

DOJ Goals and Strategic Objectives

- Develop, enhance, and continue tribal justice systems, including law enforcement, pretrial services, risk and needs assessment development and implementation, diversion programming, tribal court services, detention programming, community corrections, re-entry planning and programming, justice system infrastructure enhancement, and justice system information sharing.
- Respond to and prevent alcohol- and substance abuse-related crimes, including alcohol and substance abuse prevention, healing to wellness courts, intervention, or treatment.
- Develop, implement, and enhance substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, including those that prevent and address the needs of drug-endangered children.
- Implement enhanced authorities and provisions under the Tribal Law and Order Act and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.
- Engage in comprehensive strategic planning to improve tribal justice and community safety as it relates to tribal courts and alcohol and substance abuse.

Tribal Courts Assistance Program/Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Program (TCAP/IASAP)

Purpose of Report¹

The Tribal Courts Assistance Program/Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Program (TCAP/IASAP) falls under purpose area 3 of the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS). CTAS was launched in FY 2010 to allow for federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia to apply for the Department of Justice (DOJ) tribal grant programs in a singular simplified process.

TCAP/IASAP grant programs seek to plan and implement system-wide strategies that address crime issues related to alcohol and substance abuse as well as develop, implement, enhance, and continue the operation of tribal judicial systems. Grantees can use Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) funds for a wide variety of programs and initiatives that seek to address the crime issues listed above. Past and current programs include diversion programs, enhancement and operation of tribal justice systems, training staff, reentry services, and community education.

Program Highlights

Highlights of the TCAP/IASAP program during April through September 2015:

- A total of 391 individuals participated in Healing to Wellness Courts (HTW), an increase of 16 percent from the same 6-month period in 2014 (337).
- 37 individuals graduated from HTW courts, which is about the same graduation rate as the same six-month period in 2014 (38).
- 387 individuals were referred to treatment services, a decrease of 52 percent from the same six-month period in 2014 (807)

¹ The Biannual Grantee Feedback Report includes performance data reported by BJA TCAP/IASAP grant recipients that conducted grant activities through September 2015. The following data comes from the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) data covering TCAP/IASAP grants from FY 2010 through FY 2014. The data reflected in this report represents the information as entered by grantees.

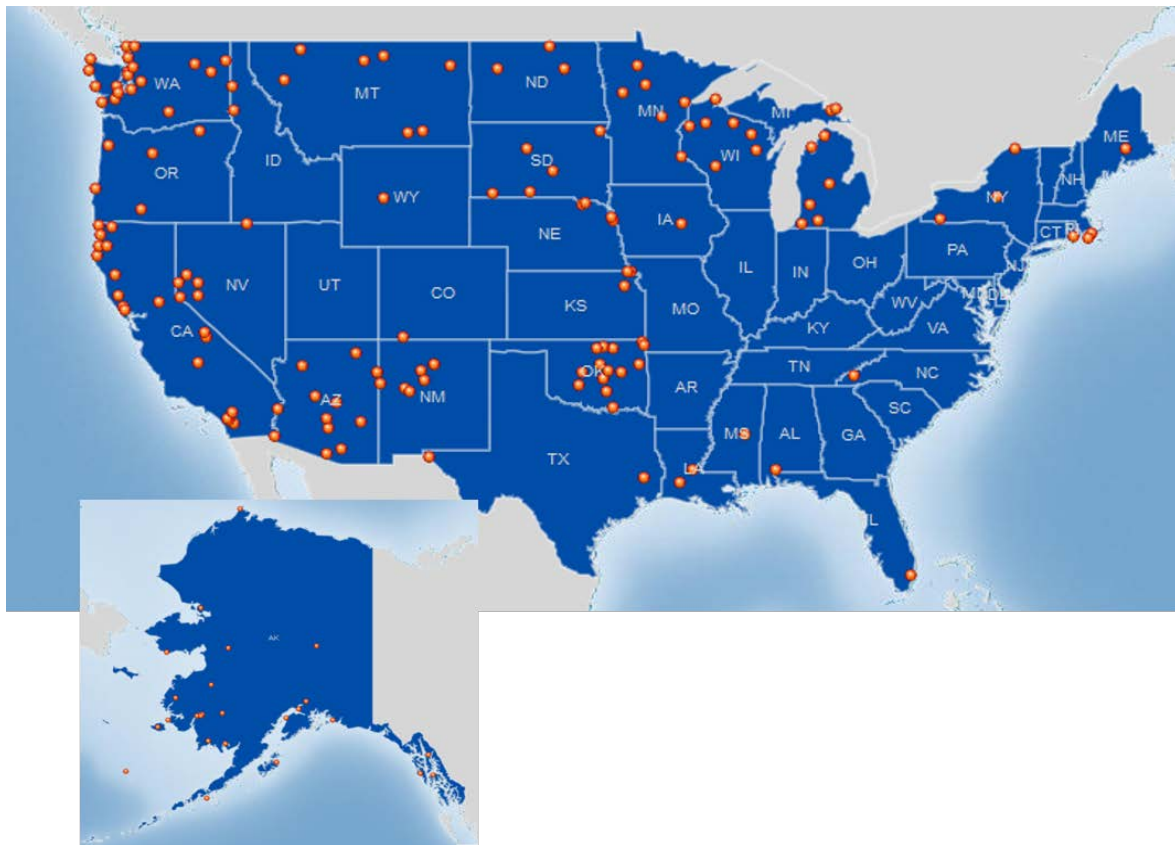
Table 2, below, outlines the participation in Substance Abuse Prevention by its targeted audience from April 2015 to September 2015.

Table 1. TCAP/IASAP Award Amounts by Fiscal Year²

Federal Fiscal Year	Number of Active Awards	Amount of Active Awards
FY 2010 ³	9	\$3,522,454
FY 2011	29	\$12,825,809
FY 2012	33	\$16,148,322
FY 2013	42	\$15,031,475
FY 2014	29	\$14,087,703
FY 2015 ⁴	0	\$12,526,676
Total	142	\$74,142,439

Performance Measures Review

Figure 1. Active TCAP/IASAP Award Sites as of September 2015



² An active award is one with an end date that has not expired and one for which the grantee has not completed a final report in the PMT.
³ For FY 2010 TCAP and IASAP grants were under separate grant programs. The numbers for the programs have been combined to follow the report format.
⁴ There were 23 FY 2105 awards made totaling \$12,526,676.

Prevention and Education

Table 2, below, outlines the participation in Substance Abuse Prevention by its targeted audience from April 2015 to September 2015.

Table 2. Substance Abuse Prevention Targeted Audience, April 2015 to September 2015

Targeted Population for Substance Abuse Prevention	Number of Grantees (N = 39)
High school students	18
Middle school students	18
Elementary school students	18
Unger age 18	18
Under age 21	18
Young adults ages 18-25	17
Adults ages 26-55	15
Prekindergarten youth	9
Other ⁵	7

23 grantees reported that there were 295 community-based alcohol and substance abuse prevention activities completed.

Tribal Law and Order Act Implementation

Since the beginning of data collection for the TCAP/IASAP measures, as of September 30, 2015, there have been:

- 14** Grantees identified tribal resolutions which are necessary for the tribal court to begin exercising expanded sentencing authority
- 5** Grantees that voted on and approved the necessary tribal resolutions which will allow the tribal court to begin exercising expanded sentencing authority
- 3** Tribal prosecutors were appointed as Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys

Treatment

Figure 3 and table 3, below, display how many individuals were referred to treatment, how many individuals completed treatment and the type of treatment these individuals received during the reporting periods.

⁵ Four grantees indicated their targeted audience were those aged 55 and older, 3 indicated they targeted the whole community, and 1 grantee indicated their targeted audience were other reservations and the surrounding communities.

Figure 3. Individuals Involved in the Treatment Process, April 2015 to September 2015

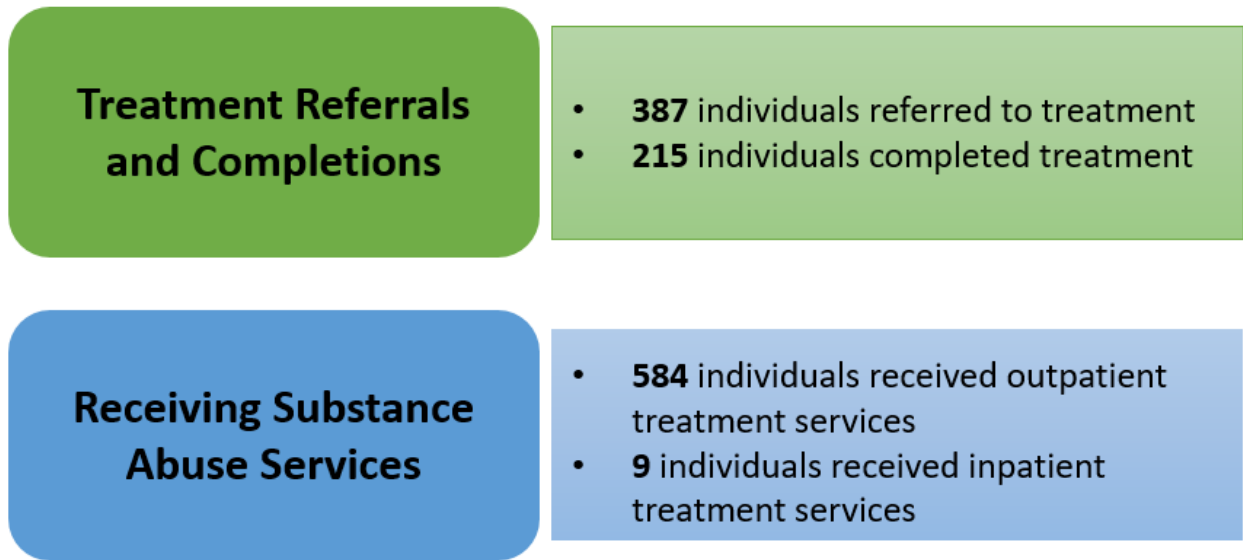


Table 3. Individuals Involved in the Treatment Process, April 2015 to September 2015

Variable	N	Average	Median	Min.	Max.
Number of individuals referred to treatment	15	21.5	6	0	109
Number of individuals who completed treatment	15	11.9	2	0	60
Number of individuals receiving inpatient treatment	3	3	1	1	7
Number of individuals receiving outpatient treatment	9	64.8	48	4	198

Table 4, below, outlines the services that were added or expanded from April 2015 to September 2015.

Table 4. Treatment Services Added or Expanded, April 2015 to September 2015

Type of Services Added or Expanded	Number of Grantees
Inpatient treatment slots	2
Outpatient treatment slots	2
Recovery support services	2
Other treatment services	2
Peacemaking ⁶	1

A variety of treatment services were successfully added and expanded which allowed for more tribal individuals to be served.

⁶ A definition used by the Chickasaw Nation Peacemaking court details Peacemaking as the following, "Peacemaking is a process that requires the parties to agree to peacemaking and to the selection of the peacemakers in order to participate in the peacemaking process and resolve their differences. The core values of the Peacemaking court are respect, humility, compassion, spirituality and honesty. No value carries more significance than any other. Participation in the Peacemaking Circle process indicates acceptance of these values both in word and action and a commitment to move forward from the point of dispute." <http://www.narf.org/nill/resources/peacemaking.html>

Healing to Wellness Court/Drug Court

Figure 4 and table 5, below, outlines the HTW/Drug Court Screening and Entry process of individuals referred to the program from April 2015 to September 2015.

Figure 4. HTW/Drug Court Screening and Entry, April 2015 to September 2015

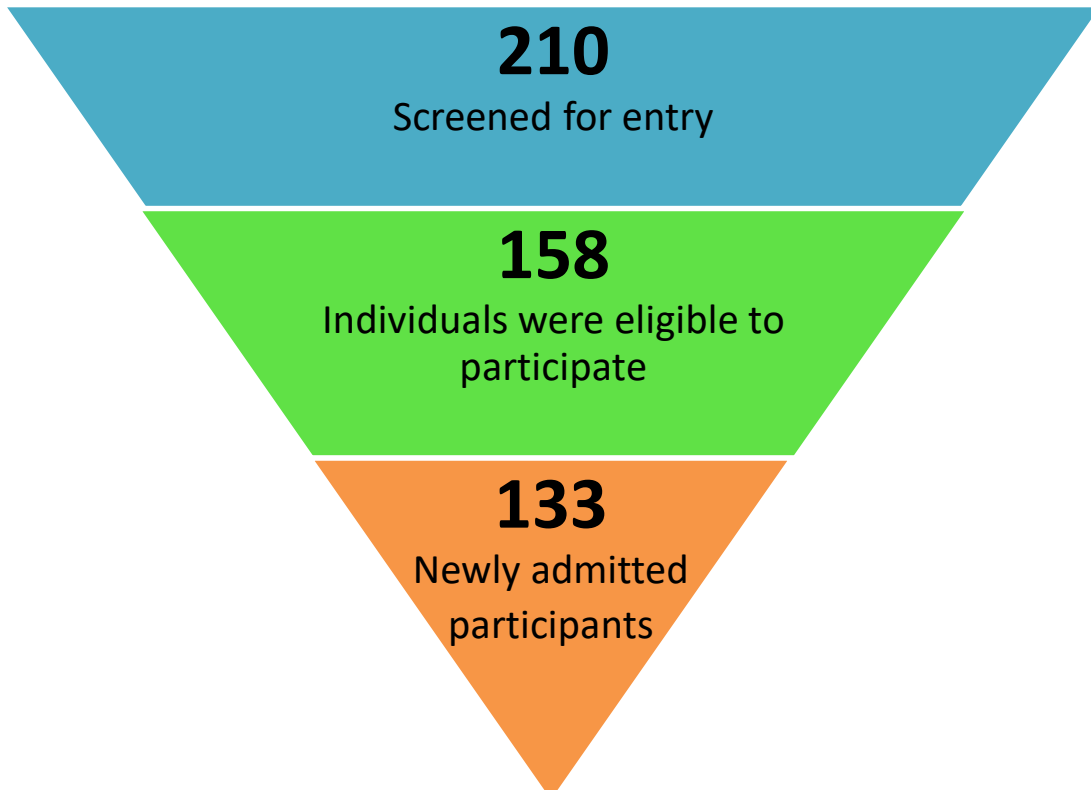


Table 5. HTW/Drug Court Screening and Entry, April 2015 to September 2015

Variable	N	Average	Median	Min.	Max
Number of individuals screened for entry into HTW/Drug Court	21	10	6	1	42
Of those screened, number of individuals determined to be eligible for HTWC/Drug Court	21	7.5	5	0	41
Number of newly admitted HTW/Drug Court participants	21	6.3	4	0	42

There were a total of 386 HTW/Drug Court participants (both new and old participants). Out of the 133 newly admitted HTW/Drug Court participants, 49 percent were administered a risk-needs assessment (65).

The HTW/Drug Court program has a 29 percent graduation rate; a total of 222 individuals successfully have exited the program since its inception. Several factors may contribute to the graduation rate such as a lack of effective treatment options/disparities in resources, disparities in detention, or a lack of detention, compliance, or instances where the measure of success was based on serving jail time.

Table 6, below, displays the rationale for individuals who were ruled ineligible to enter the HTW/Drug Court during the screening process.

Table 6. Reasons for HTW/Drug Court Ineligibility

Reasons for Ineligibility	Number Ineligible
No drug problem	18
Violent history	15
Exclusionary prior nonviolent offense	9
Other ⁷	9
Mental health diagnosis	6

Table 6, displays the rationale for individuals who were ruled ineligible to enter the HTW/Drug Court during the screening process. A variety of factors contributed to individuals being ineligible to enter HTW/Drug Court. The most common reason was a lack of substance abuse/misuse. Individuals having a history of violence was the second most common reason for ineligibility.

⁷Grantees indicated that other reasons for ineligibility were as follows: participant's preference for jail rather than treatment, violent criminal history, prior HTW/Drug Court completion, participant moving out of the area, prior sex offense conviction, and severity of substance abuse addition warranted inpatient treatment first.

TTA Information to Improve Outcomes

Do you have questions about how to get the most from your TCAP/IASAP grant? Do you want to know more about alcohol and substance abuse prevention, education, and treatment efforts for tribal communities? Be sure to contact NAICJA, the Technical Assistance provider for the program.



Contact your TCAP/IASAP TTA Provider:

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