Increased funding of \$50,000.00 (5,200,000.00) per tribe within the Aid to Tribal Government line will provide 104 tribes within the Pacific Region with resources to sustain staffing at the tribal level to assure such issues as enrollment, tribal infrastructure, safety, and program operations are maintained. Funding will assure that staffing is available at the Reservation/Rancheria level to provide services to support tribal members.

EASTERN

+\$46,366 (unmet need)

This program provides agency level Federal staff support to tribes for a program for which they have not contracted/compacted as well as other administrative functions. 92 percent of the tribes in the Region receive Aid to Tribal Government and consequently manage and perform the functions directly related to the programs they have contracted.

Some of the Tribal programs are Census, Planning, Economic Development, and Land Management. These are directly related to enrollment, public works, infrastructure maintenance/expansion, and land leases. Goods and services provided are tribal newsletter to members, administrative services for applications and providing software to programs such as grant software. The majority of ATG funding is expended for salaries, travel and training of administrative staff such as Tribal Clerk, Administrative

FY 2017 REGIONAL BUDGET - TOP 5 NARRATIVES CONSOLIDATED

Planner, Planning Director, Enrollment Personnel, Grant Writer, etc. An increase to this program would enhance Self-Determination.

HUMAN SERVICES – Social Services [Top 5]

GREAT PLAINS

+1,295,679 (unmet need)

The objective of the Human Services is to improve the quality of life for individual Indians who live on or near Indian reservations and to protect children, the elderly, and disabled from abuse and neglect. The activity also provides child abuse and neglect services and protective services to Individual Indian Monies (IIM) supervised account-holders who are minors, adults in need of assistance, adults under legal disability, and adults found to be *non compos mentis*.

The Social Services program components include Child Protective Services, Child and Family Case Management, General Assistance, supervision of restricted Individual Indian Money (IIM) cases, Emergency Assistance, Burial Assistance and Child Assistance. Social Service staff processes applications for financial assistance and delivery of critical protective services to the elderly, children, and families. Social workers provide a multitude of services such as parenting skills and management of finances, responsible for assembling statistics at the local level on expenditures and caseload numbers, meeting with other services providers with goal of improving quality of life for clients served. These efforts are directed to ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance and are not eligible for any other services receive aid for basic essentials such as food, clothing, and shelter.

Case level standards in the Great Plains Region for child protective services and child and family case management fall woefully below recognized national standards. According to the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) Standards of Excellence for Services to Abused or Neglect Children and their Families revised, 1999, the caseload standards for initial assessment and investigation recommend that there should be a maximum of 12 active cases per month per 1 Social Worker. The CWLA Standards of Excellence for Family Foster Care Services, revised 1995, recommend that foster family care, there should be a maximum of 12-15 children per 1 Social Worker. The CWLA standards represent those practices considered to be most desirable in providing services to children and their families. In the Great Plains Region, there is an estimated 40 cases per 1 Social Worker for some Tribal and BIA Child Welfare programs. Social Workers serving the neediest children in the country are overwhelmed. These overloads impair services provided, such as engaging families, assessing the safety of children at risk of abuse/neglect, providing case management, providing supportive services to the families, and assisting with working towards the goals of permanency and safety. Case Management extends to creating individual plans for each case and client. With the sequestration in effect, jobs have been abolished or reduced to part time, while the caseloads increase. We may receive Welfare assistance dollars but have no personnel to administer them or minimal number of staff to attempt to deliver services. This is a reality for Indian Tribes across the nation.

It is well known that poverty rates are directly linked to the number of children and families needing child protective services. National studies indicate that children in families living at or below national poverty

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levels are at greater risk of removal from their homes due to abuse and neglect. As described in the Welfare Assistance section above, the poverty rates in the Great Plains Region are the highest in the country. An increase in funding would support additional Social Workers, thereby reducing caseloads closer to recommended national standards in order to provide more quality services to the Indian children and families served.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

+1,101,618 (unmet need)

BLACKFEET TRIBE \$332,644 +\$33,264 (10%): The Blackfeet Tribe provides services to eligible clientele for services including General Assistance which includes providing financial assistance and counseling; child assistance which includes financial assistance to Indian children requiring foster or institutional care, protective and social casework; and case management for the supervised Individual Indian Monies (IIM) account holders. The funding also contributes to the Blackfeet Tribe's emergency shelter for children; the facility provides services 7 days a week, 24 hours daily to children who are in need of care. The current funding level prevents the tribe from providing adequate services to the eligible recipients. Additional funding will be used to provide supportive services to the financial assistance clientele, contribute to the operational costs of the emergency shelter, and additional services to the child assistance and IIM case management aspect of the program.

FORT BELKNAP INDIAN COMMUNITY \$10,340: The 638 Child Welfare Program consists of one full-time Social Worker and half-time Director and Administrative Assistant. The Social Worker provides Case Management, Investigations, Adult Protective Services and Individual Indian Money Accounts (IIM) services for adults and children. In the past we had to use funds from other programs to pay for foster care payments. The area that is covered at Fort Belknap is 28 miles by 35 miles. The Director provides supervision and assistance to the Social Worker. They are both members of the Child Protection Team (CPT) and Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT). The Administrative Assistant provides administrative assistance to the Social Worker. With additional funding our agency could expand on the services we currently provide.

The Meth Initiative Program consists of Two (2) Child Investigators and one (1) Home Base Worker. Child Investigators provide Child Protective Services for approximately four thousand (4,000) members on the Fort Belknap Indian Community which covers an area of 28 miles by 35 miles. Their duties include but not limited to initial investigation but follow up and consulting with Law Enforcement and Federal Bureau of Investigations. The Home Base Worker provides services to families where children were allowed to remain in the home with the parent(s) or care taker. Currently services are limited to what can be provided to the families even with the resources on and off reservations which are limited. With additional funding our agency could expand on the services we currently provide.

NORTHERN ARAPHO TRIBE: The General Assistance and IIM programs serve citizens of the Wind River Indian Reservation through case management services. The two programs plan to develop a network with the local organization to utilize all resources available. There will be referrals made based on the needs of the client. As well as, classes offered for clients to assist with job readiness skills and financial management. The hiring of a records compliance position will allow the program to conduct case reviews for both programs. The case workers are case managing both GA and IIM clients, and

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continue to provide services for both programs. The office hours allow the case managers allotted time to work with both programs, while conducting home visits on Fridays. The overall goal for the program is to provide clients with the resources and tools they need to become employable and self-sufficient. A 10% increase would allow the program to purchase equipment, training material, and tools aimed at preparing clients for the workforce. Purchasing a computer lab would allow staff to teach classes aimed at job readiness skills. Such skills might include building resumes, mock interviews, and financial management. Purchasing a video camera would allow clients to view themselves as they are being interviewed and provide them with the opportunity to improving their interviewing skills. Furthermore, the classes we would like to offer could be more interactive with the use of a projector, allowing the instructor to provide presentations detailing the suggested class topics. The programs have potential to impact clients in a positive way allowing the clients their employability opportunities.

EASTERN SHOSHONE TRIBE: The Eastern Shoshone Tribe, a federally recognized tribe, resides within the boundaries of the Wind River Indian Reservation (WRIR) which is located in the West Central region of Wyoming and encompasses lands within the counties of Fremont and Hot Springs, WY. The Eastern Shoshone Department of Family Services (ESDFS) provides services in the arenas of abuse and neglect to children and families residing with the jurisdiction of the Eastern Shoshone Tribe. The membership of the Eastern Shoshone Tribe is approximately 4300 enrolled tribal members with the majority of clientele living within the local communities of Fort Washakie and Crowheart, WY. The Wind River Indian Reservation (WRIR) covers a vast area with long distances of travel for employees to provide services to eligible tribal members.

Among services provided are appropriate client treatment referral, foster home, foster care licensing, kinship (relative), guardianships, group home and residential treatment facility placements usually located locally or within Wyoming. However, due to the lack of appropriate services needed by clientele, it is sometimes necessary to refer clients to residential treatment centers located outside of Wyoming, which in turn, limits family members to visit and participate with the child's treatment goals. This also presents a problem, especially during the winter months, for employees to maintain physical contact with clientele under our supervision. ESDFS maintains a data base system known as WYCAPS (Wyoming Youth, Children, and Adult Protection System). This system captures all activities done by a social worker on each and every case referred and accepted by the Department of Family Services (DFS) thereby ensuring that the proper procedure and services are being provided to clientele.

A major concern to our department is that of children ageing out of the system and who may have an Individual Indian Money (IIM) account which is supervised by our IIM coordinator in conjunction with the local Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) agency and thereby receive a large sum when they reach the age of majority. Individuals who have reached the age of majority and received their IIM account money do not have the knowledge, financial budgeting experience or benefit of an Independent Living Program (ILP) coordinator that would provide needed financial information along with life skills that would enable them to benefit from their IIM account. It would greatly benefit the Tribe's Social Service program AND IIM clientele to receive a 10% increase so that we may be able to provide an employee who will attain the skills needed to provide these much needed life skills to our tribal members who reach the age of majority. As it is now, clients reaching the age of majority deplete their funds within a month or less of receiving their money by buying a vehicle, then wrecking it, not having insurance, not ensuring that they have a place to live, depleting their funds on unnecessary items, alcohol, drugs or "well intended" family members.

Continued lump sum funding by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Eastern Shoshone Tribe is most beneficial due to limited funds being available to the Tribe for governmental operations. It is a hardship to

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the Tribe to pay up front and then be reimbursed for services provided by the necessary tribal department, ESDFS included.

Overall, the long term goal for the Eastern Shoshone Tribal social service program is to ensure that our tribal members are protected from abuse and neglect and to provide services to those members within our jurisdictional boundaries who are eligible for services. Due to alcohol abuse approximately 90% of our cases are referrals by Law Enforcement, schools, or medical facilities and our program has initiated, with the financial assistance of BIA funding, the Meth Initiative that provides information to individuals, schools, groups, and the community as a whole on the effects of illicit alcohol and drug abuse, including among other abuses, prescription drugs. Neglect and abuse stem from the illicit abuse of these drugs and alcohol compounded by a lack of adequate housing, social problems and a lack of job opportunities for our tribal people. ESDFS strives to provide assistance and services to those tribal members who are in need and eligible for services.

Considering the importance of providing for the safety and wellbeing of our Tribal children, continued funding and increasing the funding for the Social Service program is a very good investment. There is nothing more important to an Indian Tribe than its children and young people.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide information and recommendation to be considered for the FY 2017 budgeting priorities for the Eastern Shoshone Tribe.

MIDWEST

+10,852,000 (unmet need)

Tribal social service programs provide a multitude of services to ensure the safety of tribal children and vulnerable adults including the elderly. Tribes are required to provide background checks on employees, and families that wish to provide foster care services. In order for tribes to effectively deal with the issues plaguing each community from drugs, alcohol, domestic & family violence, strengthening prevention & intervention services requires smaller caseloads & properly trained social workers/case managers are a vital component to ensure the effectiveness of the services provided. With additional resources, tribal programs can provide the necessary ongoing case management support to ensure a higher rate of successes for the families they serve. Mandated and unfunded activities take away from critical services.

WESTERN

+7,000,000 (unmet need)

Social Services funding provides support to Bureau staff at the Regional Office and Agency levels and to contracted/compacted tribal social workers. The Social Service staff processes applications for financial assistance and delivery of critical protective services to the elderly, children, and families. The staff provides training to tribes in Social Service areas such as parenting skills and management of finances.

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They are responsible for assembling statistics at the local level on expenditures and caseload for submission on behalf of the Region. Technical assistance and training is also provided to tribal contractors on regulatory issues. These efforts are directed to ensure that individual Indians residing on or near reservations who need assistance and are not eligible for any other services receive aid for basic essentials such as food, clothing, and shelter. Social Service workers assist individual Indians in accessing other local, State, or Federal programs first before applying for IA programs.

In the refinement of Indian Social Services the long term goal is to heal all the ailments that are part of the social effects that wander into the tribal lands. The Social Services program is in the top five priorities in order to meet the demand of increased case management, counseling, foster care, general assistance, adult institutional care, burial assistance, special needs and emergency assistance and ICWA. The foundation to addressing social problems is to have adequate services for the impoverished members of the tribes. With more funding investment to the most disadvantaged tribal members, case managers would have manageable caseloads without the extra consequences of case managers experiencing high volumes of stress.

Though an increase in funds would be tremendously helpful, more contract funding from the Bureau of Indian Affairs P.L. 93-638 is needed to assist in operations and management of social services. The increase in alcoholism and substance abuse has negative effects to families and the community.

- Social Services sponsors the annual fatherhood conference and supports the women's conference where all clients are encourage to get involved; other projects like men's retreat, women's retreat are supported; the children's cultural camp in the mountains is supported self-assessment, job interviews, CPR and First Aid Classes.

Due to the economy in our rural area there is a lack of jobs, housing, child care, or employment training that would benefit tribal families thus the increase for General Assistance to supplement the basic need of individuals and families. Due to abuse of alcohol and drug abuse our CPS cases are increasing; CPS averages 10 to 15 babies exposed to meth, alcohol or drugs per year; the majority of CPS cases are neglect cases where parents need more education on parenting and counseling; due to the economy and the lack of basic need children end up in group homes on the reservation and off-reservation while the parents comply with case plans; children thrive in group homes and excel in schools while they attend counseling sessions with behavioral health; CPS parents sometimes do not thrive like their children and reunification takes time; CPS is working with younger unmarried parents where parent have an average of 2-4 children. Due to the economy the request for more burial assistance is requested; decedents are elders and tribal members who live off the reservation and are transients. Due to baby boomers, more elders who are under the federal poverty guideline, are projected to admit themselves into the Custodial Shelter Care Home; recently there are 8 elders with 7 employees with our 24 hour-7 days operations.

SOUTHWEST

+2,143,927 (unmet need)

PUEBLO OF ISLETA:
\$18,087

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Program cost continues to increase each year and the budget allocations remain insufficient to maintain administrative program operations. In 2013, many programs were hit with the 5% sequestration and to this day, not all programs have recovered from this. The 5% sequestration forced programs to revisit their operations which in many cases ultimately resulted in reducing services and decreasing staff.

An increase beyond the 10% is important because programs need the financial support to properly staff their programs. When all positions are filled, the impact to the community is a positive experience. Families and children are able to receive the necessary time and consultation to build and sustain positive working relationships with the program. In turn, program staff is able to learn more about what challenges families are dealing with and develop healthy risk that result in better and improved outcomes.

The long-term goal of the Isleta Social Service Program is to continue providing effective and efficient services to the families it serves. The program works collectively with a number of service providers, but the availability of funding limits the amount of external services it can offer to clients. The significant roles and responsibilities of our program staff includes but is not limited to:

- Case management
- Client advocacy
- Crisis intervention
- Informational and referrals
- Risk and safety assessments
- Abuse and neglect investigations

An increase of funding will allow our Social Service Program to conduct more frequent home visits. The more engaged we are with the families we serve improves our ability to capture the reality of the struggles many of our families are facing. Without knowledge, creation and implementation of new services to better our families becomes a bigger problem.

PUEBLO de COCHITI:

\$36,488

The Social Services Department is funded to provide administrative intake services for the following programs:

- General Assistance
- Adult Care Assistance
- Burial Assistance

As well as administration for the following programs:

- Child Assistance
- Child Protective Services
- Adult Protective Services
- Family and Community Services
- Foster Family

Our current allocation allows for a part-time employee, but due to the extensive work there is a need for a full-time employee. The position has experienced high turnover and periods of little activity due to

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discontinuity of employees. A new full-time employee has been recently assigned to meet the goals and objectives and provide more effective and efficient services to the community. Additional funding would allow more outreach and education, help improve family development and parenting practices, better understanding of reporting requirements for compliance with regulations, and provide more opportunities for training classes. There is currently an unmet need of \$18,000 per year to provide a full-time employee. The long-term goal is to provide better services to the community and to reduce the recurring problems associated with welfare issues and neglect. The goal is to provide:

- Foster care licensed families
- Child protection team
- Additional abuse awareness training

These efforts are a good investment in better protecting children, as well as adults, to achieve a better tribal community and a less co-dependent society.

PUEBLO OF SAN FELIPE:

\$55,745

Under the San Felipe Social Services and Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) program there is a need for improvement with the foster care program and to strengthen this program by creating a Foster Care/Kinship Relative Placement Worker. This placement worker will focus entirely on developing a promising program so that the needs of children and foster families and Kinship care providers are served properly. The program implement an effective and efficient foster care program and additional staff to administer the foster care program as necessary. The current BIA funding does not meet the additional staffing needs. This amount, including fringe, will be used to hire one staff member. The position will be responsible for:

- Locating and implementing emergency relative placements for children in need.
- Recruiting, potential foster care and kinship relatives in the community.
- Completing home studies, home assessments and inspection of the family.
- Completing the background checks for interested foster family and/or Kinship relatives.
- Setting up medical examinations for the interested foster family/Kinship relatives.
- Assisting foster family/Kinship relatives to attend the Foster Care Training
- Completing a bi-monthly assessment of each foster home for compliance
- Providing supportive services to foster parents and Kinship relatives.
- Coordinating monthly foster care support group sessions and other support activities.
- Filing of related Court reports and in Tribal Court.
- Attending Tribal Court review hearings.
- Creating and maintaining files for all of the foster families and foster children.

JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE:

\$150,000

Serious social problems plague our Native American communities. Drug dependence, including alcohol, spousal, elder and child abuse and the breakup of families are examples of social ills that must be addressed by caring, trained social workers. Counseling and intervention can help but require many committed hours. The Social Services programs need more professional staff and help to address the increased need for financial assistance and delivery of critical protection to the elderly, children, and families.

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SOUTHERN UTE TRIBE:

\$196,827

The Division of Social Services (DSS) for the Southern Ute Indian Tribe continues to provide quality social services in a respectful and culturally sensitive manner. The goal of Social Services is to provide compassionate services that honor the tribal member, tribal children and tribal extended family by using social work practices that focus on culture, dignity and respect. DSS continues to provide protective services for all at risk adults, elders, and children pursuant to the provisions of the Southern Ute Indian Tribal Code. The Chairman and Council members of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe recognize the value and worth of each tribal member and have made family preservation a top priority.

Family Preservation Services

The family preservation program served approximately 105 individuals and families throughout 2014 with the goal of supporting family and community unification and the prevention of abuse and neglect. The Tribe has determined that cultural preservation begins with the family with wellness being the main focus. DSS has made great strides and created a preservation program that is promoting wellness in families, Southern Ute parenting, and reunification, prevention of abuse and neglect and home-based services.

The focus is on addressing multi-generational trauma, systematic oppression, domestic violence and post-traumatic stress disorder, healthy parenting reinforcing traditional ways and alcohol/drug issues. DSS is using "best practice" models that include solution focused approaches, strength-based, play therapy and family decision making. DSS has been able to decrease the number of termination of parental rights and foster care placements by enhancing preservation services, prevention services and successfully supporting and reunifying families. Filial therapy was used for children to address abuse/neglect issues.

The goal for the Tribe is to wrap services around clients without compromising the safety of children. Safety remained paramount for DSS. However, the Tribe has placed more emphasis on both the nuclear and extended family to provide love, support, discipline, caring, and affection to their children.

Other Areas of Focus

- Adult Protection Services
- Child Protection Services
- Case Management
- Foster Care Recruitment
- Mapping, Standardized Forms and Data System Development
- Interagency and Multi-Disciplinary Interventions

Any increased funding will be used to assist in accomplishing the short and long-term goals of continued compliance with all aspects of the program including improved records, process improvements recommendations as a result of an Internal needs assessment, implementing tribal and state initiatives and support adequate training for staff.

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UTE MOUNTAIN UTE TRIBE:

\$425,659

Social Services Program promote family (cultural) centered strengths based/solution focused approaches, which are designed to empower families and youth with traditional and not-traditional strategies that will assist in alleviating obstacles that may be presenting issues, keeping in mind what is in the best interest of the children while utilizing all reasonable efforts.

Improving the quality of family life on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation:

- While employing 6 fulltime positions who will encourage the children on the importance of safety
- Education and ensuring protection and the right to live free from abuse
- Provide committed, qualified, trained and skilled team members, which are supported by an effectively structured organization, ensuring positive outcomes for children and families
- Providing professional competence with concerned, empathetic team members, who can confront difficult issues and effectively assist them in movement toward positive outcomes
- Providing to the community a safe, nurturing and educational environment, while promoting positive choices and daily living skills in a homelike atmosphere

The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe Sunrise Youth Shelter shall be carried out in strict accordance with the requirements of P.L. 101-630, 5 CFR.

- Continuation of the requirements from the State of Colorado License requirements as a Specialized Group Home
- Remaining in compliance with the Health Inspection
- Fire Inspection and State and Federal Inspection of building, employee and youth files

The Shelter at this time employs 1 full time and 5 part time employee. These employees work with the community in needs related to developing appropriate immediate responses and long term programs for our community youth in need. Maintain the compliance with State of Colorado Licensure and other areas of inspections and case file reviews. Negotiate contracts with agencies of Tribal, State and County governments in order to enlarge the service area of the Youth Shelter.

What makes our Social Services Program a good investment is that the program does have a sound foundation at this time to build upon? The additional qualified staff would be a much needed investment but would also enhance the program goals and objectives while building a strong community based program.

PUEBLO OF SANTA CLARA:

\$50,000

The Santa Clara Pueblo Social Service workers are the first responders for the child and family services on our reservation and these funds will be used to add much needed additional social workers for this program. This increase will provide the Pueblo with resources to focus on the quality of services being provided to women, children, and families. This increase will also enable case workers to:

- Provide more prevention, intervention, and outreach activities

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- Case workers will be able to focus on long-term strategies to engage families through face to face contacts assess the safety of the people at risk of harm
- Monitor case progress
- Ensure essential services and supports are provided
- Facilitate the attainment of the desired family case plan
- Case workers will be able to shift their primary focus from crisis mode intervention to services that strengthen the family through prevention and reunification
- We are inadequately funded thru our Self Governance compact to provide the necessary services & assistance to our tribal community members
- That as our community grows there will be a need for more staff to be hired to address Child Abuse; Elderly Abuse; Social behavior problems and case management
- Social Services needs additional funding when we need to place children subject to removal from their homes due to abuse or neglect; which creates the need for foster homes and how they are regulated & compensated
- Now that we have an Elderly Abuse Code in place, we need additional staff simply to focus on this need and what resources are available when a tribal elder can no longer be taken care of at home

With this I would ask that additional funds be considered.

OHKAY OWINGEH:

\$900,000

Ohkay Owingeh became a Self-Governance program as of January 1, 2014. The Social Services division has a full time Administrative Assistant, who assists the Social Worker with administrative duties and does other social service duties and responsibilities. Ohkay Owingeh is currently serving 32 General Assistance clients and provided 8 Burial Assistance for community members in 2014 and has 26 service cases. The Social Worker provides:

- Adult Protection
- Child Protection
- General Assistance and services to children
- Elderly and families as well as provides direct services to Ohkay Owingeh and handles all cases

Currently, the General Assistance is over \$90,000 according to current trends and burial assistance is also increasing. The funds would be utilized to provide adequate services to the Ohkay Owingeh community members. The workload has increased exponentially for 1 full time employee and 1 supplemental employee to effectively address direct services and the needs of Ohkay Owingeh community members. This program helps:

- Elders, grandparents raising grandchildren
- Single parents with minor children with limited access
- Barrier to services and employment.

This program helps foster equitable opportunities for Ohkay Owingeh community members. Ohkay Owingeh would need an additional \$900,000 for added services including increased General Assistance, an increase in pay for the 1 full time employees and 1 supplemental employee currently serving the population; to hire additional social workers as the caseloads increase as well as other administrative relative costs.

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PUEBLO OF TAOS:

\$150,000

Taos Pueblo Social Services program is chronically underfunded. We are currently unable to consistently recruit qualified staff in Northern New Mexico due to the lack of funding. A budget increase would provide flexibility in offering a higher wage to recruit licensed staff. Current funding levels essentially cause a form of stagnation in the growth and development of Tribal Social Services. Instead of working on prevention/community awareness, much of the time is spent “putting out fires”, or addressing a series of crisis event after crisis event, which leaves little time for planning a longer term strategy. Increased funding levels would allow the program to work on the prevention of Child Abuse/Neglect, while still attending to the emergent needs as they arise.

If we were fully staffed and received an increase in funding, the next area of development would be in Foster Care programming.

- There is a need for both emergency/short term care, and longer term foster care
- Both for family but also for Taos Pueblo youth who may be in a Termination of Parental Rights/ICWA situation
- Additionally, case management, especially in the General Assistance (GA) field, would be increased, allowing for more direct services with our clients who have the greatest needs
- This would expedite clients getting off of GA and back into the workforce, saving dollars in the long run

A preliminary budget for Foster Care and increase case management/prevention work is attached, purely as a demonstration of what increased funding might achieve.

- Foster Care staff position: \$45,000;
- Licensing staff and foster parents: \$300-\$2,500;
- Training foster parents and staff: \$5000 every 2 years.

Paying foster parents

Maintenance payments cover the cost of purchasing and providing food, clothing, daily supervision, school supplies, personal incidentals, etc.

These are the NM standard rates ages

- 0 - 5: \$408,
- 6 - 12: \$441
- 13 +: \$467 a month, per child

Paying respite providers

- \$77 a day

Clothing vouchers

- \$100- \$600 a year per child

Recruitment and Advertising

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- \$20,000 --for example, a range for a single-voice radio ad is \$850-\$900.
- This includes creative strategy, copywriting and production.
- For additional voices, figure in another \$150-\$200.
- Entry level case management position: \$30,000-\$40,000
- Prevention based activities (includes community events, materials, presentations, etc.): \$5,000
- Independent Living skills programs: \$100,000 to \$1 million

After care services for licensed structured living arrangement and intensive life skills training, for Youth needing an apartment or house and are supervised by the placement agency.

PUEBLO OF ZIA: **\$11,121**

The Pueblo of Acoma Social Services has requested funding to hire one (1) part time case manager at 50% of a part-time salary.

- This will help the tribe to make certain that service provisions that are being provided to families in the community are being properly monitored:
- To ensure that foster children in care are being properly monitored, and home visits with the foster family follow federal guidelines
- To be able to provide more outreach services that focuses on the prevention of adult and/or child abuse
- And to guarantee that earlier intervention with families takes place by getting them connected sooner to wrap-around services

PUEBLO OF NAMBE: **\$150,000**

The lack of an available social worker to provide necessary and immediate services does a great disservice to the entire community. Cases of substance abuse, domestic violence and child welfare have not been adequately addressed.

Sharing a social worker amongst multiple tribes is extremely limiting and isolating.

NAVAJO

The Navajo Division of Social Services (NDSS) Department of Family Services (DFS) utilizes Welfare Assistance funds for direct services, which include services to children, elderly, and families; child assistance; adult assistance; and, financial assistance. Social Service Administration funds cover Welfare Assistance program salaries and operational costs. The core of services involves providing direct human services by assisting individuals, children, and families to prevent, alleviate or better cope with crisis.

SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION (SSA) +\$1,226,210.

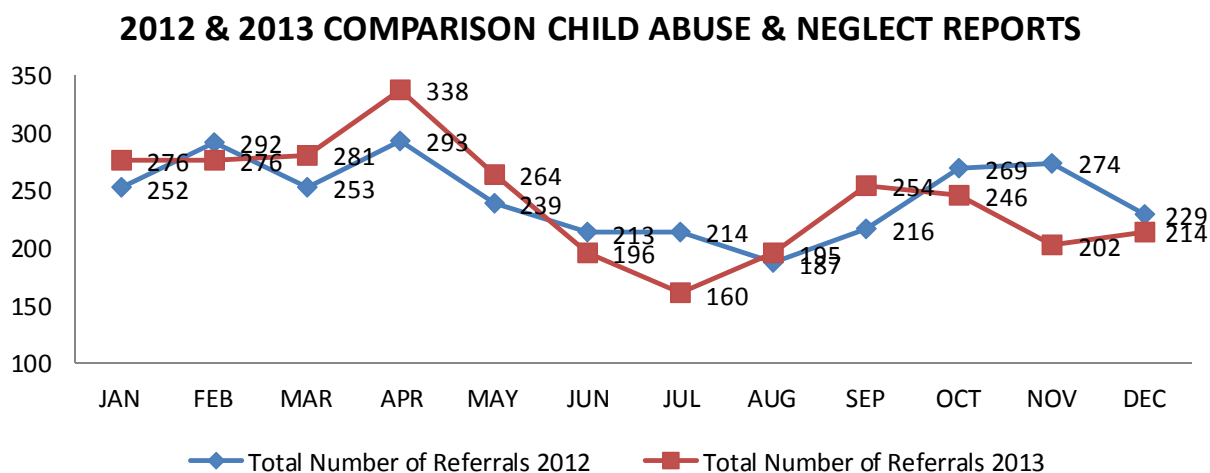
SOCIAL SERVICE ADMINISTRATION (SSA) total budget request is \$6,276,639 as follows:

- A. SSA CASE Management Services for Children, Elderly and Families total budget request is \$1,205,556.

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DFS has a total of 26 Case Managers throughout the Navajo Nation. In 2013, the DFS Case Management Units provided services to an average of 768 cases per month inclusive of children, adults and elderly, an increase of 13.6% from 2012. This is an average of 29.5 cases per worker in which families are located in very remote and rural areas of the Navajo Nation, many times these trips take two to four to reach because of unpaved and poorly maintained dirt roads, that normally are not traveled. Of the 768 cases, 40.2% were children in out of home placement. Most children are in out of home placement due to abuse and neglect. Of the total 2,902 child abuse and neglect reports received in 2013, DFS had an average of 241.8 reports per month, or as shown below a low of 160 in July 2013 and a high of 338 in April 2013. A month to month comparison of the number of child abuse and neglect reports (referrals) received in 2013 is shown below.

In addition, Case Managers conducted a total of 1,506 home studies in 2013 by court order. This is

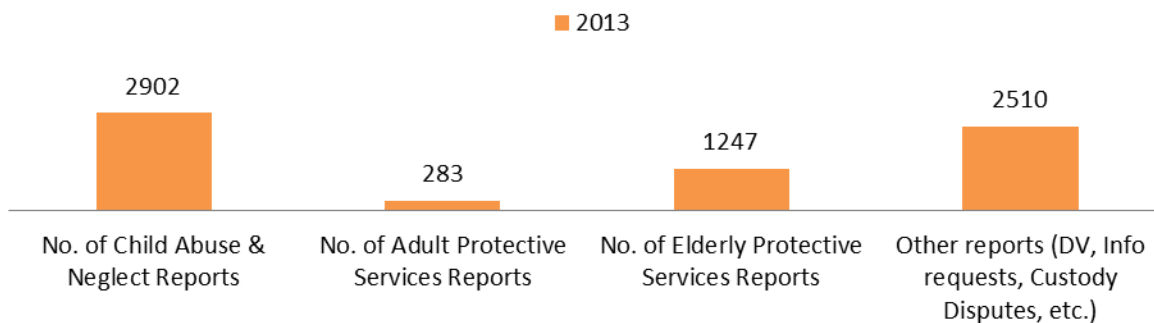


approximately 21.5 home studies being assigned to a DFS Case Manager for the entire year. On average a home study takes approximately two to four weeks to complete or 40-60 hours, 16 hours of face to face contact and 12 hours of write up and another 16 hours of following up with documents such as character references, reviewing background history information or medical history reports. A temporary hiring freeze was initiated for positions vacant for more than one year.

B. SSA INTAKE SERVICES total budget request is \$1,808,334.

An intake worker must be knowledgeable, trained and skilled in handling crisis calls and determine if the nature of the call requires immediate intervention and will forward to a supervisor for immediate review and action. All other reports are completed by the intake worker and is reviewed and assessed by a Social Worker Supervisor who will determine the next course of action. In 2013, DFS received a total of 6,942 reports, a ten percent (10%) increase from 2012. On average DFS receives one (1) report every 18 minutes during the regular workday, this equates to 3.3 reports received every hour. Of the intake reports received in 2013, 41.8% involved child abuse or neglect and 22% involved adult/elderly protective services.

2013 Overall Intake Reports Breakdown

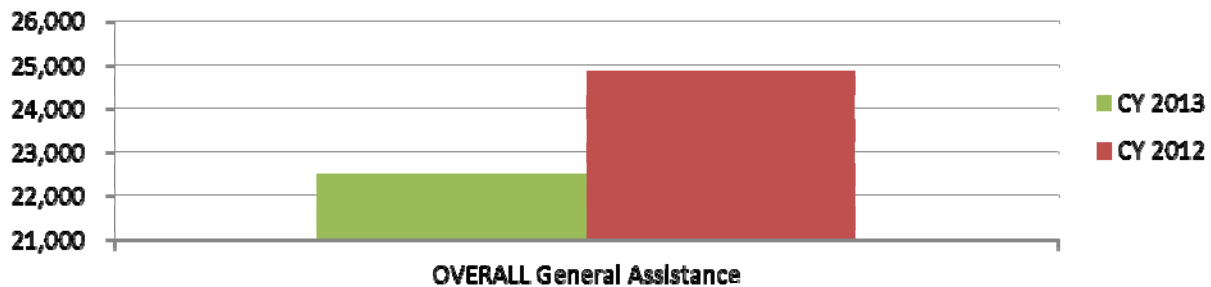


Currently, staff provides intake services on a rotating basis which causes staff to put aside their primary responsibility and many times fall behind on crucial case work activities. The need for intake workers is critical to maintain a vital part of the case management services.

C. SSA CASE Management Services for Financial Assistance total budget request is \$2,411,096.

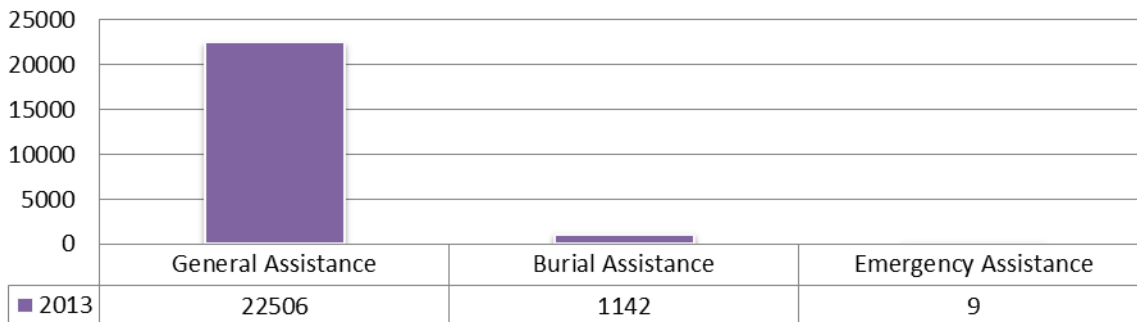
In July of 2014, DFS reassumed the responsibility of the financial assistance program from the Department for Self-Reliance (DSR); the services include general assistance, emergency, disaster and burial assistance. Of the 24 staff transferring to DSR from DFS, only 16 returned. The cost of operations of the financial assistance program has increased from the cost of program vehicles to office supplies, including an increase in salary for all Navajo Nation employees starting October 1, 2014. However, since the gradual decrease in funds for social service administration, DFS is unable to cover all the cost of personnel and operations. Positions are not filled due to limited funds and this causes additional workload for current caseworkers. In 2013, DFS assisted on average 1,876 households per month with general assistance of which 49.2% were unemployable and 10% were new applicants that were approved or 2,391 new applications were approved in total for 2013. A slight decrease from 2012 of 9.5% from 24,877 total households served for the entire year.

2013 and 2012 Total General Assistance Data Comparison



A total of 1,142 burial assistance applications were approved and provide assistance for a total of \$3,069,474 in 2013 and 9 emergency assistance.

2013 Financial Assistance Data by Type



Currently, the worker to cases ratio is 1:117, significantly exceeding the worker caseload recommendations from the NDSS Case Management Standards and Protocol of 2008 of 55-65 cases per caseworker. In 2013, DFS spent 48% of their welfare assistance budget on providing payments to eligible households inclusive of general, burial and emergency assistance which is was a total of \$10,860,174.

D. SSA Administrative Support total budget request is \$602,778.

In 2014, the DFS Administrative Staff were reduced from 11 staff to cover all administrative functions of the department for accounting, personnel management, grant management, policy development, quality assurance and program evaluations. There are currently, 303 total positions under DFS in which 281 are direct service program positions and 189 occupied positions, vacant positions are due to limited funds from our social service administration funds. Due to reduction in funds, has forced DFS to reassess their budget to cover subcontractor costs over program personnel and operations.

NORTHWEST

+8,906,000 (unmet need)

SHOSHONE-BANNOCK TRIBE +\$288,106.00

Social Services Budget	Amount
Base Line	\$238,106.00
Additional Funds Request	\$50,000.00
Total Budget	\$288,106.00

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Social Services Program (hereafter Program) offers a wide range of services dedicated to strengthening families and preventing child abuse on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation. Services are directed toward achieving economic self-sufficiency and preventing abuse,

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neglect, or the exploitation of children. The Social Services Program has general the authority to carry out child welfare programs on behalf of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. The Program has jurisdictional authority for Native American children within the boundaries of the Fort Hall Reservation.

The Program provides the following services to eligible individuals: General Assistance (GA), Child Welfare Checks, Child Protection Services, Foster Care Program, Indian Child Welfare, IIM Supervision, adult services, foster home recruitment, foster home licensing, court ordered home studies, court ordered supervised visitations, counseling referrals, family reunification, case management, referral services, and prevention services. Social Service providers are part of the Child Placement Team (CPT), a 24-hour on call service for emergency placement of children.

1. How Northwest-Portland (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes) is improving quality of and access to services:

To improve the quality of services, the Program implemented the new BIA FASS Case Management System for child welfare. The database tracks detailed information on child abuse stats, demographic, household, and socio-economic information for reporting purposes and identifying problem areas that need to be addressed.

In an effort to improve access to services, the Program is committed to creating and maintaining strong linkages to the variety of service providers who are partners in remedying the effects of abuse and neglect and child welfare services. The Program offers a continuum of child welfare services to ensure all children's safety, permanency and well-being needs are attended to in out-of-home care. The Program coordinates weekly and monthly meetings with providers to reduce barriers parents and families face when accessing services.

The Program's social worker submits Medicaid and other state applications on behalf of the child to ease access to state services. It is the desire of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes to offer their children, at least, the same benefits in services and programs that are offered to other children by the State of Idaho that are funded by Title-IV-E provisions. It is a matter of fairness that Tribal children, too, receive equal benefits and opportunities they deserve in order to overcome the hardships and challenges they are unfortunate to endure. Transportation is provided for medical and other health related appointments and family visits.

2. How has the Northwest-Portland (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes)improved customer service:

The Program require training in security, privacy and HIPPA laws, policies and procedures to insure staff are knowledgeable about Program services & laws, improving customer service. The Program conducts Customer Satisfaction Surveys twice a year. Problem areas identified from survey results require the Program to implement a Quality Improvement Project. If a client encounters a problem with a staff member, they can file a written complaint with the Patient Advocacy Committee. The committee assures patient concerns are resolved in a prompt and fair manner.

3. What makes Northwest-Portland (Shoshone-Bannock Tribes) a good investment:

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes is a good investment. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes offer opportunities and services to members of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation that improve the quality of life. The best and most valuable investment the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes is making is in Tribal children. By protecting and caring for Indian children, the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes is investing in the future of our children and the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes.

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Goals and Objectives for Fiscal Year 2017

- Provide comprehensive services designed to meet the needs of the community that will improve the quality of life
- Protect the safety and well-being of children and families
- Reduce incidents of child abuse and neglect

Additional Funding Request

- Decrease workload, improve outcomes of safety and well-being
- Provide adequate compensation and opportunity for advancement
- Need to increase salary structure to attract more qualified and experienced employees
- Increase budget to add a social worker position to expand services to the community
- Increased funding will expand services to Indian children and families
- Improve outcomes for abused and neglected Indian children

Accomplishments

Below is a summary of the accomplishments of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes Social Services Program in the past five years. The Social Services Program has built many strong relationships amongst various service providers at the local and state levels and with private agencies within the last five years.

- Provided 100 program services to eligible foster children and families per year
- Developed a new Title IV-E Plan for the Social Services Program
- The Social Services Program held five sets of parenting education classes to community in the last three years
- Provided 15 educational activities on child abuse prevention for children and community
- Five school (classroom) visits were made per year on child abuse and neglect prevention education
- Offered two to three per year community education presentations on child abuse and neglect prevention
- Conducted 100 home-based services and home visits per year
- Provide monthly home visits to every child protection case and foster homes
- Revised the foster care application, developed three new program policies, and revised the Social Services Program policies and procedures manual
- Sponsored Christmas Appreciation dinner for Tribal Foster Care Program. Foster parents are recognized for their hard work, dedication and contribution to foster children and foster children receive gifts

The Social Services Program engages in ongoing consultation with local agencies, state departments, and key representatives of agencies or service delivery systems that interface with the child welfare systems. Ongoing communication, coordination, and collaboration among the tribal child welfare system, our funding sources, and key stakeholders (foster and adoptive parents, state offices, court systems, service providers, and community) are critical to protecting the safety of Indian children and promoting the well-being of families.

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The BIA Northwest Regional Office has conducted the Social Services Program Annual Program Audits each year. All child welfare, general assistance, and IIM files are reviewed. The Social Services Program currently has five permanent positions.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF COOS, LOWER UMPQUA & SIUSLAW INDIANS

The CTCLUSI Health and Human Services Division (HHSD) ensures that Tribal families have access to essential health, social and Elders services. Family Services programs and responsibilities include:

- Ongoing Case Management, providing on going support to Tribal families who have an open case with the Tribes Family services
- Coordination of Tribal Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT) Sacred Circle Partnership, coordinating Tribal “wrap around” service support called the Sacred Circle Partnership to families and individuals (includes representatives from key departments such as Education, Health, Housing, Tribal Court, Public Safety, etc.) as needed to serve Tribal families in crisis and to be available to provide training on trauma impacts on children, and to prevent child abuse
- Indian Child Welfare Act Implementation, (ICWA), federal legislation that affirms the Tribes responsibility and authority to protect our children, ensuring that Tribal member children are protected and supporting in healthy family environment when ever needed
- Child Protection Team (CPT) support, emphasizing the physical and mental health of children, and their parents, in crisis when involved in DHS or foster care oversight
- Mental Health Referrals as needed
- Child Abuse Prevention and Foster Care, managing all Tribal children in foster care, foster parent recruitment and retention
- Drug and Alcohol Counseling Referrals and Reports, directly provided to Tribal members and families impacted by drug and alcohol abuse through the Health Department Prevention Activities Coordinator, and with expanded Family Services case work on drug abuse prevention to attend case planning meetings with multiple departments as part of the Sacred Circle partnership
- Domestic Violence Intervention through the Domestic Violence Program Coordinator, including all necessary services to support families impacted by domestic violence, including advocacy in court, police intervention, and referrals to women’s shelters
- Specialized Family Support, such as family change assistance (ie. divorce, death, etc.) and school truancy issues
- Parenting classes and general support
- Family Health and Wellness Services, including parenting classes, development of parenting plans, fitness, home buyer education in partnership with our housing department, financial success planning, and related topics, all in partnership with appropriate Tribal departments
- MDT support to Tribal Members who are Indigent
- Family Support Workshops, including the Fatherhood group, Women’s Circle, Boys Circle and Girls Circle, and youth leadership activities
- Disability Access and Employment consultation and support
- Low Income Heating and Energy Program (LIHEAP) to qualifying Tribal families
- Limited Child and After School Care, as it is currently available to income qualifying development funding

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- Transportation, provided on a limited basis to Tribal Elders and other Tribal members to keep medical appointments
- Tribal Member Patient Advocacy, when a Tribal member requests Tribal staff to attend a meeting with medical professionals to advocate for Tribal member rights when no other family member is available
- Tribal Employment and Career Development, providing skills training and vocational and employment counseling available to all Tribal members
- School-to-Work and Teen Employment and Employment Counseling programs, oriented towards young people to assist them in developing solid work place habits as they begin their working life as adults and can provide limited financial support to Tribal members who have developed an employment plan, have received the training, have employment offered in their perspective area, and need to purchase required equipment or clothing to start work (available outside the 5-county service area)
- Referrals for access to additional services
- Resource Materials as needed

Area Services Planning including Florence/Reedsport, Eugene/Springfield, Coos Bay/North Bend, Siletz/Newport, and Roseburg, Outside the 5-County Service Area in Oregon and Outside of Oregon

JAMESTOWN S'KLALLAM TRIBE +\$ 44,958

Providing opportunities for personal growth through education, training and employment is a high priority of the Social and Community Services Department. Our after school program for elementary school children has expanded its services to include a homework helper class. Children receive individual assistance and attention from the program staff and volunteers.

Our youth empowerment helps spark the interest of middle school students in exploring career possibilities through field trips to local businesses. The Tribal Education program provides a number of services to Tribal citizens. Adult Alternative Education program provides financial assistance to Tribal citizens who participate in short courses, workshops, seminars and other training that will improve job skills and employability.

A number of economic support services are provided to assist Tribal citizens while they are participating in education and training programs and to support working families. The General Assistance Program provides financial assistance to help pay for essential needs when an individual is working on a plan to increase financial independence by becoming employed. The Childcare Voucher Program provides financial assistance to help pay for the cost of childcare for families when their parent(s) are working, participating in training or attending school. Childcare subsidies are paid to licensed childcare providers and relatives. The Energy Assistance Program helps pay for the cost of home heating during the winter months for any eligible citizen.

The Tribal Food Bank was completed in 2005 and has continued to grow, partly because of the economy, but also because many Tribal families are moving back to this area and need help making ends meet. The Tribal Food Bank is open to Jamestown enrolled citizens, descendants and other Native Americans in the service area.

In 2004, before the Food Bank had its own space, 45 families were able to access 1,760 pounds of food. Four years later in 2008, 43 families accessed 1,820 pounds of food. In 2013, 144 families received 3,865

FY 2017 REGIONAL BUDGET - TOP 5 NARRATIVES CONSOLIDATED

pounds of food. At only 25 pounds per family per month, that is a large increase in the number who need assistance. The Tribe purchases proteins, including canned meats and fish, peanut butter, soups, grains, cereals, sauces, as well as non-food essentials like shampoo, diapers, feminine products, toothpaste, etc.

Half of those who access the food bank are Tribal elders and the other half are families that cannot make ends meet. Some are unemployed but others are working and simply cannot stretch their limited budgets.

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION

The CTUIR offers a wide range of services dedicated to strengthening families and preventing child abuse on reservation. Services are directed toward achieving economic self-sufficiency and preventing abuse, neglect, or the exploitation of children. With the economic downturn from 2008, we have more clients than ever on General Assistance. We are requesting an increase to meet that demand, as well as increasing staff and capacity on taking a more proactive approach.

EASTERN

+46,124 (unmet need)

Social Services remains a high priority and an increase would provide the financial assistance and deliver critical protective services to the elderly, children, and families. 76% of the tribes in the Region contracted and receive Social Service funding.

The majority, if not all, of Social Services funding is used for salaries, travel and training for Social Services personnel. Direct services provided to individuals are derived from another BIA line item, Welfare Assistance, which includes burial assistance, general assistance, and miscellaneous assistance. Additionally, Social Services Department's often apply for and receive additional direct services dollars from other federal agencies to assist tribal members in meeting their basic needs such as fuel, food, child care, shelter, etc.

Other services provided by or through Social Services include counseling, burial assistance, adult/elder protective and advocacy services, senior meals, independent living, domestic/family violence prevention, youth programs, summer feeding and day care.

With the ever growing increase in tribal enrollment, the elderly living longer, domestic violence and land base increase we cannot continue to provide adequate assistance with limited resources. An increase is imperative to the Eastern Region Tribes to fulfill the mission of each Social Service program in the Eastern Region.