

Tribal Justice and Safety
Tribal Consultation
Shelton, Washington

June 4, 2007

A tribal consultation on June 4, 2007 provided an opportunity for tribal leaders to discuss issues with Federal officials from the U.S. Departments of Justice; Health and Human Services; Interior; Housing and Urban Development; and the Small Business Administration. The consultation provided the opening forum for the Tribal Justice and Safety Consultation, Training, and Technical Assistance Session in Shelton (Squaxin Island Tribe), Washington. Third in a series of four sessions developed under the direction of Assistant Attorney General Regina B. Schofield, the event included three days of workshop and plenary sessions, as well as a Tribal youth focus group, and the second formal tribal consultation session for these series. A draft copy of this tribal consultation summary was provided to all in attendance the next day of the session. This summary was prepared and displayed on an overhead screen so that all in attendance could view the comments recorded during the consultation session. All participants were invited by the federal moderator to provide any corrections or edits to the session recorders at the time their comments were recorded or afterwards. All those that had prepared written statements were asked to provide them to Mr. Robert Brown if they wanted their written statement to be recorded as part of the record.

June 4th began with the traditional opening, color guard, and Sya?Ya? Drum Group from Squaxin Island Tribe. Welcoming comments were provided by Russell Harper, First Treasurer, who represented James L. Peters, Chairman, Squaxin Island Tribe, WA. Opening speakers included Christian Hopkins, Narragansett Tribe, Rhode Island; Jeffrey C. Sullivan, U.S. Attorney, United States Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington; and J. Robert Flores, Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Kay Wallace Rhoads, Principal Chief of the Sac and Fox Nation served as the opening ceremony moderator. The consultation began with a welcome by Eugenia Tyner-Dawson, Senior Advisor to the Assistant Attorney General for Tribal Affairs; Executive Director, Justice Programs Council on Native American Affairs, Office of Justice Programs, Office of the Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice on behalf of Assistant Attorney General Regina B. Schofield. Opening remarks were provided by W. Ron Allen, Chairman/Executive Director, Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe; Treasurer-Executive Board, National Congress of American Indians, WA.

Summary of Adam Walsh Act Implementation:

John Dossett, General Counsel, National Congress of American Indians, OR and Leslie Hagen, Assistant U.S. Attorney, Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Dept. of Justice provided an overview of the Act.

Ronald K. Oldman, Northern Arapahoe Tribal Business Council: Would like to see dollars set aside for tribes to comply with the Act.

Anna Ferguson, Native Village of Togiak: In Alaska we run volunteer courts in the villages – without funding, how do we exercise this Act? What suggestions are made for implementation of the Act with limited dollars?

Ms. Hagen: Villages in Alaska fall under PL-280 where pursuant to the statute; states have the responsibility to maintain the registry. Most convictions will already have been secured through the state system; therefore, the state should already be registering the offenders. Focus should be on individuals that may be convicted in tribal court for a tribal offense or if you have someone who moves to your village from a neighboring village or state.

Michael Hackbarth – Sac and Fox Nation: Address language in the act regarding section 127, there is some language missing. “127 special provision... treatment of Indian tribes.... Delegation to the states,” does not address the option of a tribe to work with another tribe. This is an offense to the tribes regarding their sovereignty. Language allowing tribes to work with another tribe – resources, sharing borders, cooperative agreement with 3-4 tribes would allow the collaborative tribes to register and individual tribes to enforce.

Norman Coeoyate – Pueblo of Zuni – agrees that the act did not start initially with tribal leaders at the table. Adam Spector and Mr. Flores left and if we are truly going to have tribe to federal government here, they need to sit with us now. This should be government to government. Bureau of Indian Education is reorganizing – tribes were not asked before decisions were made. There are questions to be answered – how are all 500+ tribes going to be handled so that each tribe gets evaluated for its merits? Tribes are being put in a difficult situation. Small tribes that do not have revenue are put in a situation where they do not have the infrastructure – who will pay for this? Are there any dollars associated with this? Tribes need to be at the front of these enactments.

Ms. Hagen – the SMART office shares these concerns. There is not specifically a budget for the SMART office at this time. There are two hard-working and dedicated individuals who are familiar with the prosecution of these cases and the issues surrounding implementation of the act. Once there is a fully funded budget, there will be other staff hired. Interns will be used this summer to help with reviewing the resolutions.

Concerns were raised about funding and difficulties for smaller tribes without infrastructure. Software will be available as part of a national public sex offender registry. This software will feed into the national registry. The National Sex Offender Registry is searchable by zip, state, region, and by geographic radius. This software will be free of charge. Grant money to develop infrastructure (hardware, etc.) is being addressed. The office recognizes the need for tribal set-asides and to have funding for this program and others that support the Act.

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: When the Attorney General released the guidelines he announced that there would be 25 million released for implementation. There are also T/TA funds to be applied for. We are looking at existing resources for implementation of this Act. It is recognized that current funds are not sufficient for implementation, but there are plans in place for implementation. Tribal leaders received letters asking for feedback on the guidelines. Please contact Leslie Hagen if your principal official has not received the information.

Juan Vargas, Miccosukee Seminole Nation: The Act was drafted without input from the tribes and consultation format was not followed. One specific area to address – Part 2 a & e – states not implementing have a 10% reduction – Tribes are identified that if they fail to implement, the state takes over SORNA.

1 – How can we address the disparate treatment between tribes and states on implementation? 2 – What objective criteria will DOJ use to define substantial implementation? – Will it be in writing? ; 3 – Will DOJ implement a formal process and an opportunity to be heard before a decision is made to delegate tribal powers to the state for failure to substantially implement SORNA?

Ms. Hagen: 1 – states have had the advantage of additional time, since 1994, and it had some time before states were asked to be in compliance with the Jacob Wetterling Act. Most states had difficulty coming into full compliance by the deadline and extensions were granted. Under the Adam Walsh Act, there are up to 2 one-year extensions available. The July 27 deadline is for the election – if a tribe is in a place where they are still discussing what is best for their tribe, it is encouraged to opt in by resolution – you can opt out later, but to preserve your right to elect; you must do it by July 27. Then there are 2 additional years to implement.

Substantial implementation definition is being discussed to avoid surprise. There is an attempt being made to further define this in the guidelines. If there are suggestions about how to do this, please provide comments to the SMART office before August 1 for inclusion in the guidelines. Is there a formal process for review – there is not a formal hearing process currently in the guidelines – it is a good suggestion. There is not a federal registry; no reason why.

Shelly Chimoni, Pueblo of Zuni: While software is available, there is a need for hardware for tribes. Seek hardware from private sectors for the tribes. There are companies like DELL and others that may be able to do this.

Around training and technical assistance, if there is funding, if tribes need to submit an implementation plan, please have a template for universal, consistent implementation of requirements for the plan. It should include ability to align with the timeline. That request is double-edged – if tribes are required to do an implementation plan, it will require tribes to have deliverables with the timelines...If there are monies designated for T/TA – there should be time to go onsite and assist. In each state where there are tribes, there are opportunities to meet with tribes regionally.

1 - Has the SMART office identified contacts at the states level?

2 – In the proposed guidelines, where it talks about inclusion of military offenses (page 19), should there be individuals recognized to liaison with the tribes. The tribe may not know of the offenses; it would require a rapport to know if they have a record.

3 – Code development is a weak area for most Indian tribes – at what point will DOJ be brought to the table to assist in this area of expertise. If there are issues related to money, the government is good at creating programs. Why can't funds be leveraged across agencies by the federal government between departments and agencies to help tribes across all the states?

This relates to capacity building for the tribes. Encourage all tribal leaders to come to the table with strategies for what is needed. For compliance to happen, it will need to start with the basics of capacity identification and building from the local level.

Ms. Hagen: The template is an excellent idea that is achievable. When completed, it can be available on the SMART website.

Agencies responsible at the state level for compliance are aware of the requirements and section 127 is discussed at meetings regarding the issues and needs in Indian country.

Military offenses – will now be included in registries – so if someone new moves in, it should be on the public website, including photos.

Cheryl Sanders, Lummi Nation: Lummi has had a law for more than 10 years and recognize the need for this. There is concern that tribes will be mandated to use their limited funds or implementation. This would include implementation as well as ongoing funds. Need ability to enforce against non-Indians. Create software that is compatible for tribes – staffing is an issue – continue to fund the Act for the tribes. Support NCAI to grant authority over non-Indians.

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: Workshop 2-11: Community Based Tribal Code Development will focus on Tribal Code Development for Sexual Assault. Registry is done in person, which assures compliance. Civil liability – not in a position to address.

James DeLaCruz, Quinault Nation: Raised questions on the use of DNA.

Ms. Hagen: Many places have address DNA samples – when analysis is done, it is included in a system that helps prosecute assault cases (CODIS). Advances in services have allowed law enforcement to solve cold cases. Most jurisdictions will already have a sample that was provided at the time of conviction. If tribal courts do not provide for this, the codes will need to be modified. There needs to be an ability to collect the sample, analyze it, and input the data. Funding for this is not currently addressed. If you are a tribe looking at cooperative agreements, this should be identified. As information on resources is developed, this will be looked at as well.

Ms. Rhoads, Sac and Fox Nation– recognize tribal court systems and in these situations, there is a need to consistently implement this. The prosecution of non-Indians by tribal courts should be addressed.

Mr. Dossett: Many times multiple federal agencies are involved – how will prisoners in BIA facilities be registered?

Ms. Hagen: Because there is no federal registry, when individuals are released they will need to sign an acknowledgement and they will have 3 days to present to their local jurisdiction for registry.

Mr. Dossett: Could the federal agencies do this the same way as states?

Ms. Hagen: No – but it can be built into plea agreements. Once they return to where they are going to live, they will be given a few days. They will be assigned through the federal system.

Norman Coeeyate, Pueblo of Zuni: Disturbed about DNA; our bodies belong to us and there are certain religious practices that prohibit specimens to be used in storage. This is creating cultural issues. It is worrisome to hear that it is easy to get a DNA sample and that it is easy to replicate. What is to prevent DNA research processes to be used as it pertains to traits? The tribe should have a say in how specimens should be used. The ownership of specimens is a concern.

Ms. Hagen: There is not going to be a replication of samples taken from offenders. Where there is replication, is when DNA is found at a crime scene or during a rape exam (small sample) prior to current science abilities. An old sample can now be replicated in the crime laboratory and

matched to a known unidentified sample to solve a crime. DNA removed from a defendant is not replicated. To the best of my knowledge, the cultural aspect was not originally considered.

Cathern Tufts, Confederated Tribe of Siletz: The Siletz tribe does not consent to state exercise of Adam Walsh law, particularly in PL-280 jurisdictions. This law seeks to make tribes support the jurisdiction. This is an expansion of jurisdiction in the area they maintain. Local and State governments share many of the same concerns. Entering into agreements on a govt. to govt. basis will allow each jurisdiction to address common concerns. The tribe will seek funds and hope to receive information on grants that may become available. A copy of the resolution is available.

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: The copy of written tribal statements should be made available to include in the consultation summary if possible. Mr. Brown will be available to help collect information that anyone would like to have included.

Willie Jones, Lummi Nation: Does not like that sovereignty is being threatened. Question, how will the BIA help in this situation to help the tribes with the registration and the problem in general? Question for the funding, would like that to be available to the tribes?

Mr. Gidner: We are working with DOJ. This is a hard situation, as we (BIA) don't have money. Is there anything being done to take the comments to Congress? There needs to be discussion about an effort to get all of the comments from this and prior events to Congress. Tribes that want to protect sovereignty will need to go up against Congress. What is DOJ doing to discuss amendments with the Office of Management and Budget and Congress?

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: There have been hearings. They have expressed desire for some amendments to the Act. These conversations are being taken back and discussed further. Comments are not kept here; they are brought back to those who make decisions. Members of Congress who are able to make change are aware of the tribal concerns.

Ms. Rhoads, Sac and Fox Nation: If a state came in, it would not have to necessarily be the officials, it can be other agencies. With the sensitivity of cultural issues, will there be any training set up?

Ms. Hagen: Part of the current discussion is to have 2 major conferences regarding the implementation of Adam Walsh in Indian Country. Cultural implications and aspects will be addressed during the conferences. SMART office training will be out there and available.

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: There will be additional training in Albuquerque in June and other upcoming events. They have committed themselves to continuing more sessions like this for next year. Advice will be sought to set up these events for the most benefit.

Ms. Hagen: If invited, the SMART Office will provide assistance. The SMART Office provided training for the US Marshal Service for those who are not compliant. Some have experience working in Indian Country and others don't. There has been an attempt to help raise awareness of cultural issues in Indian Country.

Shelley Chimoni, Pueblo of Zuni: it is important for each tribe that all individuals meet to discuss the issue. There will be training and technical assistance required; it is important to not forget about the state. When individuals go to state trainings, tribal law is not always covered. State people need to have tribal law information. Tribe is part of an information sharing project. In areas of training and technical assistance, cultural training needs to be addressed. There have been issues related to sexual assault cases where the feds would not take certain cases. Why

some cases aren't taken need to be addressed. Need to look at what can be done in individual communities. Hope that if a call is out for assistance, that help is available in Zuni. If consultation is going to be done, it should follow an outline. It may be helpful to post summary comments and samples of resolutions that were already submitted to the office.

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: Tribal Justice and Safety website has copies of the guidelines. If you are unable to access, please contact us and we will get hard copy documents to you.

Lorenzo Shaw, Navajo Nation: Navajo Nation is a large tribe that covers three states. This should be added to the issue. A lot of tribes are from only one state. If this is required to be used, then why isn't there funding available? Due process is a right. Due process is acknowledged, there are peace courts where no attorneys are involved. Use common language in laws. Why have confusing guidelines? Tribal rights and treaties are being violated. Who will hold Congress to the treaty rights that were signed?

Ms. Rhoads, Sac and Fox Nation: lunch announcement. Questions will be allowed.

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: Are there any tribal leaders who have questions? There will be a workshop on Adam Walsh tomorrow. That is not a consultation session; however, it is a workshop and questions can be answered there.

Willie Jones, Lummi Nation: Those in the federal system, who is taking on the tracking of the offenders? Who is tracking the offenders?

Ms. Hagen: It is an issue that has been talked about, but will find out.

Willie Jones, Lummi Nation: Live by the Canadian border. What about relatives on the other side of the border?

Ms. Hagen: if someone in Canada is an offender, they would need to register in the jurisdiction that they are visiting/living/working or going to school in the United States even though they are a Canadian citizen.

Danita Washington, Lummi Nation: Community needs to be conscious of the decisions they make especially regarding money. When the tribal code was created, it was altered to address concerns. (i.e., expulsion). Want to ask if we are having the right discussion? What about the wellness component? In consultation, their people come first. They need to make a list of what would help their people.

Janice Wadson, Quinault Nation: Records need to address the spiritual/cultural to have an intercultural discussion, to honor Native ways and capture all comments.

A concern that has not been addressed is that not everyone comes to the table with the same resources. In some cases, there are not street addresses. There are roads that don't even have names. These are items that need to be addressed prior to implementing the Act.

Ms. Hagen: Don't need to get street addresses for everyone. All that is required is that the offender registers a specific description – concerning the place or places where such a sex offender habitually lives. For example, a park bench or even a bridge overpass.

Donna Sandoval, Picuris Pueblo: Is there is grandfather clause in effect that would make cases immune?

Ms. Hagen: Should we go back a number of years? The answer is yes. For example: if someone is convicted of a tier 2 offense. Under this requirement, they would need to be registered for 20 years. If time has passed, a decision can be made at that time. A conviction that occurs prior to the Adam Walsh Act, is still covered under the act. It is not a grandfather exception, it is a retroactive application.

Speaker unidentified, Sac and Fox Nation: Have not heard any specific clarification on some items. For clarification, what is meant by opting out; the state coming in on Tribal lands? Can they come in and do checks? What is right of access?

Ms. Hagen: Right of access is undefined. It would allow the state to fully implement the law. It was supposed to give officials the ability for them to come in and check/have authority over the person. This may be an area of the terms and conditions in a cooperative agreement that need to be considered. It needs to be defined who has authority and what they have authority over.

Michael Hackbarth, Sac and Fox Nation: Is this civil in terms of legality?

Ms Hagen: There are case laws that state sex offender registries are civil regulatory; ex post facto. If offenders fail to comply, it is a penalty for up to 10 years – it is a felony.

Michael Hackbarth, Sac and Fox Nation: What about if they have civil and not criminal jurisdiction?

Ms. Hagen: if someone in Indian Country is not compliant, they are subject to the US codes for up to the max punishment of 10 years.

Georgie Crawford, Northern Arapaho Tribe: What about underage offenders? How does it affect tribes who have juvenile sex offenders?

Ms. Hagen: Concerning the money available, it is not designated solely for tribal governments. How will the money be divided? None of this has been determined. This information will be taken back to Washington. Juveniles are covered under the Adam Walsh Act. Those prosecuted as adults under the act are subject to registration requirements.

Ms. Rhoads, Sac and Fox Nation: additional questions can be addressed at tomorrow's session or can be written down to be addressed later.

SAMHSA Suicide Prevention and New SAMHSA HIV/AIDS Initiative for Indian Country Discussion

Fawn Sharp, Quinault Nation (afternoon tribal moderator): honored to be here among the tribal leaders and to moderate the session. Other Moderators: Dr. Broderick (SAMHSA): HIV initiative. Jerry Gidner (BIA).

Dr. Broderick: Introduced those attending from SAMHSA. SAMHSA's vision is a life in the community for everyone. They provide service for those with substance abuse and serious mental illness. SAMHSA wants to improve access to Tribes. Revised consultation policy was signed in March to consult with tribes whenever there is an opportunity to deal with regulations/policies that affect tribes. There are 2 funding opportunities we would like to discuss today. One deals with suicide among American Indian and Alaskan Native youth. At this point, there are 24 tribal communities participating. Those who are in the Native Aspirations program, an additional \$3 million are available in the 2008 president's budget to continue this program.

We would like feedback to see what can be improved. We are also interested in increasing the number of communities that participate. A 3 million dollar earmark to address AIDS/HIV in Indian Country is the second program we would like to discuss.

Ronald Oldman Northern Arapaho: Asked former chairman, *Mr. Anthony Addison, Sr.* to assist in speaking on suicide and suicide prevention. I also asked Vickie LaFrances to help speak on this topic. *Mr. Addison* – It's an honor to speak today. Suicide is devastating to families, communities, and tribes. What else can be said in looking at the ways to take preventive measures to address suicide? With the data/statistics that have been gathered, it measures ways to address prevention of suicide, we also know that we need the resources that are out there that we can utilize in addressing suicide. We need to know what is there from the state government, federal government and other agencies. It is really important to all of us; after all, these are our people. We must be concerned about our young people; they are our future. We need to ensure what can be done for them to help the families with the pain and hurt that they go through. I myself know that because recently I lost a brother to suicide and I am really concerned about how we can address this issue in a unified manner. I know in our area (Billings) through the tribal leader's office, a program called Planting Seeds of Hope has a director addressing the issue through research and other ways to help not only our tribe but others in the region. Along with that, we are trying to do the best we can. What I wanted to do right now is tell a story about what happened in the 1980's. I know we have the resources, but we also must consider our traditions and ceremonies and how they complement each other. There were approximately 11 suicides and another approximately 10 attempted suicides in the early 80's. As a result, federal, state and local agencies were called in for intervention purposes. Over ½ million dollars was used to call in professionals which attracted major media attention, including actors/actresses, to help defray expenses. An Arapaho woman asked spiritual leaders to help others who had the same faith as her son – she asked for help from the ceremonies. The sacred pipe keeper approached one of the spiritual leaders from the community. A ceremony brought the sacred pipe and sacred wheel together at the sun dance grounds; a tee pee was erected and eagle feathers were placed at the four corners of the reservation. The staff was placed at the center, which represents the Arapaho way. People were painted with the red paint; offerings were made; prayers and offerings of food – after people were fed and the ceremony was enacted the suicides ceased. The spiritual leaders solved the problem – an evil came to prey upon the young. This is a story to tell about suicide. Whatever can be done to help prevent this will take everyone in each community to address this problem. My hope is that we need to keep going and keep doing what we can because life is precious. We do not want to lose our loved ones. As all of you that came together to help one another; to address this problem of suicide.

Victoria LaFrances, Northern Arapaho Tribe: As we know in Indian Country suicide is a big problem that is taking the lives of our members. In Montana the average age of people on the reservation is approximately 22 and the average age of individuals who commit suicide is 15 – 34. If you think about this, we need to ask what is happening. I have worked in prevention for about 3 years and the data from the Billings area is most familiar to me. It will generalize across the country from this data. 1990 – 2005 there were 3,637 attempts.

If you think about those numbers, it is difficult because of the small populations. If you break it down further, there were 2 per 1,000. With the Blackfeet Tribe there were over 1,000 attempts in this 15 year period. If they were completions, it would impact the population.

With regard to suicide rates by state, WY is in the top 3; MT is in the top 5; the more rural the area, the higher rates of suicide. AK experiences the same situation.

We need to address the stigma associated with mental illness. It is OK to see a mental health professional. Seek out traditional cultural people in the communities to help you. SAD (seasonal affective disorder) can affect emotions and moods. It could be why AK has the highest rates of suicide. If you look at a US map, the highest rates are also states with highest Indian Country population. Money helps address this problem. In 2005 the Garratt Lee Smith Memorial Act provided for states and tribes to apply for funding. NW was the first Tribal org. to receive funding through this. In June 2006 more funding was provided to Indian Country and other states. MT/WY TLC was the recipient of this award. In Oct 2006 there was even more funding, with currently 7 tribal grantees throughout the US.

To talk a little about Planting Seeds of Hope, I worked on this; it works with 6 tribes in 2 states, including work with 3 tribal colleges in the curriculum Life-Skills Development to implement into College courses. Tribes are creating suicide prevention plans with the first draft done by all 6 tribes. Sometimes prevention plans end up sitting on someone's shelf, but this vision (Planting Seeds of Hope) is that it is a work in progress, with everyone knowing the protocols. We will look at them again in 6 months and refer to the plan like a bible, without needing to dust it off, to use as a guide. Tribal Training Coordinators are at the local level, who are training to assist and have QPR and are training on the reservations.

Another government to government relationship is that MT/WY LC is working with both states to have representation from the government on the boards. This is a new relationship to work with states – non-competitive – working together to combat the problem in Indian country but also helping the state with similar problems.

Planning helps staff and state representatives be pioneers in this project. At the December grantees meeting there was a session on tribes and states working together. Other states are asking how this works and they are asked for advice. It is opening lines of communication. Being honest and forefront with each other is the key. Making plans for culturally appropriate training and traditional leaders as part of the gate keeper training – is it appropriate to have smudging and tribally appropriate components of the process. Ask Don to talk about Honoring Your Life.

Thank you, Vickie! We at the tribal leaders' council are working on a suicide prevention plan. It focuses on honoring your life and your ancestors, and believing in yourself – focus on heroes and the resiliency of tribal people; good people working well with IHS, BIA, and others helping pay for training. The state split the cost for the participants – working to help get things done. Honoring Your Life conveys that honoring your ancestors honors your life.

24 communities in MT, AK, SD, and WY – are working on mobilizing communities around prevention plans, capacity building, and trainings. I work for the suicide prevention center and been there since March. It's the first dedicated person to work with tribal communities to provide Training and Technical Assistance – helping on suicide problems in communities and on the reservations, where we receive calls and e-mails to ask for assistance. One thing to think about to combat suicide, is that communities need to work together – NW, Plains, South – all need to work together and learn from each other. People from OR have contacted MT/WY and asked how they get buy-in. They learned from us and we need to do that if we are going to combat suicide. Another organization funded by SAMHSA – National Suicide Prevention Lifeline (800) 273-TALK provides crisis centers in all states except 5 where this number is answered locally

within the state. There is a Native American initiative in 5 states to promote the hotline – some tribes are looking to get their own line. If you are not a funded agency, in the future there may be more funding. Look also at private organizations for funding opportunities.

Dr. Broderick: Thanked Councilman Oldman and Chairman Addison as well as Vickie for not only pointing out the opportunities but also for making the point that solutions are in the communities. This described what we have learned about the benefit and opportunities that are available locally through using tribal culture. For the communities that have received these grants, we would like your input on the approach we are using and any comments you have about the Native Aspirations program or other comments on suicide in general.

Anna Ferguson, Native Village of Togiak: In the 1980's there was a series in the Anchorage Times – the suicide rate among Alaska Natives has not been improved since that time. What has been done to address this? When we talked about the suicide rates in March – what is being done today to address this?

Dr. Broderick: At SAMHSA, Vickie addressed a number of the programs we have in place to provide funding to communities for suicide prevention – the principal source of funding for mental health treatment comes through IHS. I cannot speak for them today but SAMHSA continues to place a high priority on suicide prevention. When the issue was raised last March we initiated a conversation with IHS on how we can help. There is a conference jointly sponsored by SAMHSA and IHS next week and this will be one of the discussion topics between providers, IHS and SAMHSA staff.

Ms. LaFrances, Northern Arapaho Tribe: Rates have dropped on suicide over recent times.

Ms. Sharp, Quinault Nation: Sovereignty Protection Initiative – 6 core runners who got to MT and they realized the state is larger than it appears on the map – exhausted when they hit Billings. A van of 4-5 Arapaho runners, young, strong, and healthy, carried it on into SD and they caught up on the flat land. The community and the strength of the young people – organizing for Olympics – emphasize the health of the community – answers lie within each communities – certainly with spiritual aspects – need to ask for the Creator to provide wisdom and guidance for what needs to be done.

Beverly Watts-Davis: Methamphetamine can take down a community so quickly – impact on houses, children, health conditions, and individuals. The Indian Country Meth initiative looks at the impact of the drug and also the impact to the community – addiction – no one comes in with just a drug problem – when they come there are also problems with the family, children, finances, with parent/s, immediate people around them. Focus on all the related harm found with Meth – one of which is the spread of HIV/AIDS. We are working with other agencies to track the close association.

Emphasize innovative approaches, for instance you can work with Tribal Colleges within tribal communities. Before you leave – give me your card so I can let your tribal colleges know they can be funded for a peer-to-peer initiative. Peers are sometimes the voice we can hear in crisis. The same thing works with the young people. Working with HIV/AIDS and other high-risk behaviors – we can put stock in our young people using them as resources. The Tribal College initiative funds young people to be peer educators. Engage in the whole idea of educating others on the use of illegal drugs and abuse of the legal drug of alcohol. Please make sure your Colleges are made aware of upcoming funding. Thank you for your help in focusing on this

process – getting input prior to releasing the grant. Recognize cultural traditions of the tribes and fund these to address programs in the way they need to be addressed.

Love Foster-Horton: HIV/AIDS is unreported and misreported in Indian Country. To address under-reporting, we need to test to identify prevalence prior to funding initiatives. Rapid testing is now in place where people can be tested with a q-tip and within 20 minutes identify HIV through saliva. This can provide same-time service and pre/post counseling. 20 minutes provides the opportunity to speak with clients and if they test positive, they can have another test for confirmation and referral for treatment services. This project includes the purchase of these rapid HIV test kits.

Cheryl Sanders, Lummi Nation– sits on board and is excited to hear you are not reinventing the wheel – supplementing programs is so important. Youth wellness provider – target population of children in the summer – project from Portland area came up to educate on HIV/AIDS – the rapid-test is exciting and also fearful – (Like the DNA issue) – encourage counseling with this. Come this summer to meet with the kids – excited that you’re adding strength to existing programs.

Eleanor Valenzuela, Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis– come out and give training to community members as people over 50 do not have a real good understanding of HIV/AIDS and the risks for children. It’s a secret thing you don’t talk about too much – can you do this as well as peer-to-peer.

Ms. Foster-Horton: Part of the initiative will be to do prevention and outreach.

Ms. Watts-Davis: It’s great to get education and training, but it’s key to train people in the tribes to build capacity at the local level. Update the local trainers to pass on to others.

Mr. Oldman, Northern Arapaho Tribe – Thank Cheryl for bringing out the aspect of Hepatitis C with drug use – thank her – and can you get information on the connection between Hepatitis C with HIV/AIDS as well as with other STD’s. This is something many people do not realize; if they have a STD it makes them more susceptible to HIV. If we all pool resources at the federal level it will be more about working with communities comprehensively – needs partnering at the federal level.

Provide tribal college contact information To Ms. Watts-Davis at the break.

Law Enforcement and Staffing LE Agencies

Jerry Gidner – Deputy Bureau Director - The president’s budget for ‘08 proposed to eliminate the program – it is still in the bill.

Regarding law enforcement, it is underfunded – the proposed initiative is 16 million. Trying through budget process to increase funding for tribes.

Joe Little, BIA – OJS - - Chris Chaney could not be here today. The office was reorganized within the last year to include Tribal Courts, The Academy, and another area.

Courts are funded nationally 159 of 220 - or more.... Of the 159 that BIA deals with are through 638 contracts. From this operation it was recognized that they only fund about ¼ of their operation – with other costs being picked up through other funds including tribal priority funds.

The police force on the administration side requires working with the Office of Management and Budget using statistical information. Need to show data to support the financial needs. The police section (office of justice services) did a gap analysis performed under contract to assess law enforcement staffing needs. Within BIA they are currently about 700 positions short to compare to other law enforcement agencies. 1100 officers needed to meet minimum standards. Most agencies are operating below what is needed to keep people safe. 5 – Year plan to reach sufficient numbers. The budget has been approved (16 million): \$ 6 for law enforcement hires; \$6 for detention hires; and \$4 for meth.

Mr. Honahni deals with meth and drug enforcement – seek him out for more information on issues you may have. Valerie Lavender works with the detention operations and you can seek her out to talk about specific issues.

Having positions filled found short comings on detention facilities run by BIA – they need to have a certain number of officers per inmate as well as physical space meeting proper standards. There are about 143 positions out on the street advertised for law enforcement positions to be filled. Ask for patience while background checks are performed. Require training at Artesia (about 8 weeks) for certification. This is an issue for hiring at the local level.

Get federal certification to arrest under federal law at the tribal level. This helps with arrest and investigation processes.

If Congress approves the budget we can hire additional officers.

Ms. Rhoads, Sac and Fox Nation: with tribal courts in particular, when we prosecute someone in tribal court how is it tracked so someone cannot go to another tribe and commit the same crime. Background checks are difficult when there is no way to track from tribal courts or between tribal jurisdictions.

NCIC is the only tracking for federal crimes but nothing tracks tribal crime. The Bureau of Justice Statistics and the American Indian Development Association (AIDA) will be presenting tomorrow after lunch to talk about T-CHRIP – criminal record improvement program – to have a consistent process for tracking crime data using software and hardware. BIA – 638 can make recommendations but does not have authority to tell the tribal court how to do things. There is not a system in place currently that is unified or universally implemented.

Domestic violence (DV) law requires the federal government to develop a system for tracking DV data that Tribes should have access to – it has not been funded in the past 1-2 years. There are requirements for building the databases but they are not currently in place. COPS may have reports but it doesn't mean COURTS will have the reports.... Courts have trouble inputting data into the NCIC system. It varies from state to state. Although it's federal, states may have differences in how data is entered. Tribes in NM access through the county. Some have bypassed this system. Some states are better than others.

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: **The T-CHRIP session will be immediately after lunch from 1 – 2:30 pm – the Adam Walsh session will be from 10 – 11:30 am. This has changed since the agenda was printed. Notes will be posted tomorrow to also identify this change to the agenda. Both sessions are in this room. AMBER Alert and Crime Data Tracking will be addressed in the next session in Arizona. Gaps need to be filled in the whole process, and the Office of the Assistant Attorney General is looking at resources to accomplish this. The Bureau of Justice Assistance will be

announcing competitive grants on tribal court capacity building. These competitive grant processes will help develop data collection and information sharing needs.

Mr. Little: The reason for the report is to develop information to take to the Office of Management and Budget to identify the needs and get funding for the needs in Indian country. The gap analysis will look at needs in courts to show the current Indian country needs.

Anna Ferguson – Native Village of Togiak: there is a local city police officer that bypasses the Village. There is an MOU with Dillingham court system – the Village is bypassed and they are trying to work with the city cop who does not honor the Village people. We have about 1000 people and want to keep the young offenders in the Village – only one came back to the Village. We are seeking help for this problem.

Response: Alaska is similar to PL-280 states – where BIA does not have jurisdiction. With concurrent jurisdiction there will always be a problem that comes down to individual relationships. The bureau under current law does not allow them much say in these situations. TA from the Bureau of Justice Assistance is available but BIA's role is minor.

Ms. Ferguson: We invited people from DOJ to Togiak and the DA from Dillingham – asking where to turn for assistance for Tribal Courts – we volunteer time to the court because there is no funding. DOJ should be the first line of contact but you can contact BIA as well.

At the last data sharing meeting in NM, it seemed there were a number of jurisdictional issues occurring. Something important about the meeting was that there is a disconnect on what was occurring between Justice and BIA representing all of the tribes. Knowing we were not at the table when Adam Walsh was drafted – look at tribes being invited when protocols are drafted.

BIA was not at the table when Adam Walsh was developed.

Ms. Sharp, Quinault Nation: Gap Analysis question. It is excellent to have a 5 year plan – the question is that at Quinault we recognize our staffing levels are there however we have lost the ability to be a competitive employer with a high turnover rate due to the inability to offer cost of living and merit incentives for officers. This results in constantly filling vacancies – after having trained the officers. Should there also be an analysis of payment methods – is this part of the 5 year plan?

Mr. Little: The gap analysis was pretty quick to get to numbers that the Office of Management and Budget can work with – there is no particular plan to address this issue. There is a question of grade levels and other issues are coming to the surface; these were not part of the initial plan. It is a major problem. Finding another issue is the Indian preference requirement – if a tribe doesn't have a big enough pool, when does this kick in?; among other hurdles to addressing the actual problems. Recruitment is also an issue. Losing to other agencies for better pay and benefits – these concerns are being factored into the plan as it evolves.

Funds for pay cost increases – official request to start looking at funding increases for pay costs to funding agreements. Self governance or 638 should not matter – it is an issue.

Mr. Gidner: For '08 the proposal is to have pay costs covered but normally salary increases are not covered in the budget so they have to cut more to meet fixed costs.

Ms. Rhoads, Sac and Fox Nation: there is a lack of officers to patrol areas – with juveniles in particular, talking with the Attorney General on this issue; there is a problem between social service programs and courts where children may be abused or run away from the homes that

need foster placement. If that doesn't work out, the only recourse is for them to be placed in jails or detention centers, even though they have not committed a crime, you are training them to be criminals. Is there nothing in between to help children? There is a black hole that leads them to gangs and crimes and locks them in as criminals. What is being set up within these programs that can put some preventative measures in place to avert this? It is senseless to train youth on how to be criminals without alternatives.

Mr. Little: 2 part question – detention related – with BIA facilities and Tribal facilities – BIA policy is to not take juvenile status offenders. Tribal facilities have other guidelines where BIA does not have a say. Detention on BIA's end is asking what kinds of facilities to develop with remedial programs. This covers a lot of issues beyond a program, including how to design facilities and how to implement programs. Tribes are taking this on themselves and there are some built in. BIA is putting it in place now to look at this.

Tribal Courts – at the OK Symposium – a judge brought up an issue of Boutique Courts – which is not bad because there are certain types of courts where it can be effective to develop a deterrent process and support for youth prior to incarceration. There are many ways to address this; and many options for drug courts. It is important to advocate for tools for judges to help them in dealing with juvenile issues and questions. Housing them is not the answer.

Relationships with social services and IHS – help get people to work together. Integrate into court system to work together – works well in some cases. Yes, BIA wants to develop training that goes into the process of doing this in tribal courts to establish intermediate programs. BIA is major fans of any program other than incarceration. For 1 year terms, it should not be for violent offenders. Home monitoring is an option.

Does counseling go along with monitoring?

As part of the court – meet with the council to help support and develop court but stay out of court decisions (not operations) without council support the court can be left without options.

There is a gap in programs to deal with these children. Identify gaps and figure out what type of program would work and then advocate for funding for it. There are parts of the system that do not exist. We are not taking care of kids at certain parts of the process.

Cheryl Sanders, Lummi Nation: There is a Youth Safe House for children to be held for up to 60 days as long as they are not a potential harm to other residents. With restorative justice, there is an elder's community panel, and with incarceration/jails – Lummi was looking at a consortium of 8 tribes to develop a solution; a shared facility. Something that sticks from Dr. Broderick is to identify what will work within individual communities. What is best for the communities? Thank you, Dr. Broderick for that.

Ms. Tyner-Dawson – asked Laura Ansera to speak to the Tribal Youth Program on juvenile justice Needs. Bob Brown will also talk about what training is available for tribal court judges.

Laura Ansera: Tribal Youth Coordinator – Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention – has funded over 270 federally recognized tribes to implement programs on intervention and prevention of youth violence, develop justice systems, juvenile services, alcohol and mental health programs. OJJDP is interested in helping tribes in these areas. They will be announcing 2007 awards within the next 60 days. Services through T/TA providers are available to any federally recognized tribes – with priority to grantees – but others can also request assistance through the technical assistance provider. Those that have grants and those that do not

have grants can use funds for training to develop programs within the communities. Training and assistance includes general topics on grant writing, data collection, and program development as well as planning. Consortiums can apply with one tribe leading. Information on T/TA services is available to help tribes.

Bob Brown, Sr. Policy Advisor – Bureau of Justice Assistance – Tribal Courts and Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs and Detention Facilities programs. ICW program and tribal courts – work with TA providers to have training on ICWA, attend conferences and advanced training for tribal judges through the National Judicial College. Over 300 awards throughout the US – about 50 million dollars to support tribes – if you are not a current award recipient through the TCAP Program – BJ Jones at University of North Dakota (Tribal Courts Program) or Judge Dressel at the National Judicial College – scholarships are available to non-grantees for training in report writing, courts, methamphetamine, ICWA, BIA and working together – In WI, MN, and working with endangered children, Meth and working within the law at multi-jurisdictional approaches to working with assisting tribes. Bob's Number: (202) 616-3297. UND will have workshops on Developing Wellness Courts and working with OJP on developing courts, budget modifications and maintaining grants. Through Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program, training is provided to judges. Fox Valley can also provide assistance. Contact through Bob for more information on training and other assistance and scholarships.

Dr. Broderick: In March we talked about treatment facilities. One source mentioned in March was Housing and Urban Development. Tribal leaders asked if HUD would come to the table to talk about concerns.

Ken Bowring: HUD works with 42 federally recognized tribes from 3 states. Two programs, Indian Housing Block Grants and Indian Community Development Block Grant Programs. ICDBG Program cannot build for general conduct of government (administration, courts, or police). These funds **can be** used to build police sub stations or police neighborhood facilities and also do detention centers. In FY 07 there is 59 million dollars available nationally broken down to 6 regions in the country –competitive for response. ICDBG applications due June 20.

Ms. Watts-Davis: Can funds be used for substance abuse centers?

Mr. Bowring: Yes – as long as they provide community services.

Dr. Broderick: Another comment for Mr. Bowring regarding subsidies for police officers living in Indian Housing.

Mr. Bowring: Another interesting IHBG program 600 -650 million formula funds – granted to each tribe with flexibility to design housing programs with the target market being for low income. There are some limited exceptions to the low income through an act that created Indian housing block grants. In 2000 there was an amendment to eligible participants that provides for law enforcement officers to be eligible. IHBG grants are formula –Tribes must submit a housing plan before July 1. The 2000 amendment, section 202 – states they are eligible. There have been no regulations implemented.

Mr. Little: Distinction between police sub-stations and police neighborhood facilities – provided for community and police services within the neighborhoods. Would police have to be tribal and not BIA – it would need to be looked at and would depend on the regulations. It will need to be checked further. Some amendments are being proposed to the reauthorization that need to be

clarified. Federal agencies cannot accept funds from another federal agency – please check on this further.

Cheryl Sanders, Lummi Nation: At Lummi the police have an MOU with housing and there is a sub station and security monitors where most housing is located. An agreement is in place and officers are more like security rather than law enforcement. It is an effect way to supplement security and enforcement on the reservation. Crime prevention funding grants for youth offer summer programs and change that is working in communities to keep children safe.

Mr. Bowring: Diane Phair will be here from Lummi on Wednesday and Wendy Lawrence from Makah to talk on how they have worked with IHBG funds. There are 6 broad categories of funding – with a certain amount of baseline police services that are provided. If a community wants to go above and beyond this they can use these funds.

15 minute break.....

Dr. Broderick: SAMHSA will have a policy academy available to tribes on co-occurring disorders and there will be a workshop by Dr. Elizabeth Lopez who will talk about the policy academy announcement during the workshop.

Lawrence Baca – Deputy Director of the Office of Tribal Justice. Has been with that department for 31 years – 28 in the Civil Rights Division which made him the senior American Indian lawyer at DOJ. Lawrence phone number: 202 514 3874 OTJ front office: 514 8812 -- Jurisdictional issues need specific responses – contact him directly. This discussion will address broad topics and not answer specific questions.

Detention and Treatment Facilities:

Valerie Lavender, BIA: Department of Interior issued a report on Jails in Indian Country – both tribal and BIA – 25 recommendations came about. There are now 4 districts with 2 supervisors in the office. There is a great deal of work to do with limited resources. Concerns expressed by the tribe concerning size of the facility and tribes create issues. It will take a long time as it's been through years of neglect that things got to where they are. Department of Justice grants for building facilities on Tribal lands resulted in 23 facilities since 1996. There are still 4 facilities in development stages.

A contractor was hired to assess Indian country facilities. Tribal leader and NCAI input are having an impact on the issue and the voices are significant to the momentum. The need is large – there is a 40 year life cycle to building facilities, including maintenance, staffing, and programming. The funding and resources have not continued. All tribes do not have enough funding. How do we increase salaries and resources for officers? Part of the assessment is to address the 40 year life cycle for programs for inmates and salaries for officers. There are now transportation issues that affect officers and local needs. It is a difficult time in Indian country with slow progress being made. Tribal leader questions are addressed:

Councilman Hobucket – Quinault Nation – Something that hits home with what happens to juveniles or other facilities is that there are unfunded mandates from BIA – The Quinault did not take over the facility because it was in such disrepair. This happens to many tribes – when self-governance tribes are thrown into the pot with other tribes it is not a good place to be.....

There are unfunded mandates of sight and sound for juveniles. There is a contract with Greys Harbor to transport 50 miles from the reservation. Transportation, staff issue, and scheduling for the county contracts can total more than \$80,000 per year. A letter was sent over two years ago with no response. If we are obligated to meet mandates, then how do overcome the burdensome issues?

Mr. Gidner: Who was the letter sent to? Do you have a copy that can be provided to BIA?

Ms. Hobucket – met in DC on this and she has a paper trail and went to BIA and sat for 3 hours waiting for someone to talk with her. It has been a long time looking for answers to this.

Mr. Gidner: Get a copy to him and he will make sure there is a response.

John Dossett: NCAI – After seeing the presentation and being aware of the challenges, the AWA requires facilities notify registry jurisdictions. BIA facilities have not been discussed yet, while other facilities have been addressed.

Ms. Lavender: There are barely enough staff for facilities without addressing this additional mandate. The notification process will be conducted through the national victim witness program. This will be tough for BIA but tribal programs may have already addressed sex offender registration.

Mr. Little: Detention facilities are tribal and only address 1 year sentences. It may not be an overwhelming number due to this limited sentencing.

Mr. Dossett: It may not be the highest level offenders but it may represent the high volume.

James DeLaCruz, Quinault: Please respond to self governance vs. 638 and use of funds.

Mr. Gidner: There is a perception with this but it can be seen other ways. For funding it goes through the office of Self Governance rather than through BIA. The money issue is essentially treated the same. TPA funds go down; tribes get less money. I have not seen discrimination between the three ways to work with tribes and how the money works. If there are specific examples, he would like to know about those as he doesn't believe it should work that way.

Grants and Resources:

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: The grants policy is on the agenda now and was in March. Assistant Attorney General Regina Schofield would like to enhance the grants program and policies to increase tribal access to OJP resources. The work group looks across the Office of Justice Programs and determines ways to improve the competitive process. We utilized the study that was completed by HHS that looked at barriers for tribes in accessing HHS funds. Recommendations and findings were lifted from HHS and were shared with the question –would they be effective for OJP? They are soliciting comments from bureaus and departments on the process and ask tribal leaders to provide comments and recommendations on how to make the process better for all.

Recommendations have included:

- Look at expanding outreach efforts to inform tribes of funding opportunities. OJP Has worked to make tribes more aware of programs through information sessions and today through this session.

- Increase time for due dates – sometimes less than 30 days; consistently tribes have asked for more time to submit applications.
- Look at annual or multi-program year applications.
- Increase planning grants.
- Include statements about eligibility of tribes in all grant announcements and minimum populations.
- Increase training and technical assistance on grant writing and make it more accessible locally to tribes.
- Involve tribes in peer review processes.

It is the desire of the Office of the Assistant Attorney General, Regina Schofield to continue seeking guidance from all of you on the grant process. Currently, we are informed that grants.gov creates challenges for tribes and GMS processes post-award when reporting and closing grants need improvement based on feedback from all of you. There is a session Tuesday evening to provide additional comments and feedback on the grants process if there is nothing to ask at this time.

The process will continue throughout the summer and information will be provided at the July/August session in Phoenix.

Ms. Rhoads, Sac and Fox Nation: Encourage tribal participants to submit their names as readers/peer reviewers for the grants and to be part of the grant review process.

Dr. Broderick: Provide a business card or your name to the SAMHSA staff to add you to the peer review process for SAMHSA.

Ms. Rhoads, Sac and Fox Nation: With the due times at 5 pm central, it gives an early end time for west coast tribes – an 8 pm due time would be more equitable to all.

The Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Announcement is out today. There are 5 categories that tribes are eligible to apply. Copies will be available this week for all interested participants.

Peterson Wilson, Navajo Nation – would like to be involved in the jail facility part – where Navajo services 300,000 people. BIA facilities were shut down – with only a few beds remaining available. Much domestic violence – people are held for only 8 hours before they are sent home. They have asked for temporary relief and plans to address this nationally – approached BIA for help. In November of last year the juvenile facility was shut down and used for adults. This caused a dilemma and a domino effect for the tribe. The offenders know they can get out in 8 hours.

While it is misdemeanors – where do you draw the line? There are long delays in getting to locations and only 30 jail spaces for 300,000 people. What temporary opportunities are available to help them address their needs for staffing the transportation and holding facility issues in working with offenders while they work to meet victim needs? DV Facilities can take some of the load but it is too great to handle all the cases. They have been working with the Albuquerque office – without good solutions. He is looking to the BIA for help in fixing this situation.

Ms. Lavender: If you look across the room every tribe has the same issue. I wish I had the answer today. The budget covers all programs that service Indian country. When you look at all the unmet needs, the 58 million doesn't come close. The Indian country budget for detention is a drop in the bucket. With tribal leader and NCAI support and input, the momentum is growing. There are attempts to address concerns but facilities are years down the road. A staff member is

researching temporary facilities that can be put up in 48 hours... this is only a band aid while we determine what the overall needs are in Indian country. Keith Elliott is looking at this endeavor and she will put him in touch with Navajo.

If BIA is not able to cover expenses, are there other resources that can help with temporary answers?

Ms. Lavender: The Congressional mandate budget is limited and nowhere near enough.

Mr. Gidner: There are not enough officers, jail beds, and nothing that can be done right now. It is being supported at the highest levels, and in agreement with the need. Go to Capitol Hill where they can give the money to BIA and the tribes to respond.

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: The leaders of the Navajo nation have also brought these concerns forward to OJP on behalf of the tribe.

Mr. Brown – BJA: status of BJA's program for FY 2007: BJA has worked with Chris Chaney's office as Congress has not provided resources to keep this program going over the past years. Sufficient funds for sustainment of facilities are not addressed. In 2007, BJA is looking at planning, technical assistance, and renovation – working with BIA to determine facilities that could utilize up to 500,000 to address site and sound and juvenile compliance issues. Indian country facilities might benefit from funds for compliance. In 2007 BJA will have competitive grants to develop master plans over 15 – 18 months for addressing juvenile and adult facility needs. It may be a multi-jurisdictional or justice center/complex. The solicitation is drafted and it is hoped it will be out for application within the next 3 – 5 weeks. In 2007 BJA will use resources to support training and technical assistance to work with up to 18 tribes to develop strategic plans. They are looking at assistance as well as renovation dollars.

Eugena Hobucket – Quinault: When you bring in more facilities, how will you pay for the staff to work in the facilities – How will the BIA fund those concerns? Is there any consultation with tribes on how to implement these things?

Ms. Lavender: The facility report of 38 facilities looked at a large number of tribal programs that are holding facilities that do not meet the definition of detention facilities. These were not addressed in the original report. Only 62 buildings are law enforcement. There are close to 300 facilities in Indian country that need funding for renovation or reconstruction. In talking with Mr. Brown on the assessment, tribal consultation and discussion with the tribes is of utmost importance. There would be no forward motion until tribes have been consulted and included in the master plan. We have to present all the data to supervisor at Interior and then present the ideas and concepts within the assessment to the tribes. The process has not been addressed yet.

Ms. Tyner-Dawson: Expending funds to complete the facility is not enough. Long term staffing, maintenance and upkeep need to be addressed. Having worked locally on the Sac and Fox facility – they needed to look across the board to also address health care for juveniles in the facility. The tribe utilized HUD, Bureau of Reclamation, and many other sources of funding to support the facility. The assessment recommended creating a regional facility for other tribes to access at all. Funding initially supported 10 beds and the tribe obtained additional resources to increase to 69 beds with capacity to reach 120. It is challenging to the tribe to keep this operational. Don't just look at one source of funding, but look at all federal resources for the various stages of planning, designing, reconstructing and long-term operations.

Mr. Little: A small tribal facility is not 100 beds. The economic development board is looking at financing privately for regional facilities that might deal with several tribes.

Dr. Broderick: Bill Largent – Small Business Administration will be providing a workshop on Economic Development on Wednesday.

Ms. Watts-Davis: Document of web linked resources on funding sources.
Beverly.wattsdavis@samhsa.hhs.gov

Mr. Willie Jones closed the session with a request for participants to take a few moments to reflect on the discussions today, to provide some time to seek healing and wellness for ourselves and our communities. He asked everyone to set a vision of healthy lives in our communities and for our children and families.