

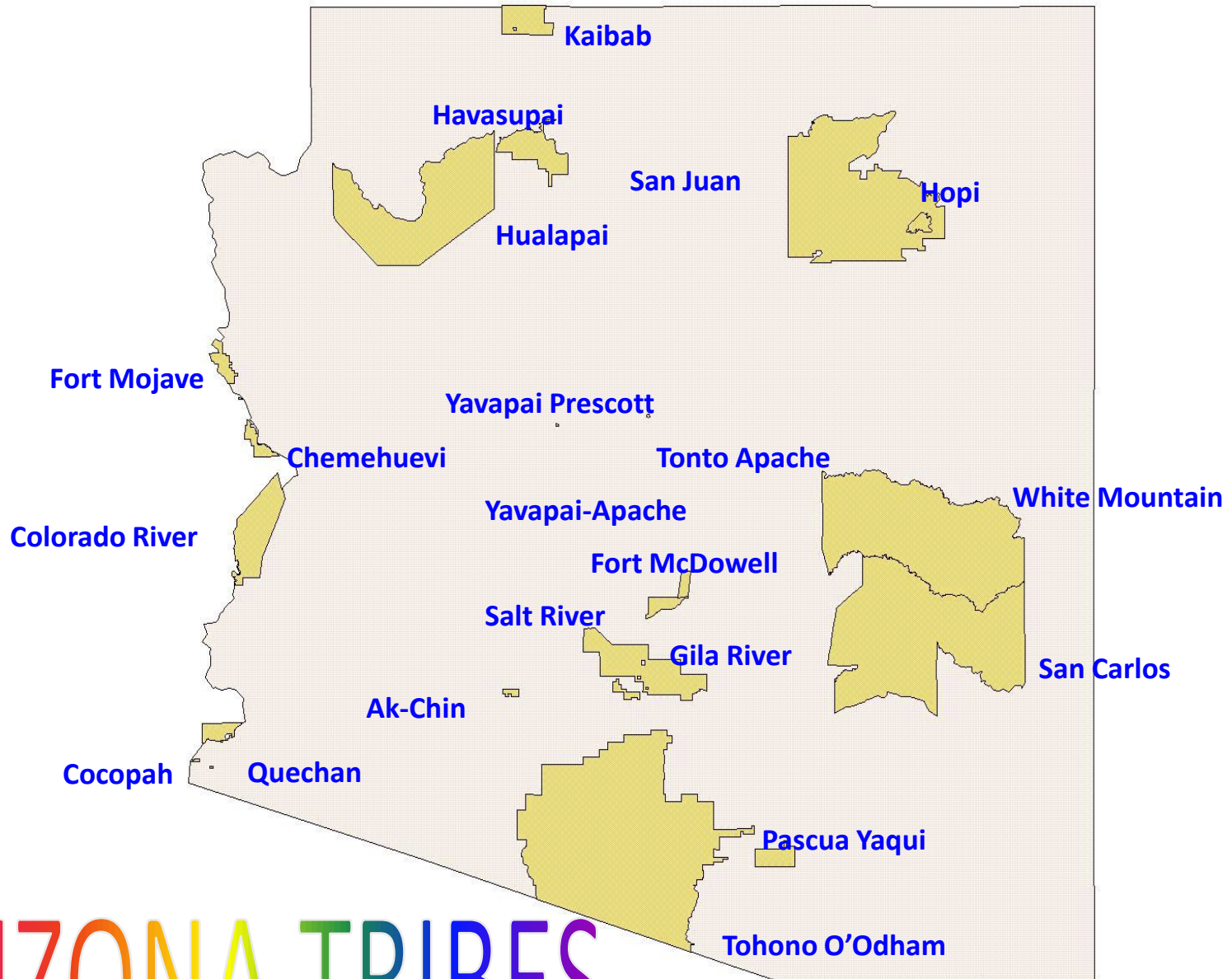
Western Region
National Budget
Presentation –
March 25, 2014



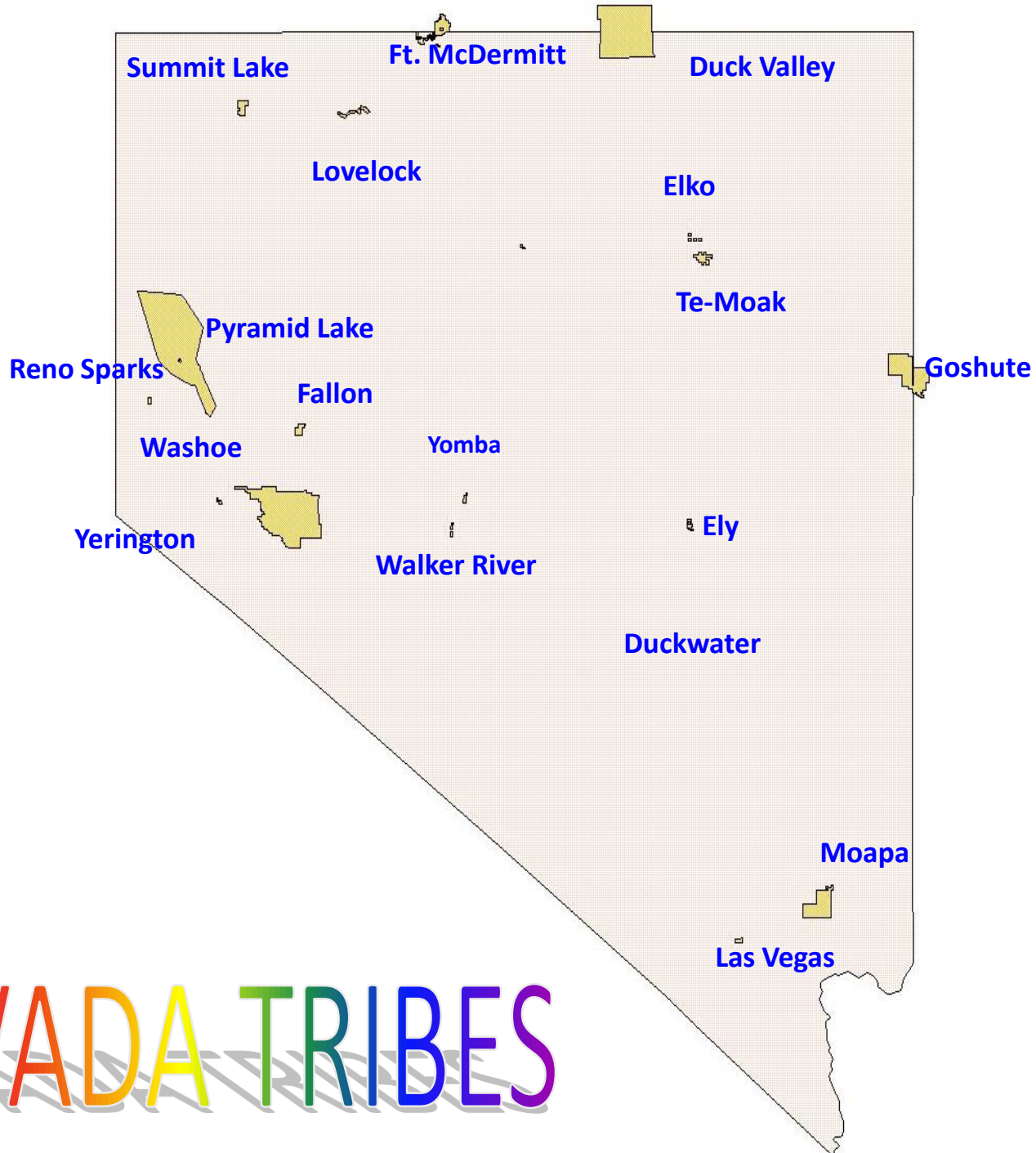
Councilman Norman Honanie, Hopi Tribe
Chairman Virginia Sanchez, Duckwater Western
Shoshone Tribe of Nevada

DEMOGRAPHICS

- 42 Tribes
 - 20 Tribes in Arizona - 3 Self-Governance
 - 18 Tribes in Nevada – 4 Self-Governance
 - 4 Tribes in Utah
- 13 Agencies
 - 9 in Arizona
 - 2 in Nevada
 - 2 in Utah
- 13 Million Acres
- Population – 143,000

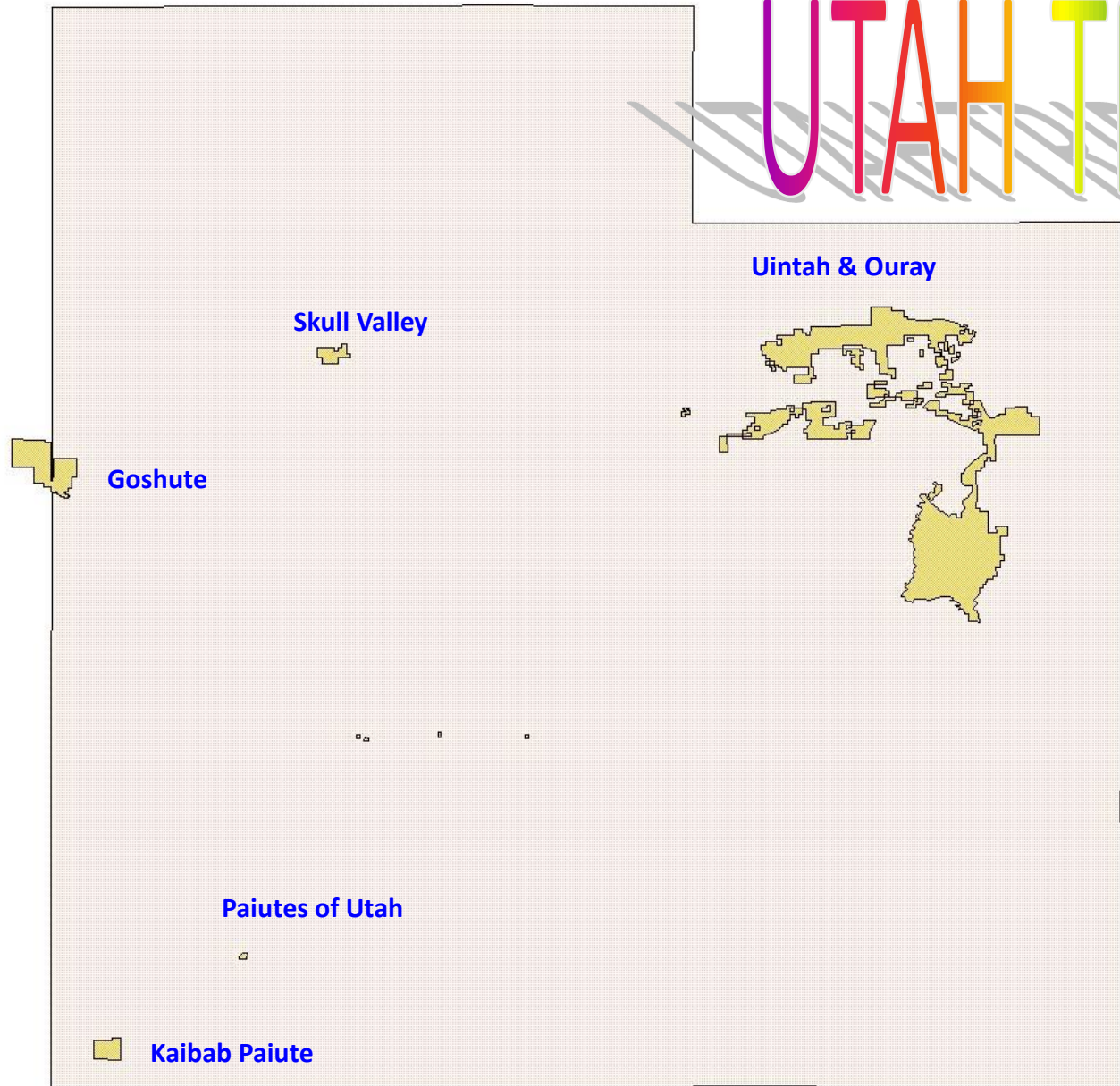


ARIZONA TRIBES



NEVADA TRIBES

UTAH TRIBES



CONSULTATION PROCESS

- Dear Tribal Leader Letter
- Agency level consultation with Tribes
- TIBC Tribal Representatives working with Region staff
- Submission of FY 2016 Formulation Package

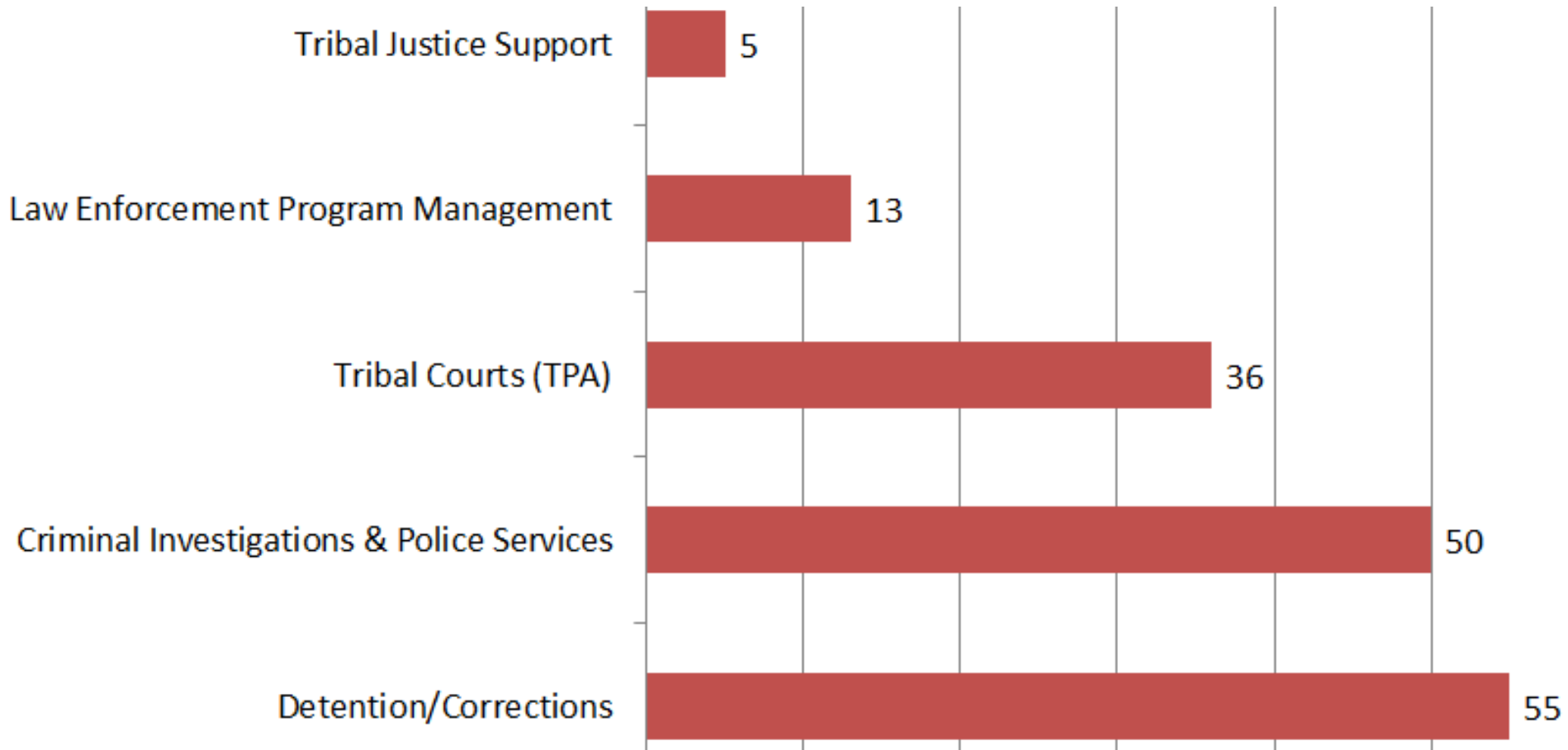
Methodology

- Each Agency submitted their Tribes' top ten (10) recommendations with narratives written for the top five (5).
- The Region's top five (5) recommendations for FY 2016 were then determined using a point system based on the number of occurrences.

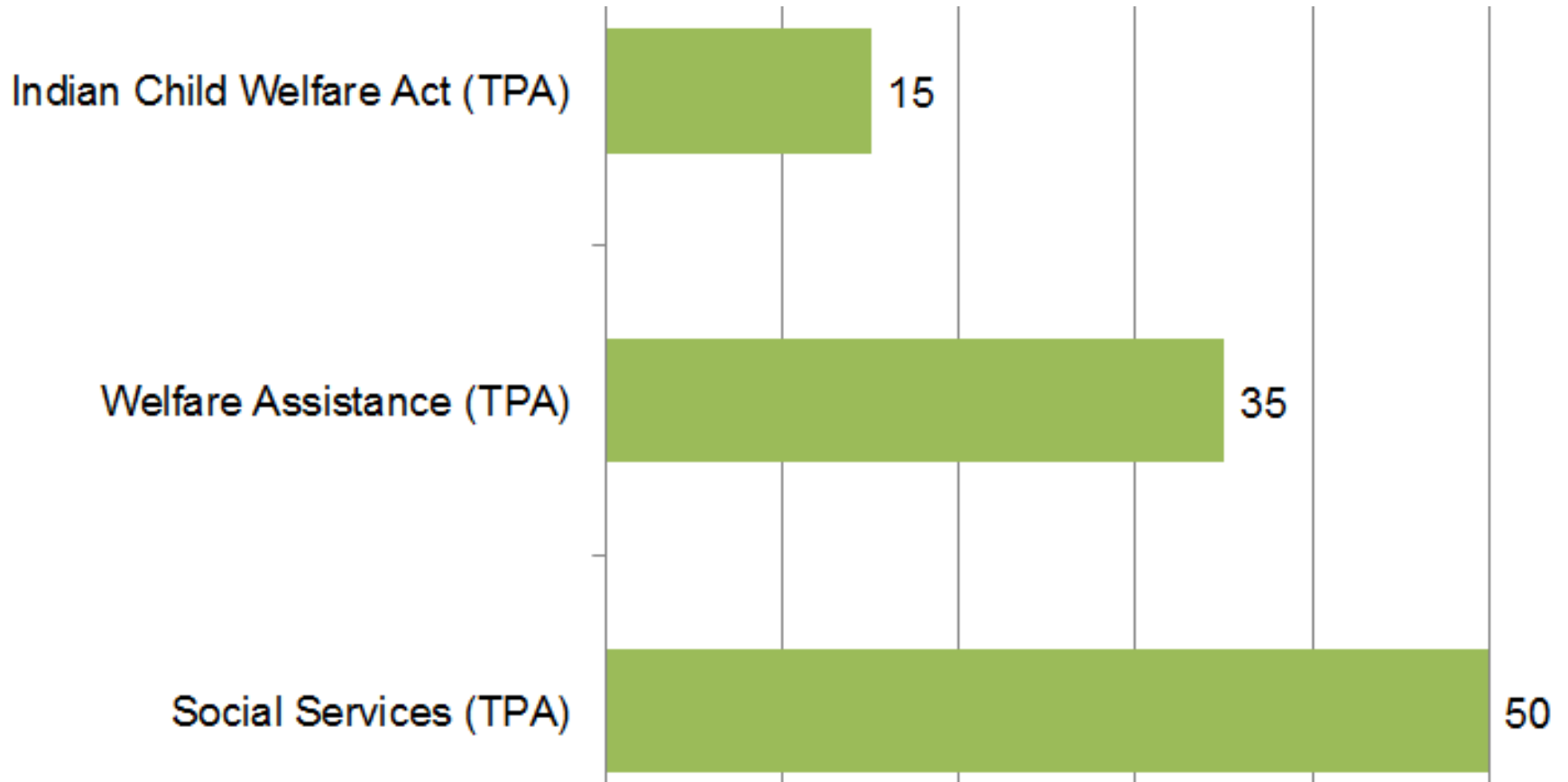
Top 5 Regional Recommendations

- 1. Detention/Corrections**
- 2. Social Services (TPA)**
- 3. Criminal Investigations & Police Services**
- 4. Scholarships & Adult Education (TPA)**
- 5. Tribal Courts (TPA)**

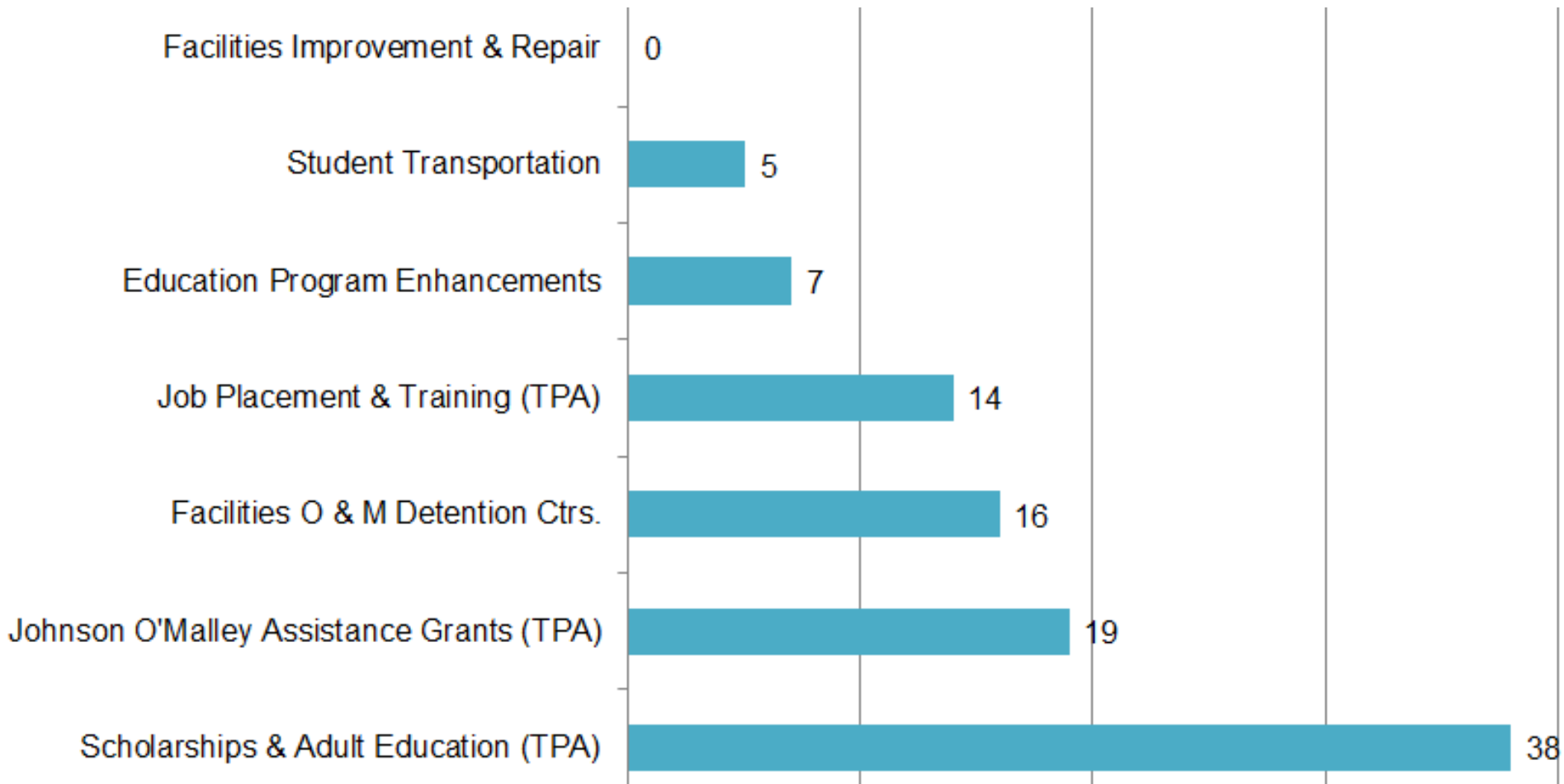
PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE



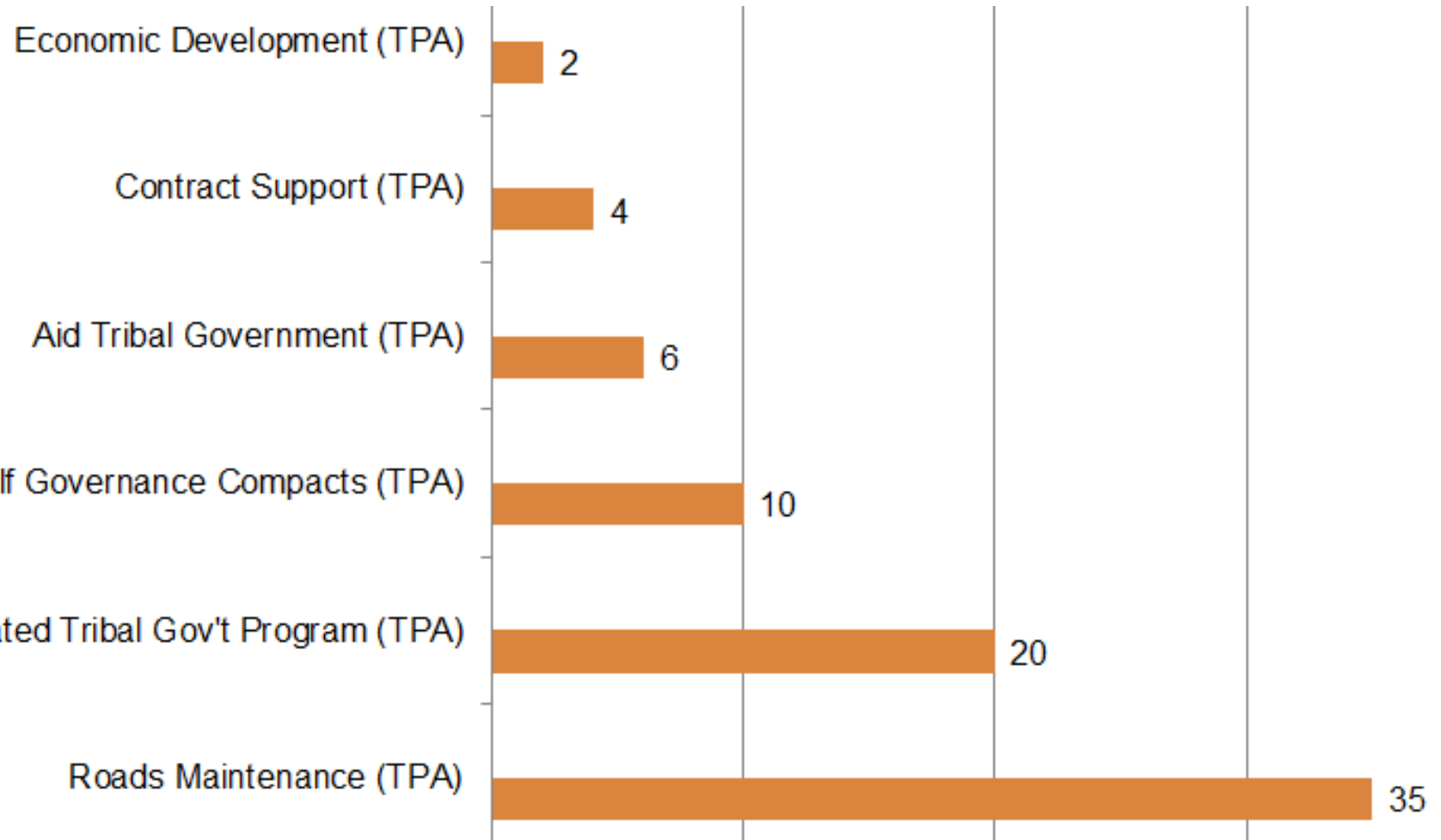
HUMAN SERVICES



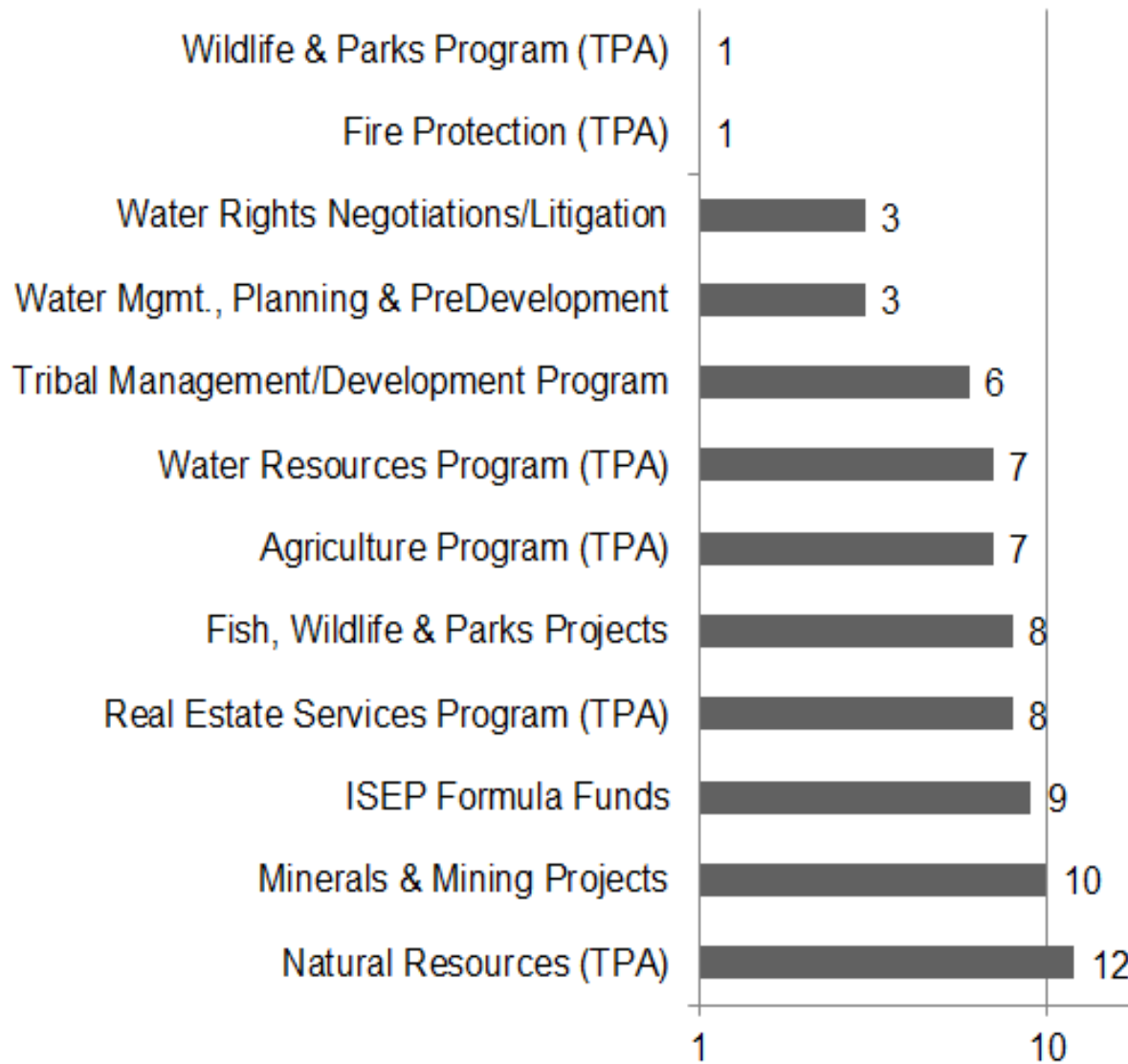
INDIAN EDUCATION

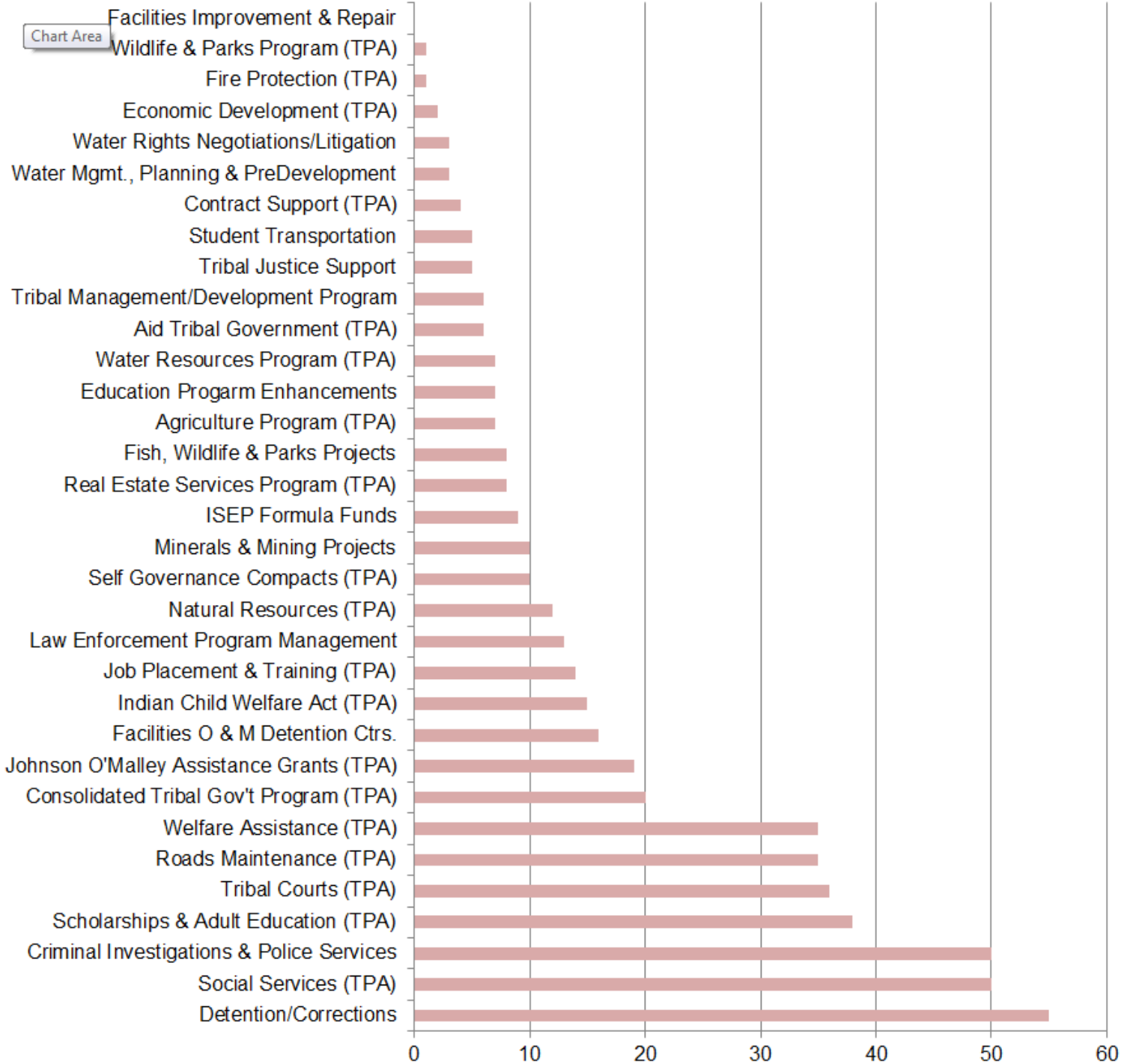


TRIBAL GOVERNMENT



NATURAL RESOURCES





DETENTION/CORRECTIONS

- BIA funding for the Detention/Corrections program is not meeting the demand placed on corrections staff. Inmate populations have changed (gangs, drug operations, sexual offenses, alien smuggling operations, federal offenses) and are demanding increased supervision to assure the safety of inmates and staff charged with the responsibility.
- Detention/Corrections program needs are:
 - The cost of implementing the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA), has added hardship on the Tribes.

DETENTION/CORRECTIONS – CON'T

- Detention/Corrections program needs are:
 - Certified and support personnel such as, Directors, Administrative staff, and Detention Officers, to meet daily inmate population demands.
 - Specialty training and equipment demand for high risk incidents (i.e. riots, gang violence, aggravated assaults, sexual assaults, drug interdiction).
 - Inmate classification Medium and Maximum alternative housing to assure safety and welfare of inmates and staffing personnel.
 - Medical challenges for inmate care such as, mental behavior, Diabetics.

DETENTION/CORRECTIONS – CON'T

- Detention/Corrections program needs are:
 - Supervision of custody prisoners prior to and during transport.
 - Adequate resources to provide temporary rental beds when detention facilities are inadequate to meet demand.

SOCIAL SERVICES

- BIA and Tribal Social Services deliver client services for IIM Accounts, ICWA, Welfare Assistance, and advocating for clients for other resources with the local Counties, States and other Federal entities.
- Social Services funding needs:
 - Tribal technical assistance requests due to an increase in applicants for services.
 - There are more clients seeking assistance (poor economic conditions and limited employment opportunities on the reservations) who depend on federal funding to achieve a decent standard of living.

SOCIAL SERVICES – CON'T

- Social Services funding needs:
 - Prevention of abuse and neglect of Indian children that could affect their lives into adulthood. More Social Workers are needed for this reason.
 - Annual program reviews to be conducted for IIM and the Tribal Social Services programs to ensure compliance with federal regulations and standards.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS/POLICE OFFICERS

- Currently Law Enforcement programs experience high rates of overtime due to staffing shortages. The programs are forced to absorb the cost in order to provide adequate services, thus reducing their ability to fund basic needs such as equipment and technological improvements. The reduction in violent crimes in Indian Country, improved services to tribes, and the ability to expand the scope of work by BIA law enforcement personnel will be provided with the increase in the number of police officers and Agents.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS/POLICE OFFICERS – CON'T

- BIA funding for Criminal Investigations and Police Services has failed to keep pace with criminal activity creating the following challenges:
 - The cost of implementing the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA), has added hardship on the Tribes.
 - Tribes are struggling to meet the high demand for calls for service. Tribal Casinos, Businesses, Sports Complex have invited non-Tribal members and non-Indians to visit the reservations. With this increased population, crime also increases. Due to these events, Tribes are paying high amounts of overtime to officers to ensure the safety of the public at these events.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS/POLICE OFFICERS – CON'T

- Border Crimes are crossing over into Indian Country. Non-Indians are taking advantage of the remote locations within Indian Country. Tribes are using their funds to combat the dramatic increased crime such as drug houses, homicides and human smuggling. With this increased patrol activities on tribal department, it's taking a toll on Tribal budgets.
- Communications are critical to any tribal police program. There are many tribal programs with inadequate repeaters and radios for communication. Officers and detectives in these remote areas of their own communities do not have adequate radio contact or cell service with their departments. Funding is needed to upgrade radio communications for tribal law enforcement programs.

SCHOLARSHIPS/ADULT EDUCATION

- **Scholarships:** To improve the quality of life for Tribes by providing eligible students at each educational level with financial assistance to enable them to complete their education. This program provides tribal members with advanced educational opportunities to attain needed skills to meet community objectives.
- **Adult Education:** It is critical to develop a labor force of educated and skilled tribal members to meet job demands. This program enables adults to obtain a GED or the basic skills needed to transition to a community college or job placement. As Tribes advance economic development, the goal is aimed at improving living conditions and creating increased opportunities for employment.

SCHOLARSHIPS/ADULT EDUCATION – CON'T

- BIE funding increases for Scholarships and Adult Education are needed to keep pace with the following increasing costs for higher education:
 - An increase of funds is required to meet the rising costs of college education and vocational technical programs. The cost of a college degree per average student has increased 45% when adjusted for inflation (Wall Street Journal 12-12-2012). There has been a 35% increase in the number of tribal members requesting financial assistance.
 - The cost to increase staff to continue student support services to meet the ever growing needs of students' educational goals and to promote higher education for Tribal members.

SCHOLARSHIPS/ADULT EDUCATION – CON'T

- BIE funding increases for Scholarships and Adult Education continued:
 - Increased funding to serve more students for the full program of study for a baccalaureate or master degree.
 - Increased funding to serve students pursuing a doctoral degree in needed fields such as education, health and the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields of study to build the internal capacity of the Tribes. This would increase the ability of the Tribes to conduct their own research in needed areas.

TRIBAL COURTS

- The Branch of Tribal Government and the Office of Justice Services collaborate to enhance public safety and justice on Indian reservations by funding Tribal Courts and establishing Courts of Indian Offenses (CFR Courts) to ensure due process and equal protection by the Courts on Indian Reservations. P.L. 93-638 Tribes contract to provide court services for their members. These judicial systems address violent crimes, drug use, domestic issues, and civil claims. Additional funds will support salaries and administrative costs for personnel and training for the 40 Western Region Tribal Courts and the 2 CFR Courts.

TRIBAL COURTS – CON'T

- Several Tribes have requested on-site court reviews, which are being submitted to the Office of Justice Services for their action. Since 2006, the Intertribal Council of Nevada has successfully administered the Intertribal Court of Appeals that hears numerous appeals.
- BIA funding for Tribal Courts is not keeping pace with the following management responsibilities:
 - The cost in implementing TLOA has added hardship on the Tribes for this unfunded mandate.

TRIBAL COURTS – CON'T

- BIA funding needs for Tribal Courts continued:
 - The addition of Judges, court administrators, clerks, pre-trial and probation officers, drug court staff and other court support staff essential to the operation of tribal justice systems are needed in Tribal and Juvenile Courts.
 - Under TLOA, and the Reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), courts are required to expand judicial services to include lawyer judges for crimes of felony jurisdiction. It is proposed there be a mixture of full time lawyer and non-lawyer judges on the bench so requirements are met by at least one judge for the Reauthorization of VAWA and TLOA.

TRIBAL COURTS – CON'T

- BIA funding needs for Tribal Courts continued:
 - TLOA and VAWA require each tribal court to apply US Constitutional rights to each case providing due process to defendants prosecuted in Tribal Court for which the penalty might be longer than one year in jail, defendant's who commit crimes of domestic violence who are non-Native Americans, and who commit crimes against a Native American victim upon the reservation. The US Constitution requires that under TLOA and VAWA the courts appoint counsel to all non-tribal, tribal, and non-Native Americans prosecuted under either act. This will require defense attorneys to represent defendants who are being prosecuted both under VAWA and (or) TLOA. This includes juveniles.

TRIBAL COURTS – CON'T

- BIA funding needs for Tribal Courts continued:
 - Additional probation officers will be needed for the full implementation of TLOA and VAWA. Additional juvenile drug courts will be needed for those juveniles who are addicted to illegal drugs with intensive probation and supervision is needed.
 - Tribal court systems are evolving and need to grow to meet the increasing demands of tribal communities (i.e. Tribes fostering remote satellite court systems access).

SUCCESS STORY

White Mountain Apache Tribe HIP Program

- On January 25, 2012 the White Mountain Housing Authority assumed the management of the Tribe's Housing Improvement Program (HIP). Of the 42 HIP projects awarded funding between FY 2003 – FY 2011 only 14 (33%) had been completed and turned over.
- The program had a backlog of 28 (67%) projects remaining in various stages of completion.
- In FY 2012 the White Mountain Housing Authority had successfully completed and turned over 13 homes. In FY 2013 an additional 13 homes were completed and turned over.
- The remaining 2 are scheduled for turn over on March 20, 2014. The projects from FY 2013 scheduled for turn over by June 30, 2014.

SUCCESS STORY

White Mountain Apache Tribe HIP Program



BEFORE

SUCCESS STORY

White Mountain Apache Tribe HIP Program



AFTER