August 11, 2020

The Honorable Ruben Gallego
Chairman, Subcommittee for
    Indigenous Peoples of the United States
Committee on Natural Resources
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Gallego:

The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Act) requires the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to submit an annual report to Congress for each fiscal year that includes (1) the number of full-time employees of BIA and tribal governments who serve in Public Safety and Justice programs; (2) the amount of appropriations obligated for Public Safety and Justice programs, including the methodology used to determine the allocation of funds; (3) estimates of unmet staffing needs of law enforcement, corrections, and court personnel; and (4) a summary of BIA technical assistance, training, and other support provided to tribal law enforcement and corrections agencies that operate relevant programs. Enclosed is a report that satisfies the BIA’s reporting requirements for Fiscal Year 2018 pursuant to the Act.

Identical letters are being provided to the Honorable Paul Cook, Ranking Member, Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States, Committee on Natural Resources, U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable John Hoeven, Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate; and the Honorable Tom Udall, Vice Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Enclosure
The Honorable Tom Udall
Vice Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Udall:

The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Act) requires the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to submit an annual report to Congress, for each fiscal year, that includes: 1) the number of full-time employees of BIA and tribal governments who serve in Public Safety and Justice programs; 2) the amount of appropriations obligated for Public Safety and Justice programs including the methodology used to determine the allocation of funds; 3) estimates of unmet staffing needs of law enforcement, corrections, and court personnel; and 4) a summary of BIA technical assistance, training, and other support provided to tribal law enforcement and corrections agencies that operate relevant programs. Enclosed is a report that satisfies the BIA’s reporting requirements for Fiscal Year 2018 pursuant to the Act.

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Sincerely,

[Signature]

Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Enclosure
August 11, 2020

The Honorable John Hoeven  
Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Hoeven:

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Sincerely,

[Signature]

Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs

Enclosure
The Honorable Paul Cook  
Ranking Member, Subcommittee for  
Indigenous Peoples of the United States  
Committee on Natural Resources  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Washington, DC 20515  

Dear Representative Cook:  

The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 (Act) requires the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to submit an annual report to Congress, for each fiscal year, that includes: 1) the number of full-time employees of BIA and tribal governments who serve in Public Safety and Justice programs; 2) the amount of appropriations obligated for Public Safety and Justice programs including the methodology used to determine the allocation of funds; 3) estimates of unmet staffing needs of law enforcement, corrections, and court personnel; and 4) a summary of BIA technical assistance, training, and other support provided to tribal law enforcement and corrections agencies that operate relevant programs. Enclosed is a report that satisfies the BIA’s reporting requirements for Fiscal Year 2018 pursuant to the Act.  

Identical letters are being provided to the Honorable Ruben Gallego, Chairman, Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States, Committee on Natural Resources, U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable John Hoeven, Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate; and the Honorable Tom Udall, Vice Chairman, Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate.  

Sincerely,  

[Signature]  

Director, Bureau of Indian Affairs  

Enclosure
Report to the Congress on
Spending, Staffing, and Estimated Funding Costs for
Public Safety and Justice Programs in Indian Country, 2018

July, 2020
Spending, Staffing, and Estimated Funding Costs for Public Safety and Justice Programs in Indian Country, 2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
This report satisfies the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) reporting requirements (see Appendix C) in the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 regarding spending, staffing, and estimated costs for BIA-funded Public Safety and Justice Programs in Indian Country for 2018.

2018 BIA Spending:
- Law Enforcement: $236.1 million
- Detention/Corrections: $114.5 million
- Tribal Courts: $52.7 million, including court assessments and technical assistance

2018 Staffing, BIA actual and Tribal estimated:
- Law Enforcement: 2,052 FTE
- Detention/Corrections: 1,239 FTE
- Tribal Courts: 526 FTE

2018 Total Estimated Costs:
- Law Enforcement, including P.L. 280 States: $1.3 billion
- Detention/Corrections, existing programs only: $240.6 million
- Tribal Courts, including P.L 280 States: $1.2 billion

In addition, this 2018 report includes data on Public Safety and Justice Programs (PS&J)-related technical assistance, training, and other support provided to Tribes that operate relevant programs under self-determination contracts or self-governance compacts, also required by the Act (see Appendix C).
- Technical Assistance: 2,678 documented instances
- Training: 128 sessions serving 5,028 Tribal and Federal public safety personnel.

I. INTRODUCTION
The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, Public Law 111-211 (TLOA) was designed to provide greater freedom for Indian Tribes and Tribal nations to design and operate their own justice systems, making Federal departments and agencies more accountable for serving Native people and lands. The TLOA specifically requires the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Office of Justice Services (OJS) to report on spending, staffing, and unmet needs for PS&J programs in Indian Country. This report includes spending and staffing data for 2018, as well as annual cost estimates, for PS&J programs.

II. DATA SOURCES
To meet the reporting requirements of TLOA, this report equates spending with BIA-obligated funding for PS&J programs and staffing with the filled Full Time Equivalent (FTE) positions in BIA-operated PS&J programs plus estimates of FTE for tribally-operated BIA-funded PS&J programs. This report does not include any funding made available for PS&J purposes in Indian Country on a permanent or one-time basis by organizations other than BIA. Tribal PS&J programs occasionally receive funding from Federal, State, and Tribal organizations other than BIA.

The full scope of unmet needs cannot be addressed without considering non-BIA sources of funding, on which data are not readily available. As a proxy for unmet needs, the report provides an estimate of total annual costs to operate appropriate-sized, fully staffed Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections programs, as well as Tribal Courts, in Indian Country.

BIA used a web-based data collection survey tool accessible to Tribes on the BIA webpage, www.bia.gov, during the initial iteration of this report in 2015. Tribal leaders of all federally recognized Tribes were notified via mail and email of the need for data to satisfy TLOA reporting requirements and informed of the availability of the BIA data collection tool. Fewer than 60 of the 567 tribes used the online tool or met with BIA field managers to report the requested information. The information received from Tribes varied substantially in degrees of completeness and proved difficult to verify. To ensure consistency of data, this report uses models to estimate annual program costs and FTE needs across the board.
III. BIA FUNDING AND STAFFING

The TLOA requires BIA to submit a detailed spending report and the methodology used to disburse funds for PS&J programs administered by OJS. OJS allocates its recurring appropriations to 191 Law Enforcement programs; 96 Detention/Corrections programs (for 55 Tribes); 15 district, headquarters, and support offices; 230+ Tribal Courts; and other BIA agency offices that support PS&J programs. The BIA funds are spent either by BIA to deliver direct services or by Tribes when they contract services with funds transmitted to the Tribes through self-determination contracts or self-governance compacts, pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Assistance Act, P.L. 93-638.

BIA uses a Federal financial and accounting system to disburse funding to PS&J programs. The system provides reporting capabilities sufficient to meet TLOA requirements for reporting expenditures for all programs, whether BIA or tribally operated, but can only meet the staffing reporting requirements for programs administered by BIA as a direct service to Tribes; therefore, the percentage of need funded (calculated at the State level) is used to estimate Tribal FTE figures. Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections services are provided by both BIA and the Tribes. Nearly all Tribal Courts are administered by the Tribes. BIA operates a few Tribal Court functions directly but primarily provides technical support to Tribes that operate courts.

Methodology for Disbursing PS&J Funding

Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections Programs—The methodology for disbursing Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections funding is based on historical allocations. Until 1999, funding for the Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections program was provided to Tribes as Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA). The TPA designation provides Tribes the discretion to prioritize their annual base funding among all BIA-funded programs with a TPA designation to serve the unique needs of their communities. In 1999, to ensure that funding for Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections programs was spent on those programs and to strengthen Federal accountability for public safety in Indian Country, the TPA designation for Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections programs was eliminated. The amount of TPA funds that Tribes allocated to Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections programs in 1999, when the TPA designation was removed, is the basis for the current funding levels distributed to each Tribe. The budget increases provided since that time have been distributed on top of the historical base amounts because by law, one Tribe’s base funding under contract or compact may not be reduced to increase the base funding of another Tribe.

As directed in the Conference Committee Report to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, BIA evaluates a number of factors (shown in Figure 1) to ensure budget increases “reach the areas with the greatest need.”

![Figure 1. Factors Considered to Determine Allocation of New PS&J Resources](image)

- Violent crime rate
- Staffing levels/shortages by parity ratios
- Service population
- Size/land base to be serviced
- Calls for service
- Prevalence of drug/gang activity

Disbursement of PS&J Funding

Law Enforcement Programs—In 2018, BIA funding obligated for Law Enforcement programs reached $236.1 billion in fiscal year 2018.
million (see Table 1). About 40 percent of the funding was allotted to BIA direct-service programs, with the remainder going to tribally run programs. A small amount of funding for Law Enforcement goes toward operations in Public Law 83-280 (P.L. 280) States due to historical reasons or because program administrative offices are located in those States. Jurisdictions covered under P.L. 280 delegated Federal criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands to State governments and approved the enforcement of a State’s criminal code by State and local law enforcement officers in Indian Country.

Detention/Corrections Programs—In 2018, BIA funding for Detention/Corrections programs reached $114.5 million. Roughly 38 percent of the funding was allotted to BIA direct-service programs, with the remainder going to tribally run programs. A minimal amount of funding for detention goes to operations in P.L. 280 States due to historical reasons or program administrative offices in those States.

Tribal Courts—In 2018, BIA funding for the Tribal Courts program reached $52.7 million, including court operations, court assessments, and technical assistance. Around 88 percent of the funding was allotted to tribally contracted/compacted programs. The remainder funded court assessments and BIA technical assistance. Approximately one-third of the total funded Tribal Court activities in P.L. 280 States, as directed by Congress.

BIA Staffing of PS&J Programs
In 2018, BIA-operated Law Enforcement programs employed 487 FTEs, Detention/Corrections programs employed 262 FTEs, and the Tribal Courts budget line item supported a staff of 20 FTEs for BIA to administer the program and provide technical support. The number of FTEs employed by Tribes operating those programs under contract is uncertain. Tribes, by law, are not required to provide employment information, and most Tribes do not provide such information; however, applying the percentage of total estimated program costs that were actually funded in FY 2018 to the budget models used for this report enables us to estimate the Tribal FTEs funded by BIA for FY 2018. The resulting figures are 1,564 Tribal FTEs for Law Enforcement, 977 for Detention/Corrections, and 506 for Tribal Courts.

IV. TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS
The report provides an estimated total FTEs and cost of Law Enforcement for all Tribes throughout Indian Country, including P.L. 280 States regardless of whether services are provided by Federal, State, local, or Tribal entities. Cost estimates for Tribal Courts also include all Tribes because of Tribal sovereignty and the potential for Tribal Courts to have expanded court responsibilities under TLOA and the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The FTE and cost estimates
Methodologies for Calculating Estimated Costs of PS&J Programs

The cost estimates for Law Enforcement programs and Tribal Courts assume that all Tribes of a similar size have Law Enforcement agencies or Tribal Courts with the same composition. Law Enforcement programs and Tribal Courts are usually sized to meet the needs of a population range. Population data in the 2013 American Indian Population and Labor Force (AIPLF) Report prepared by the Office of the Assistant Secretary–Indian Affairs (consistent with 2010 Census data) was used to estimate service populations by Tribe. The AIPLF estimates that the total service population on Indian lands is slightly less than 2 million. About two-thirds of the population is in non-P.L. 280 States, and a third is located in P.L. 280 states, primarily Alaska and California. This report groups Tribes by population size and uses scalable cost models to create estimates for operating Law Enforcement programs and Tribal Courts for each group.

Law Enforcement Cost Estimate—The cost of a full-time “basic” program that would serve Tribes with service populations ranging from 1,601 to 6,500 is estimated at $2.3 million. That figure is based on a budget for a standard Law Enforcement program model that includes police officials, dispatchers, administrative services, and supplies and equipment. The number of officers budgeted at each level generally follows a ratio of 2.8 officers per 1,000 residents. The scalable Law Enforcement budget model in Table 2 shows the basic program scaled to various levels based on Tribal service populations. For example, Tribes with a service population of fewer than 600 could be served by a Law Enforcement agency with a lower capacity, at a cost of $757,000, whereas Tribes with a service population ranging from 16,251 to 19,500 would require a Law Enforcement presence three times the basic program size, at an annual cost of $6.7 million.

Tribal Courts Cost Estimate—Data collected from Tribal Court assessments completed by BIA over the past few years was used to produce a scalable Tribal Court budget model. The size of the Tribe’s service population drives the size of the court, and the size of the court drives the cost of the court. The scalable Tribal Court budget model in Table 2 shows the cost of a full-time court that would serve Tribes with service populations ranging from 1,601 to 6,500 is estimated at $2.0 million and scaled to various levels based on Tribal service populations. For example, Tribes with a service population of fewer than 600 could be served by a court that operates for 4.3 months over the course of a year at a cost of $724,000, whereas Tribes with a service population ranging from 16,251 to 19,500 would require a Tribal justice system three times the size of a full-time court, at an annual cost of $6.0 million.
Detention/Corrections Cost Estimate—Unlike cost estimates for Law Enforcement and Tribal Court programs, for which a universal community need is assumed, this analysis estimates costs only for existing BIA-funded Detention/Corrections centers; not every community needs a Detention/Correction center. Staffing and operational needs for correctional programs are based, to a large extent, on facility design rather than service population; therefore, estimated total costs are based on individual staffing models developed for each BIA-funded jail according to National Institute of Corrections standards in connection with building layout, type of prisoners housed, and programs and services offered.

Total Estimated Costs of PS&J Programs in Indian Country
Based on the cost estimates for PS&J programs, the total annual estimated need for PS&J programs in Indian Country is $1.3 billion for Law Enforcement Programs, $240.6 million for existing Detention Centers, and $1.2 billion for Tribal Courts. For Law Enforcement Programs and Tribal Courts, about 55 percent of the total estimated cost is for non-P.L. 280 States, where Tribes and the Federal government have criminal jurisdiction, and 45 percent is for costs in P.L. 280 States—which include 373 of the 581 Tribal entities that the BIA PS&J funding supports—where State and local law enforcement have jurisdiction.
## Table 3. Summary of Total Estimated Tribal Public Safety and Justice Program Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Tribes</th>
<th>Total Estimated Indian Service Population</th>
<th>Annual Program FTE &amp; Cost Estimate (Dollars in Thousands)</th>
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<td>Wyoming</td>
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<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals - P.L. 280 States</strong></td>
<td>367</td>
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<td><strong>All States</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Grand Totals - All States</strong></td>
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</table>
At the time this report was compiled, 573 federally recognized Tribes existed. The total number of Tribal entities in the summary tables (581) exceeds the number of federally recognized Tribes because there are more organizations controlled, sanctioned, or chartered by Tribes that are eligible under various statutes to do business with BIA than there are Tribes. Of the 581 entities, 214 tribal entities are in non-P.L. 280 States, and 367 Tribes are located in P.L. 280 States, primarily in Alaska and California.

The following tables summarize data for BIA Public Safety and Justice programs by State. Separate tables are presented for Law Enforcement, Detention/Corrections, and Tribal Court programs. Each table shows by State the number of Tribes, the total estimated Tribal service population, the annual estimated FTEs and cost of those programs, and FTEs and BIA appropriations expended for FY 2018. The information is broken out by P.L. 280 States—where Tribes are subject to full or partial (concurrent) State criminal jurisdiction under P.L. 83-280—and non-P.L. 280 States—where the Federal Government and Tribes have primary jurisdiction. The BIA 2018 funding and FTE information are further broken down into data by service provider, whether by BIA or through Tribal 638 contracts or self-governance compacts.
Table A-1. BIA Law Enforcement Appropriations Expended and FTEs by State, FY 2018

## Law Enforcement (Dollars in Thousands)

### Non-Public Law 83-280 States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Tribes</th>
<th>Total Estimated Indian Service Population</th>
<th>Annual Program FTE &amp; Cost Estimate</th>
<th>FY 2018 Total FTE Funded</th>
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<td>FTE</td>
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### Public Law 83-280 States

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### All States

|                  | 581              | 1,973,614 | 11,927 | $1,338,429 | 487 | 1,565 | 2,052 | $236,108 |

### Grand Totals

[BIA Direct Service Programs] 487 487 $94,287
[Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs] 1,565 1,565 $141,821
## Table A-2. BIA Detention/Corrections Programs Appropriations Expended and FTEs by State, FY 2018

### Detention/Corrections

**Non-Public Law 83-280 States**

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<th>Total Estimated Indian Service Population</th>
<th>Annual Program FTE &amp; Cost Estimate</th>
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### Public Law 83-280 States

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### All States

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### BIA Direct Service Programs

- **Appropriations Expended**: $43,400

### Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs

- **Total**: $71,075
### Tribal Courts

(Dollars in Thousands)

#### Non-Public Law 83-280 States

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<td>12,312</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>$5,320</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>214</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,397,667</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,978</strong></td>
<td><strong>598,029</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Public Law 83-280 States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of Tribes</th>
<th>Total Estimated Indian Service Population</th>
<th>Annual Program FTE &amp; Cost Estimate</th>
<th>FY 2018 Total FTE Funded</th>
<th>FY 2018 Appropriations Expended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FTE</td>
<td>Cost</td>
<td>BIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>143,268</td>
<td>2,872</td>
<td>$287,325</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>281,112</td>
<td>1,951</td>
<td>$195,145</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>42,210</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>$20,682</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15,360</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>$8,640</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>59,121</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>$21,042</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>34,876</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>$23,999</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>367</strong></td>
<td><strong>575,947</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,566</strong></td>
<td><strong>556,833</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### All States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th>FTE</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>BIA</th>
<th>Tribal</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grand Totals</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>1,973,614</td>
<td>11,544</td>
<td>$1,154,862</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                  |                  |                                          |      |      |     |       |       |
| BIA Direct Service Programs |                  |                                          | 20   |      | 20  |       | $6,637|
| Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs |                  |                                          | 506  | 506  |     |       | $46,026|
In accordance with Section 211 (b)(17) of the TLOA, the BIA Office of Justice Services maintains records documenting technical assistance and training provided to Tribes. With regard to technical assistance, various forms of communication are included, such as formal meetings, written correspondence, conference and phone calls, and emails. The data are summarized below by BIA OJS District, totaling 2,678 instances of technical assistance during FY 2018.

Figure B-1. Documented Instances of Technical Assistance, FY 2018
The BIA Office of Justice Services, through the U.S. Indian Police Academy and the Office of Tribal Justice Support, completed or funded 128 training sessions during FY 2018. Overall, 5,028 Tribal and Federal public safety personnel received training during the year. The number of personnel trained by type and training sessions by location are summarized below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training by Type</th>
<th>Individuals Trained</th>
<th>FY 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Police Academy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic – Police Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic – Corrections Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic – Telecommunications Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic – Criminal Investigator</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Courses (Artesia, NM)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Courses (Glynco, GA)</td>
<td></td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced Courses (Exported to 9 OJS Districts)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Justice Support</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAWA-Specific Training for court personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Welfare-Specific Training</td>
<td></td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid/Drug Court-Specific Training</td>
<td></td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Tribal Court Training</td>
<td></td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Trafficking (Partnership w/National Indian Gaming Com.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td></td>
<td>5,028</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure B-2. Training Sessions by BIA OJS District, FY 2018
Public Law 111-211, The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 Section 211 (b)(16), requires the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Office of Justice Services (OJS) to submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, for each fiscal year, a detailed spending report regarding Tribal Public Safety and Justice programs that includes—

(A) (i) the number of full-time employees of the BIA and tribal governments who serve as—
   (I) criminal investigators;
   (II) uniform police;
   (III) police and emergency dispatchers;
   (IV) detention officers;
   (V) executive personnel, including special agents in charge, and directors and deputies of various offices in the Office of Justice Services; and
   (VI) Tribal Court judges, prosecutors, public defenders, appointed defense counsel, or related staff; and

(ii) the amount of appropriations obligated for each category described in clause (i) for each fiscal year;

(B) a list of amounts dedicated to Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections, vehicles, related transportation costs, equipment, inmate transportation costs, inmate transfer costs, replacement, improvement, and repair of facilities, personnel transfers, detailees and costs related to their details, emergency events, public safety and justice communications and technology costs, and Tribal Court personnel, facilities, indigent defense, and related program costs;

(C) a list of the unmet staffing needs of law enforcement, corrections, and court personnel (including indigent defense and prosecution staff) at Tribal and BIA justice agencies, the replacement and repair needs of Tribal and BIA corrections facilities, needs for Tribal police and court facilities, and public safety and emergency communications and technology needs; and

(D) the formula, priority list or other methodology used to determine the method of disbursement of funds for the Public Safety and Justice programs administered by the OJS.

Section 211 (b)(17), requires the BIA to submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, for each fiscal year, a report summarizing the technical assistance, training, and other support provided to Tribal law enforcement and corrections agencies that operate relevant programs pursuant to self-determination contracts or self-governance compacts with the Secretary.