



Tribal Law and Order Act: Tribal Justice Plan

An Overview & Update on Implementation | Webinar Summary

This summary was compiled by Sarah S. Pearson, Tribal Youth Justice Fellow, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Norena A. Henry, Senior Policy Advisor, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and Julius Dupree Policy Advisor, BJA.

This webinar, held on September 19, 2012, was sponsored by the BJA and its partners the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, National Criminal Justice Association, and the National Congress of American Indians.

Overview

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI), in conjunction with the Tribal Justice Plan Implementation Work Group (Work Group), developed and is implementing the Long Term Plan to Build and Enhance Tribal Justice Systems (Tribal Justice Plan), a congressionally mandated report described in the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA). The Tribal Justice Plan (www.justice.gov/tribal/docs/tloa-tsp-aug2011.pdf) was released on August 5, 2011.

The Work Group includes more than 10 federal partners who engage in and support ongoing dialogue with tribes regarding implementation of the Tribal Justice Plan. In the last year, the Work Group focused on implementing agency-specific and cross-agency action steps. Four areas were identified where cross-agency collaboration is critical to implementation:

- Developing tribally based alternatives to incarceration;
- Coordinating tribal justice systems infrastructure development, operations, and programming;
- Managing high-risk offenders and offender reentry; and
- Communicating and coordinating training and technical assistance and resources.

This webinar provided an overview of the Tribal Justice Plan, the Work Group structure, and progress made on implementing recommendations and

continuing discussions to implement remaining recommendations.

Presenters

- A. Elizabeth Griffith, Associate Deputy Director for Policy, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice
- Darren Cruzan, Director, Office of Justice Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of Interior
- James Antal, Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice

Background

The Tribal Justice Plan is a TLOA directive. On July 29, 2010, Congress passed and the President signed into law the TLOA. Congress directed that the DOJ and the DOI develop, in consultation with tribal leaders and tribal justice professionals, a long-term plan to address incarceration and alternatives to incarceration in Indian Country. DOJ and DOI created a workgroup of federal partners who obtained input from tribal leaders and justice officials; conducted a series of listening sessions, focus groups, and webinars; and released a draft plan to the field for comments. Comments were received and incorporated into what is now called the Tribal Justice Plan.

The Tribal Justice Plan was released to Congress on August 5, 2011 and addresses incarceration in Indian Country, alternatives to incarceration, and reentry of tribal members from jail/prison back to their home community.

Key themes emerged from consultations and listening sessions with tribal leaders and tribal justice practitioners. Specifically, the Tribal Justice Plan should:

- Establish that alternatives to incarceration be a major focus in tribal justice system development or enhancements;
- Be implemented in consultation and collaboration with Tribal Leaders and be flexible enough to allow tribes to develop strategies tailored to their specific public safety needs, tribal history, and culture; and
- Coordinate federal, tribal, state, and local government resources to support operations, programming in tribal justice systems, and critical infrastructure issues within tribal correctional facilities, fully mindful of the sovereign status of tribes in these coordination efforts.

Progress Made to Date

The DOJ's **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)** reported that it has made progress in the following areas:

Alternatives to Incarceration

BJA completed a study of strategies to validate an offender risk assessment tool—Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) — to be used in tribal justice systems. BJA expanded the scope of the fiscal year (FY) 2012 and 2013 Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS), Purpose Area 3 (Justice Systems and Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse), to fund electronic alcohol/offender monitoring devices and related equipment. In FY 2012, BJA selected a training and technical assistance provider to assist tribes in implementing electronic monitoring programs. BJA completed a preliminary assessment of witness intimidation in Indian Country, inquiring into the nature and extent of witness intimidation and its impact on tribal justice systems and tribal communities. Through the FY 2012 Tribal Capacity Development Solicitation, BJA selected partners to work with tribal nations to enhance community corrections capacity, implement correctional alternatives, and deliver training and technical assistance to tribes interested or implement or enhancing tribal healing to wellness courts.

Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure

BJA expanded the scope of FY 2012 CTAS, Purpose Area 4 (Correctional Systems and Correctional Alternatives on Tribal Lands), to allow for construction or renovation of multipurpose justice centers, treatment centers, and other alternatives to incarceration buildings, including transitional housing. In FY 2011, BJA selected a new partner to offer technical assistance to tribes on correctional issues, including assessing need, developing a master plan, and leveraging resources to construct and operate justice facilities.

Reentry

As of FY 2012, Second Chance Act (SCA) solicitations now include tribes as eligible applicants, and BJA conducted outreach to increase awareness of this funding. BJA is seeking input from tribal justice systems and SCA tribal grantees on ways to make the SCA funding and support for tribal reentry more accessible for tribes.

Intergovernmental Collaboration

BJA has invested resources to promote coordination and collaboration among tribe-state criminal justice entities and, where appropriate, federal entities. Regional activities have occurred in Minnesota in 2011 and in North Dakota in November 2012. In February 2012, the BJA-supported Walking on Common Ground web site (www.WalkingOnCommonGround.org) was launched and highlights tribal-state courts collaboration, promising practices, and toolkits. Further, through the FY 2012 Tribal Capacity Development Solicitation, BJA and its partners will strengthen tribes' ability to plan, implement, and enhance tribal justice systems by fostering tribal-state collaboration to address jurisdictional and legal issues regarding law enforcement and offender reentry; fostering collaboration among tribal-state-federal through onsite trainings focused on building collaboration; and developing mutual aid agreements, full faith and credit agreements, and other associated activities. Lastly, BJA and its partners will develop a how-to-manual on developing collaborative initiatives to improve client outcomes.

The **Office of Justice Services (OJS)** at DOI's **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)** reported that it has made the following progress:

BIA/OJS has developed a system of alternatives to incarceration that identifies the points in the system where incarceration occurs, examines the reasons for incarceration at each point, and explores alternative evidence-based practices to safely monitor offenders in the community. The system ensures that tribal jails comply with American Corrections Association established standards with some exceptions. For example, issues such as inmate classification, health services, sanitation, preventative maintenance, discipline, grievance procedures, offender services, and offender activities are addressed. Work has been done to develop data-driven, comprehensive programming, including using planning data and risk and needs assessment tools to assess key trends in tribal jail populations and to define critical programming and partners. Also, BIA/OJS supports research to identify effective alternatives to incarceration methods in tribal nations.

BIA/OJS has taken a crawl, walk, and run approach to incarceration, including treatment at every step of the process. Currently, each of the federal agencies that has responsibility in this area (e.g., BIA, DOJ, Indian Health Services, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration) and their respective Office of Management and Budget examiners meet regularly to identify ways to turn their collaborative efforts into local realities. BIA has funded pilot programs that provide tribal judges with sentencing alternatives such as ankle bracelets with alcohol monitoring devices. Also, BIA is coordinating with DOJ to work on providing training for tribal judges on alternative sentencing options.

To ensure that tribal jails comply with standards, BIA developed and enacted a set of TLOA-compliant policies on January 25, 2011. In partnership with BJA, BIA/OJS is developing a guide book for tribes in planning and construction of corrections and justice facilities and obtaining BIA resources.

BIA/OJS has developed a method and means to collect and report summary data that will identify trends in the tribal jail population. Data collected will provide information pertaining to the daily inmate count at BIA detention centers and will summarize the number of inmates that are incarcerated due to alcohol- and drug-related charges. It is anticipated that the data will help in determining resource distributions based upon types of charges as well as jail population profiles.

In FY 12 and FY 13, to support operations and programming in tribal justice systems, a collaborative effort by BIA/OJS and DOJ offers trial advocacy training for enhancing practitioners' trial skills. Developed for judges, public defenders, and prosecutors, the training focuses on the prosecution of sexual assault, domestic violence, and illegal narcotics cases. In FY 13, a collaborative effort by OJS, the Office of Indian Energy and Economic Development, and the Federal Reserve Bank will conduct four secured transaction workshops specifically crafted for tribal judges and tribal attorneys. The course is designed to assist tribes in identifying roadblocks and solutions to securing business transactions in Indian Country.

Below is a schedule of training opportunities.

Tribal Court Trial Advocacy Training			Uniform Commercial Code		
Dates	Location	Emphasis On	Dates	Location	Emphasis On
March 13-15, 2012	Phoenix, AZ	Illegal Narcotics	November 2012	Phoenix, AZ	Secured Transaction Litigation
July 24-26, 2012	Duluth, MN	Domestic Violence	January 2013	Seattle, WA	Secured Transaction Litigation
August 14-16, 2012	Ignacio, CO	Domestic Violence	March 2013	Oklahoma City, OK	Secured Transaction Litigation
September 11-13, 2012	Great Falls, MT	Sexual Assault on an Adult	May 2013	Minneapolis, MN	Secured Transaction Litigation
October 23-25, 2012	Chinle, AZ	Domestic Violence or Sexual Assault			

November 13-15, 2012	Seattle, WA	Sexual Assault on an Adult			
January 15-17, 2013	Albuquerque, NM	Illegal Narcotics			

DOJ's **Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP)** has resources available to support alternatives to incarceration programming through two purpose areas of OJP's CTAS. These two areas are Purpose Area 9 (Tribal Youth Programs) and Purpose Area 10 (Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Program). OJJDP also provides tribes with funding and training and technical assistance for detention, alternatives to detention, and multipurpose justice facility planning, renovation, and construction through the Tribal Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center.

Support for reentry activities for tribal youth is supported by OJJDP through the SCA Demonstration Program and the Tribal Juvenile Detention and Reentry Green Demonstration Program.

Regarding alternatives to detention, OJJDP has joined in a public/private partnership with the Annie E. Casey Foundation in a pilot program to expand the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative to Indian Country.

OJJDP actively collaborates with other agencies to explore resources for tribal youth involved in or at risk of becoming involved in the justice system. For example, OJJDP participates in the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee Education Services Workgroup to explore support for offender education. OJJDP is working with partner agencies to enhance coordination of current federal funding for tribal corrections facility and multipurpose justice center planning, construction, transition, maintenance, operations, and programming. OJJDP also participates actively in the BIA/OJS Correctional Alternative Pilot Working Group.

Tribal Justice Plan Implementation

As discussed above, the purpose of the Work Group will be to collaborate with tribal leaders, tribal justice practitioners, and key federal agencies to implement the action steps and recommendations in the Tribal Justice Plan, thereby enhancing the tribal justice systems and strategies to keep tribal communities safe. Each Tribal Justice Plan Implementation Subcommittee is part of the larger Work Group. The subcommittees are:

- Alternatives to Incarceration
- Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure
- Managing High Risk Offenders and Offender Reentry
- Communicating and Coordinating Tribal Training and Technical Assistance

Implementation Outreach Activities

In 2012, there were the following listening sessions, constituency meetings, and webinar:

- September 19: TLOA Tribal Justice Plan: Overview & Update of Implementation Webinar
- October 3-4: Tribal Justice Plan listening sessions, workshops, and focus groups in conjunction with the Tribal Justice Safety & Wellness #15, Tulsa, OK
- October 16-17: Tribal Justice Plan focus group at the 2012 National Tribal Judicial Conference and NAICJA Annual Meeting, Prior Lake, MN
- November 6: Tribal Justice Plan focus group in conjunction with the 24th Annual National Training Conference for Criminal Justice and Community Leaders, Green Bay, WI

Federal Panel Q&A

Outreach to Indian Tribes

Question: How are you marketing these listening sessions beyond this webinar?

A federal partnership between DOJ's BJA and DOI's BIA is sponsoring a series of listening sessions and focus groups to seek input from tribal leaders and justice practitioners on the implementation of the Tribal Justice Plan. The Tribal Justice Plan focus groups were marketed through the September 19th webinar and postings on DOJ's Tribal Justice and Safety web site, e-mail outreach, and members of the Tribal Justice Work Group.

Funding Opportunities

Question: What kind of requirements are there to be eligible for funding assistance (e.g., tribal courts, tribal police or public safety)? Are there restrictions on funding assistance for tribes located in PL 280 states (e.g.,

treatment centers, transitional housing, and reentry programs)?

With DOJ, Indian tribes are generally eligible to compete for most discretionary funds. In addition, a number of funding streams are limited to tribes only. These funds are available through the CTAS. Specifically, eligibility is open to federally recognized Indian tribes, including tribes in Public Law 280 jurisdictions, and some coalitions identified through the Violence Against Women Act. The past and future CTAS solicitations and information may be accessed at www.justice.gov/tribal/grants.html. Specific parameters for a particular program will be contained in the solicitation.

Funding and application information can be located for:

Office of Justice Programs—

www.ojp.gov/funding/funding.htm

Office of Community Oriented Policing—

www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=46

Office on Violence Against Women—

www.ovw.usdoj.gov/ovwgrantprograms.htm

Funding is subject to annual appropriations from the U.S. Congress.

Training & Technical Assistance

Question: How does DOJ see the role of training and technical assistance (TTA) providers in helping tribes implement the TLOA? Who are the TTA providers that DOJ has selected?

DOJ has explored how all of its funds can be used, including TTA, to support TLOA implementation. BJA and OJJDP have a robust portfolio of TTA partnerships to provide assistance on issues including increasing alternatives to incarceration through courts programs, probation, and programs related to substance abuse and crime; planning, renovating, and building tribal justice facilities (e.g., maintenance, operations and programming); providing support for implementing enhanced sentencing authority; and supporting intergovernmental collaboration with federal, state, and local justice systems.

Additionally, in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012, TTA awards were made to eight organizations to support the implementation of activities to support building tribal capacity, including implementation of the Tribal Justice

Plan. Where possible, TTA resources may be extended to tribes who are non-DOJ grantees.

For further information on available BJA resources, see the BJA TLOA web page located at www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=88.

For further information on available TTA resources available from OJJDP, please visit the tribal program section of OJJDP web site at www.ojjdp.gov/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=52&ti=&si=&kw=&PreviousPage=ProgResults and www.tribalyouthprogram.org/.

Question: Will the training for tribal courts and staff include the victims' advocate? This is very important because of the high turnover.

Yes. Through BIA's Office of Justice Services, multi-disciplinary teams for tribal court trainings may include victims' advocate. Likewise, training sponsored by DOJ components, particularly BJA, welcomes victims' advocates to participate in training. Tribal grantees define which disciplines will attend training. Therefore, it is important for victims' advocates to coordinate actively with their respective tribal court on training opportunities and during application development to ensure they are included in training opportunities.

Program & Treatment

Question: There has been some remarkable success in using "Circles" in sentencing, healing victims, addressing substance abuse, and general overall peace. The main challenge is that there does not seem to be funding to implement these "old ways" in Indian Country. Are there any funds for such practices?

Yes. Indigenous justice activities such as peacemaking or circle sentencing are allowable activities under CTAS Purpose Area (PA) #3, Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse; PA #10, Tribal Youth Program; and PA #9 Juvenile Justice. Further, Indian tribes have been developing healing to wellness courts, supported by the Drug Court Program or CTAS funds.

Question: What about treatment as a first option/alternative, especially for indigent tribal members? Will the alternatives to incarceration also include those who may be suicidal? Are there solutions that will be proposed for the treatment of domestic violence perpetrators?

The Tribal Justice Plan recommends that alternatives to incarceration, including treatment, should be the first option considered. This is consistent with the BIA model of the crawl-walk-run approach, which focuses on prevention and treatment efforts, including as part of probation. Treatment resources for those involved in the tribal justice system include funds available under CTAS PA #3, Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse, as well as through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Indian Health Services (IHS) and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). HHS is also looking at the issue of suicide prevention.

Available resources include:

Office of Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse, SAMHSA, HHS—www.samhsa.gov/tloa

IHS, HHS—www.ihs.gov/

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline—
www.ihs.gov/MedicalPrograms/Behavioral/index.cfm?module=BH&option=Suicide

Lastly, as mentioned above, resources related to domestic violence perpetrators can be funded through DOJ's BJA under CTAS PA #3, Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

Question:

- Are there policies/procedures available for building a reentry housing option (halfway house) for American Indian/Alaska Native offenders preparing to be released from the state and federal justice systems?
- Sometimes tribal members live on different reservations or far away from their registered tribal location. How can it be made easier to get help for drug, alcohol, and/or mental illness treatment? How are members made aware of available help?

BJA offers support to tribes seeking to build or operate halfway houses for tribal members returning from detention or correctional facilities. One option—CTAS PA #4, Corrections and Correctional Alternatives—enables a tribe to apply for funds to plan, renovate, and/or build a correctional facility, multipurpose justice center, and/or transitional housing such as a halfway house. For example, a tribe may propose to build a multipurpose

justice center that contains transitional housing space; however, CTAS resources are for construction only, not for operations, maintenance, or programming. One of the activities of the Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure Subcommittee of the Tribal Justice Plan Work Group is working to identify operational and treatment funding strategies for correctional facilities. The Tribal Justice Plan Work Group is exploring ways to consolidate information on resources for these efforts from BIA, IHS, SAMHSA, and other relevant agencies.

A second option, through the Managing High Risk Offenders Subcommittee (Reentry Subcommittee) of the Tribal Justice Plan Work Group, will explore strategies for partnerships with other federal agencies and state partners to enhance resources and policies to address reentry-related challenges in addition to transitional housing, including sharing information about the location of tribal members in state and federal prisons, and leverage services for tribal members under probation. Finally, BJA supports Second Chance Act awards to four Indian tribes, nonprofits working with tribal population, and urban Indian centers working with Native American ex-offenders transitioning from correctional facilities to a community. In some instances, these ex-offenders will be returning to communities throughout Indian Country.

Question:

- Can funds go to service providers not operated on tribal land? In other words, for tribal citizens that access services in non-tribal centers, can the service providers bill for services?
- For Indian citizens that do not live on tribal land and those that do but are assigned to local county probation departments (because there are no local probation officers in the local tribes), how would they access rehabilitation services?

Eligibility will depend on the specific circumstance. In some cases, a service provider who is non-tribal (or non-tribal land based) may bill and receive payment for service rendered to a tribal member who is in a criminal or juvenile justice system. Factors could include whether the individual holds tribal membership, the jurisdictional circumstances of the tribal member and existing intergovernmental agreements, and whether the individual is a veteran and may be eligible for benefits.

Lastly, it is important to reinforce that members of federally recognized Indian tribes hold dual citizenship in

their tribe and the United States. As U.S. citizens, members of Indian tribes are also citizens of a state and eligible for services, benefits, and programs administered by state, public, or private entities.

Question: Are there any tribes taking advantage of the enhanced sentencing provisions? Also, are there any participants in the Federal Bureau of Prisons' Pilot Program?

As it relates to the Tribal Justice Plan, Indian tribes access or are able to access resources through BJA, such as the CTAS PA #3, Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse, to develop tools to educate tribal members and leadership, enhance codes, and access training and technical assistance for various purposes. Some tribes continue to partner with Indian Legal Services for criminal defense, code development, and other activities through the Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance Program, a BJA-administered program.

BJA is aware of three Indian tribes—Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Hopi Tribe, and Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation—who have adopted new criminal codes according to the enhanced sentencing provision outlined in TLOA. News releases that provide specifics are below:

- Cherokee One Feather News Release: Tribe passes enhanced sentencing law—
<http://theonefeather.com/2012/08/tribe-passes-enhanced-sentencing-law/>
- Indian Country Today News Release: Hopi Tribe Adopts New Criminal Code According to TLOA Standards—
<http://indiancountrytodaymedianetwork.com/2012/09/03/a-leader-emerges-hopi-tribe-adopts-new-criminal-code-according-to-tribal-law-and-order-act-standards-132160>
- Tribal Court on Umatilla Indian Reservation Implements 3-Year Sentencing under TLOA—
www.nwpr.org/post/northwest-tribes-begin-try-reservation-crime-cases-under-tougher-laws

According to BJA's Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) contacts, no TLOA referrals have been received by BOP for the Tribal Prison Pilot as of August 22, 2012.

Coordination & Collaboration

Question: Are you collaborating with IHS on any of these important initiatives?

Yes, IHS is a partner in the development and implementation of the Tribal Justice Plan. In addition, along with IHS, DOJ and DOI serve on the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Interdepartmental Coordinating Committee (IASA Committee) that is also developing strategies to support the creation and implementation of Tribal Action Plans (TAP), which address the substance abuse concerns of tribes, including substance abuse-related crime.

Research & Evaluation

Questions:

- Address the planning and implementation efforts of prevention/treatment models that have been developed from empirically sound research specific to this population.
- When you say evidence-based practices, does this include indigenous methods that may have been used for hundreds of years but do not fall under the requirements normally considered evidence based?
- How are you working with other data collection activities going on in Indian Country, such as the Survey of Jails in Indian Country from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Tribal Survey of Courts? Are they informing your plans?
- What is being done to identify, catalog, and disseminate evidence-based and/or best practices being widely used in Indian Country toward youth prevention?

The federal partners recognize that there is limited research in Indian Country about effective interventions, and they are committed to addressing this gap. Recognizing these gaps, DOJ launched Crimesolutions.gov, an online database to inform practitioners and policymakers about what works in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. Crimesolutions.gov includes many different programs that are effective, promising, or ineffective. Crimesolutions.gov also discusses evidence-based practices and the scientific rigors required to reach that level of strong evidence (i.e., that such practices achieve their intended outcomes when implemented with fidelity). Crimesolutions.gov does include programs that

serve American Indian/Alaska Native populations. These programs are primarily effective and promising, with a few showing no effect.

Moreover, we also support efforts to use indigenous approaches and to allow tribes to implement programs in ways that are supportive of tribal history, systems, and culture.

We are also coordinating with BJS's Survey of Jails in Indian Country to ensure that the data collected can be relevant and used in developing future priorities and strategies. DOJ components such as BJA, the Office of Tribal Justice, and OJJDP have joined tribal court experts from the field in a series of BJS meetings held to inform the development of the 2012 National Survey of Tribal Court Systems.

Usable local data sets are one outcome of the BIA's Office of Justice Services' crime reduction strategy of using law enforcement strategies, data collection, and several other tools. BIA sponsored the White House High Performance Priority Goal (HPPG) initiative to reduce violent crime by a combined 5 percent within 24 months on 4 targeted reservations: Rocky Boy (Montana), Mescalero (New Mexico), Wind River (Wyoming), and Standing Rock (North and South Dakota). Through the HPPG initiative, BIA used data-informed activities (violent crime data collection with adherence to data quality measures of the Federal Bureau of Investigation) balanced by community participation through tribal leadership involvement in community assessment. Evaluation is an equally important aspect of the HPPG initiative.

To begin identifying, cataloging, and disseminating promising practices, BJA will enhance the ability of tribal justice practitioners to access information about innovative, culturally informed tribal court practices that are being used by other tribes across the country by launching a new initiative—the Tribal Access to Justice Innovation Project. The Center for Court Innovation, which received the FY 2012 award, will develop and operate this project geared to disseminate practical, practitioner-friendly information about promising practices in tribal justice systems.

Tribal Action Plans

Question: Where can a tribe find more information about TAPs and the status of TAPs development for tribes by the federal government? (TLOA seems to read that if tribes do not act, the federal government will.)

How are the TAPs targeted at meeting the overall goals of TLOA? How will the mandated TAPs complement or complicate the development of Crisis Response Protocols (e.g., crisis teams, community response protocols, crisis plans, crisis response teams)?

The Tribal Justice agencies are coordinating efforts related to TAPs. For more information about support for developing and implementing TAPs, see www.samhsa.gov/tloa.

Through CTAS, the development and implementation of TAPs is an allowable activity and may be included in future funding applications. Also, a webinar on TAPs was held on September 12, 2012, featuring leaders from IHS, Bureau of Indian Education, and the Office of Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse. The webinar, hosted by OJJDP, was an interagency collaborative effort among the Departments of Justice, Interior, and Health and Human Services. View the recording of this webinar at: <http://edc.adobeconnect.com/p8whj71czm9/>.

The TAPs can address both substance abuse and behavioral health matters. This can include efforts related to the Crisis Response Protocols (e.g. crisis teams, community response protocols, crisis plans, crisis response teams).

Question: Can you expand on juvenile delinquency prevention collaboration activities?

OJJDP is supporting the Office of Justice Services at BIA in their efforts to work with tribes to develop a model juvenile code. Also, to assure a voice for tribal juvenile justice in the development of the many Interagency Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Memorandums of Agreement responsibilities, OJJDP is actively participating in a number of workgroups under the leadership of the Office of Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse. These workgroups include the Education Services Workgroup, Inventory and Resources Workgroup, Minimum Program Standards Workgroup, and Newsletter Workgroup. These workgroups are described in the TAP webinar that can be reviewed here <http://edc.adobeconnect.com/p8whj71czm9/>.

Question: Since the majority of native youth attend local public schools, what plans are in place to work closely with public education and the student assistance programs?

OJJDP actively participates in the IASA Committee's Education Services Workgroup. The purpose of the

workgroup is to establish an operating model for gathering, maintaining, and updating a list of current federal efforts and capacity, including programs and TTA across federal agencies providing education services or benefits to Indian children. An operating model was established in 2011, and the results of the data collected are available and can be used for the development or modification of a TAP under section 2412 of TLOA.

The comprehensive list of federal programs, titled *Federally-Sponsored Education and Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Education Support Programs*, is available at www.samhsa.gov/tloa.

Next steps for the workgroup include exploration of a specific program supported by federal programming that serves the educational needs of native children and youth. Selection of this program and the work to follow is to be determined, so please stay tuned to www.samhsa.gov/tloa for updates.

Informational Web Sites

- Webinar Web Site (www.ncja.org/webinars-events/state-tribal-collaboration-webinar-series)
- DOJ Tribal Justice and Safety Web Site (www.justice.gov/tribal/)
- BJA Tribal Law and Order Act Web Page (www.bja.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?Program_ID=88)
- BIA Office of Justice Service Web Page (www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OJS/index.htm)
- NCAI Tribal Law and Order Resource Center (tloa.ncai.org/)
- National Criminal Justice Association (www.ncja.org/)
- Long Term Plan to Build and Enhance Tribal Justice Systems (www.justice.gov/tribal/docs/tloa-tsp-aug2011.pdf)

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