



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

September 12, 2017

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

I. INTRODUCTION

The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010, Public Law 111-211 (TLOA) was designed to provide greater freedom for Indian tribes and tribal nations to design and operate their own justice systems, making Federal departments and agencies more accountable for serving Native people and lands. The TLOA specifically requires the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Office of Justice Services (OJS) report on spending, staffing, and unmet needs for Public Safety and Justice (PS&J) programs in Indian Country. This report includes spending and staffing data for 2014 and 2015, as well as annual cost estimates for PS&J programs.

II. DATA SOURCES

To meet the reporting requirements of TLOA, this report equates spending with BIA-enacted funding for PS&J programs and staffing with the filled Full Time Equivalents (FTE) positions in BIA-operated PS&J programs. This report does not include any funding made available for PS&J purposes in Indian Country on a permanent or one-time basis by organizations other than the BIA. Tribal PS&J programs occasionally receive funding from Federal, state, and tribal organizations other than BIA. The full scope of unmet needs cannot be addressed without considering non-BIA sources of funding, which are not readily quantifiable. As a proxy for unmet needs the report provides an estimate of total annual costs to operate appropriate-sized, fully staffed Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections programs as well as Tribal Courts in Indian Country.

To foster greater tribal data reporting for PS&J programs, BIA utilized a web-based data collection survey tool accessible on the BIA webpage, www.bia.gov during the initial (2016) iteration of this report. Tribal leaders of all federally-recognized tribes were notified via mail of the need for data to satisfy TLOA reporting requirements and informed of the availability of the BIA data collection tool. Fewer than 60 of the 567 tribes utilized the online tool or met with BIA field managers to report the requested information, and the information received from tribes varied substantially in degrees of completeness. Additionally, it was difficult to verify self-reported data. For these reasons, and to ensure consistency of data, this report utilized models to

estimate annual program costs across the board.

III. BIA FUNDING AND STAFFING

The TLOA requires BIA to submit a detailed spending report and the methodology used to disburse funds for PS&J programs administered by OJS. The OJS allocates its recurring appropriations to 190 Law Enforcement programs; 96 Detention/Corrections programs (for 55 tribes); 15 district, headquarters, and support offices; 196 Tribal Courts as well as other BIA agency offices that support PS&J programs. The BIA funds are spent either by BIA when they deliver direct services or by tribes when they contract services with funds transmitted to the tribes through self-determination (638) contracts or self-governance compacts.

The BIA uses a Federal financial and accounting system to disburse funding to PS&J programs. The system provides reporting capabilities sufficient to meet TLOA requirements for reporting expenditures for all programs whether BIA or tribally operated, but can only meet the staffing reporting requirements for programs administered by BIA as a direct service to tribes. Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections services are provided both by BIA and the tribes. The BIA only operates a few Tribal Court functions directly throughout the Nation rather, nearly all Tribal Courts are administered by the tribes. However, BIA does provide technical support for tribes to operate courts.

Methodology for Disbursing PS&J Funding

Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections Programs –

The methodology for disbursing Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections funding is based on historical allocations. Until 1999, funding for the Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections program was provided to tribes as Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA). The TPA designation provides tribes the discretion to prioritize their annual base funding among all BIA-funded programs with a TPA designation to serve the unique needs of their communities. In 1999, in order to assure funding for Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections programs was spent on those programs and to strengthen Federal accountability for public safety in Indian Country, the TPA designation for Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections programs was eliminated. The amount of

TPA funds that tribes allocated to Law Enforcement and Detention/ Corrections programs in 1999, when the TPA designation was removed, is the basis for the current funding levels distributed to each tribe today. The budget increases provided since that time have been distributed on top of the historical base amounts since by law, one tribe's base funding under contract or compact cannot be reduced in order to increase the base funding of another tribe.

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

Criminal Investigations & Police Services

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

RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Detention / Corrections

- Annual inmate intake
- Staffing levels/shortages by parity ratios
- Violent crime rate
- Service population
- Size/land base to be serviced (transport)
- Consideration of new facilities

Tribal Courts – Unlike the Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections programs, the Tribal Courts program remains in the TPA category allowing individual tribes to mingle and allocate Tribal Courts funding among various TPA programs in order to best meet their unique need or priority in any given year. However, as with Law Enforcement and Detention/ Corrections funding, Tribal Courts funding is distributed according to historical allocations. Currently, BIA distributes Tribal Courts budget increases utilizing either a pro-rata methodology, or request-based determinations that are supported by court assessment data.

Disbursement of PS&J Funding

Law Enforcement Programs – In 2014 and 2015, BIA funding obligated for Law Enforcement programs reached

\$213.0 million and \$212.0 million respectively. In both years, about 37 percent of the funding was allotted to BIA direct service programs with the remainder going to tribally-run programs. There is a minimal amount of funding for Law Enforcement that goes towards operations in Public Law 280 states, due to historical reasons or program administrative offices in those states (P.L. 280). Jurisdictions covered under P.L. 280 delegated Federal criminal jurisdiction on Indian lands to state governments and approved the enforcement of a state's criminal code by state and local law enforcement officers in Indian Country.

Detention/Corrections Programs – In 2014 and 2015, BIA funding for Detention/Corrections programs reached \$105.4 million and \$108.9 million respectively. In both years, roughly 42 percent of the funding was allotted to BIA direct service programs with the remainder going to tribally run programs. There is a minimal amount of funding for detention that goes to operations in P.L. 280 states, due to historical reasons or program administrative offices in those states.

Tribal Courts TPA – In 2014, BIA funding for the Tribal Courts program was \$29.3 million and reached \$29.4 million in 2015. In both years, over 80 percent of the funding was allotted to tribes and the rest went to BIA offices administering the Tribal Court funding and providing technical assistance. There is a minimal amount of funding for Tribal Court operations in P.L. 280 states either because a tribe receives funding for historical reasons, or because tribes operate courts to address their civil matters in those states.

BIA Staffing of PS&J Programs

In 2014 and 2015, BIA-operated Law Enforcement programs employed just over 500 FTE, Detention/ Correction programs employed over 230 FTE, and the Tribal Courts budget line item supported a staff of 13-14 FTE to administer the program and provide technical support. The number of FTE employed by tribes operating these programs under contract is unknown. This is due to the fact that tribes, by law, are not required to provide that information and most tribes do not provide such information.

Summary of Funding for BIA-funded Public Safety and Justice Programs by Program				
Program/Operator	Federal FTE & Appropriations Expended (Dollars in Thousands)			
	FY 2014		FY 2015	
	Federal FTE	BIA Appropriations Expended	Federal FTE	BIA Appropriations Expended
Law Enforcement				
BIA Direct Services	507	77,896	506	80,450
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	NA	135,077	NA	131,501
Total Law Enforcement	507	\$ 212,973	506	\$ 211,951
Det Ctr/Corrections				
BIA Direct Services	235	43,540	241	46,561
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	NA	61,876	NA	62,335
Total Det Ctr/Corrections	235	\$ 105,416	241	\$ 108,896
Tribal Courts				
BIA Direct Services	13	2,727	14	5,398
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	NA	26,525	NA	24,014
Total Tribal Courts	13	\$ 29,252	14	\$ 29,411
PS&J Programs				
BIA Direct Services	755	124,163	761	132,409
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	NA	223,478	NA	217,849
Total PS&J Programs	755	\$ 347,641	761	\$ 350,258

IV. TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS

The report provides an estimated total cost of Law Enforcement for all tribes throughout Indian Country, including P.L. 280 states regardless of whether services are provided by Federal, state, local, or tribal entities. Costs estimates for Tribal Courts also include all tribes because of tribal sovereignty and due to the expanded court responsibilities that Tribal Courts potentially have under TLOA and the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The cost estimates for Detention/ Corrections are limited to existing structures because there is no assumption that every tribe needs a separate detention facility and facilities are often shared regionally.

Methodologies for Calculating Estimated Costs of PS&J programs

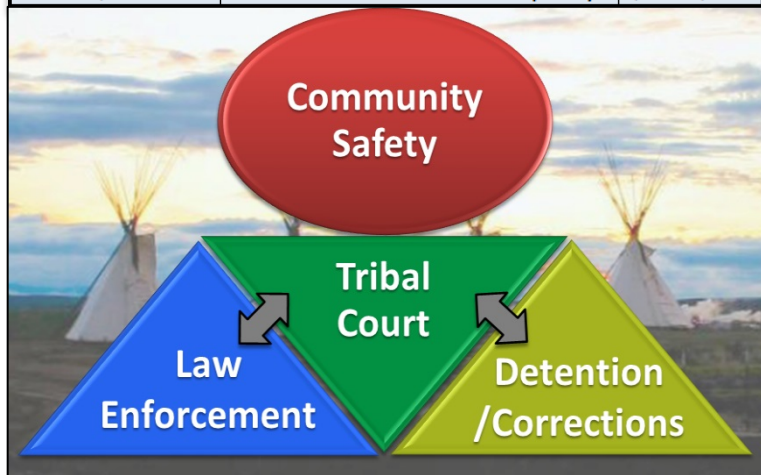
The cost estimates for Law Enforcement programs and Tribal Courts assume that all tribes of a similar size have Law Enforcement agencies or Tribal Courts with the same composition. Law Enforcement programs and Tribal Courts are usually sized to meet the needs of a population range. Population data in the 2013 American

Indian Population and Labor Force (AIPLF) Report prepared by the Office of the Assistant Secretary – Indian Affairs (consistent with 2010 Census data) was used to estimate service populations by tribe. The AIPLF estimates that the total service population on Indian lands is just under 2 million. About two-thirds of the population is located in non-P.L. 280 states, and a third is located in P.L. 280 states, primarily Alaska and California. This report grouped tribes by population size, and then used scalable cost models to create estimates for operating Law Enforcement programs and Tribal Courts for each group.

Law Enforcement Cost Estimate – The cost of a full time “basic” program that would serve tribes with service populations ranging from 1,601-6,500 is estimated at \$2.0 million. This is based on a budget for a standard Law Enforcement program model that includes police officials, dispatchers, administrative services, and supplies and equipment. The number of officers budgeted at each level generally follows a ratio of 2.8 officers per 1,000 residents. The table with the scalable Law Enforcement budget model shows the Basic program scaled to various levels based on tribal service

populations. For example, tribes with a service population of less than 600 could be served by a Law Enforcement agency with a lower capacity at a cost of \$666,000, whereas tribes with a service population ranging from 16,251-19,500 would require a Law Enforcement presence three times the size at an annual cost of \$5.5 million.

Scalable Law Enforcement Budget Model		
Tribal Service Population Size	Law Enforcement Need	Annual Cost (\$000)
<600	Basic @ ≈1/3 capacity	\$ 666
600-1,600	Basic @ ≈2/3 capacity	\$ 1,333
1,601-6,500	Basic	\$ 2,019
6,501-9,750	Basic @ ≈50% increased capacity	\$ 2,994
9,751-13,000	Basic @ ≈100% increased capacity	\$ 3,836
13,001-16,250	Basic @ ≈150% increased capacity	\$ 4,679
16,251-19,500	Basic @ ≈200% increased capacity	\$ 5,501
19,501+	Basic @ ≈250% increased capacity	\$ 6,344



Scalable Tribal Court Budget Model		
Tribal Service Population Size	Tribal Court Need	Annual Cost (\$000)
<600	Part Time (4.3 months)	\$ 717
600-1,600	Part Time (8 Months)	\$ 1,333
1,601-6,500	Full Time	\$ 2,000
6,501-9,750	Full Time X 1.5	\$ 3,000
9,751-13,000	Full Time X 2	\$ 4,000
13,001-16,250	Full Time X 2.5	\$ 5,000
16,251-19,500	Full Time X 3	\$ 6,000
19,501+	Full Time X 3.5	\$ 7,000

Tribal Courts Cost Estimate – Data collected from Tribal Court assessments completed by BIA over the past few years was used to produce a scalable Tribal Court budget model. The size of the tribe’s service population drives the size of the court, and the size of the court drives the cost of the court. The table with the scalable Tribal Court budget model shows the cost of a Full Time Court that

would serve tribes with service populations ranging from 1,601-6,500 is estimated at \$2.0 million and scaled to various levels based on tribal service populations. For example, tribes with a service population of less than 600 could be served by a court that operated for 4.3 months over the course of a year at a cost of \$717,000, whereas tribes with a service population ranging from 16,251-19,500 would require a tribal justice system 3 times the size of a Full Time Court, at an annual cost of \$6.0 million.

Detention/Corrections Cost Estimate – Unlike cost estimates for Law Enforcement and Tribal Court programs, where it is assumed there is a universal community need, this analysis estimates costs only for existing BIA-funded Detention/Corrections centers – not every community needs a Detention/Correction center. Staffing and operational needs for correctional programs are based, to a greater extent, on facility design rather than service population. Therefore, estimated total costs are based on individual staffing models developed for each BIA-funded jail based on National Institute of Corrections standards in connection with building layout, type of prisoners housed, and programs/services offered.

Total Estimated Costs of PS&J programs in Indian Country

Based on the costs estimates for these PS&J programs, the total annual estimated need for PS&J Programs in Indian Country is \$1.0 billion for Law Enforcement Programs, \$222.8 million for existing Detention Centers, and \$1.0 billion for Tribal Courts. For Law Enforcement Programs and Tribal Courts about 55 percent of the total estimated cost is for non-P.L. 280 states where tribes and the Federal government have criminal jurisdiction, and 45 percent is for costs in P.L. 280 states, which include 373 of the 585 tribal entities that the BIA PS&J funding supports, where state and local law enforcement have jurisdiction.

Summary of Total Estimated Tribal Public Safety & Justice Program Costs

State	Number of Tribes	Total Estimated Indian Service Population	Annual Program Cost Estimate (Dollars in Thousands)		
			Law Enforcement	Detention/ Corrections (Existing Programs Only)	Tribal Courts

Non-Public Law 83-280 States

Alabama	1	1,914	\$ 2,019	\$ -	\$ 2,000
Arizona	19	118,566	\$ 47,694	\$ 42,471	\$ 48,405
Colorado	2	3,444	\$ 4,038	\$ 4,271	\$ 4,000
Connecticut	2	5,859	\$ 4,038	\$ -	\$ 4,000
District Of Columbia	0	0	\$ -	\$ 11,289	\$ -
Florida	2	4,269	\$ 2,686	\$ -	\$ 2,723
Iowa	1	1,426	\$ 1,333	\$ -	\$ 1,320
Idaho	4	15,726	\$ 7,013	\$ 5,157	\$ 7,043
Kansas	4	2,957	\$ 5,331	\$ -	\$ 5,280
Louisiana	4	1,985	\$ 3,332	\$ -	\$ 3,490
Massachussets	2	3,285	\$ 2,686	\$ -	\$ 2,723
Maine	4	9,491	\$ 8,077	\$ -	\$ 8,000
Michigan	12	33,432	\$ 21,525	\$ 2,822	\$ 21,446
Mississippi	1	9,199	\$ 2,994	\$ 6,007	\$ 3,000
Montana	7	46,435	\$ 18,876	\$ 19,940	\$ 18,999
North Carolina	1	8,600	\$ 2,994	\$ 2,479	\$ 3,000
North Dakota	4	35,463	\$ 12,685	\$ 10,504	\$ 12,999
New Mexico	23	245,712	\$ 97,573	\$ 42,421	\$ 104,256
Nevada	24	48,914	\$ 40,990	\$ 3,492	\$ 40,852
New York	8	47,564	\$ 17,349	\$ -	\$ 17,446
Oklahoma	38	471,738	\$ 161,364	\$ 4,445	\$ 170,438
Rhode Island	1	2,046	\$ 2,019	\$ -	\$ 2,000
South Carolina	1	1,847	\$ 2,019	\$ -	\$ 2,000
South Dakota	8	71,095	\$ 22,583	\$ 38,022	\$ 23,319
Tennessee	0	0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Texas	3	2,412	\$ 3,332	\$ -	\$ 3,363
Utah	5	8,573	\$ 7,350	\$ 480	\$ 7,280
Washington	29	178,956	\$ 59,177	\$ 17,983	\$ 59,041
Wyoming	2	12,312	\$ 5,168	\$ 1,500	\$ 5,320
Totals - Non-P.L. 280 States	212	1,393,220	\$ 566,244	\$ 213,283	\$ 583,742

Public Law 83-280 States

Alaska	229	143,268	\$ 162,329	\$ 675	\$ 174,853
California	109	281,112	\$ 206,593	\$ -	\$ 205,741
Minnesota	11	42,210	\$ 18,799	\$ 3,858	\$ 18,683
Nebraska	4	15,360	\$ 8,520	\$ 1,545	\$ 8,640
Oregon	9	59,121	\$ 21,010	\$ 1,449	\$ 21,042
Wisconsin	11	34,876	\$ 24,162	\$ 2,019	\$ 23,999
Totals - P.L. 280 States	373	575,947	\$ 441,412	\$ 9,546	\$ 452,958

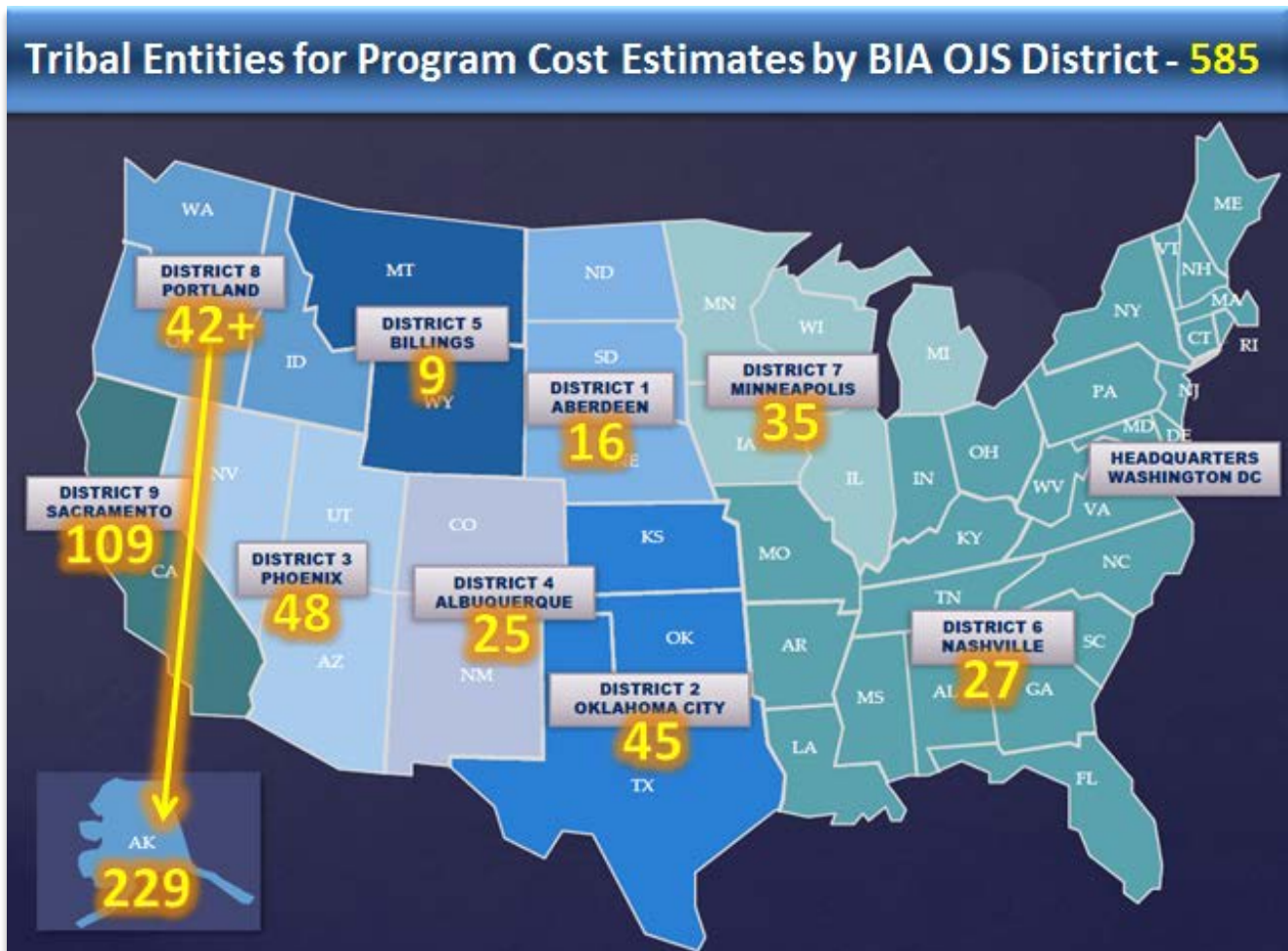
All States

Grand Totals - All States	585	1,969,167	\$ 1,007,656	\$ 222,829	\$ 1,036,700
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APPENDIX A: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS BY STATE

The following tables summarize data for BIA Public Safety and Justice programs by state. There are separate tables for Law Enforcement, Detention/Corrections, and Tribal Court programs. Each table shows by state the number of tribes, the total estimated tribal service population, the annual estimated cost of those programs and Federal FTE and BIA appropriations expended for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015. The information is broken out by P.L. 280 states - where tribes are subject to full or partial (concurrent) state criminal jurisdiction under P.L. 83-280 and non-P.L. 280 states, where the Federal Government and tribes have primary jurisdiction. The BIA funding and FTE information are further broken down into data by service provider, whether by BIA or through tribal 638 contracts or self-governance compacts.

There were 567 federally recognized tribes at the time this report was compiled. The total number of tribal entities in the summary tables (585) exceeds the number of federally recognized tribes because there are more organizations controlled, sanctioned, or chartered by tribes that are eligible under various statutes to do business with BIA than there are tribes. Of the 585, there are 212 tribal entities located in non-P.L. 280 states, and 373 tribes are located in P.L. 280 states, primarily in Alaska and California.



Law Enforcement

(Dollars in Thousands)

Non-Public Law 83-280 States

State	Number of Tribes	Total Estimated Indian Service Population	Annual Program Cost Estimate	Federal FTE & Appropriations Expended			
				FY 2014		FY 2015	
Alabama	1	1,914	\$ 2,019	0	\$ 433	0	\$ 421
Arizona	19	118,566	\$ 47,694	61	\$ 32,768	60	\$ 32,670
Colorado	2	3,444	\$ 4,038	23	\$ 2,929	26	\$ 2,966
Connecticut	2	5,859	\$ 4,038	0	\$ 724	0	\$ 691
District Of Columbia	0	0	\$ -	18	\$ 21,692	17	\$ 22,702
Florida	2	4,269	\$ 2,686	0	\$ 1,546	0	\$ 1,498
Iowa	1	1,426	\$ 1,333	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Idaho	4	15,726	\$ 7,013	0	\$ 3,875	1	\$ 3,766
Kansas	4	2,957	\$ 5,331	0	\$ 1,073	0	\$ 1,013
Louisiana	4	1,985	\$ 3,332	0	\$ 1,369	0	\$ 1,310
Massachussets	2	3,285	\$ 2,686	0	\$ 145	0	\$ 131
Maine	4	9,491	\$ 8,077	0	\$ 1,654	0	\$ 1,557
Michigan	12	33,432	\$ 21,525	1	\$ 5,330	1	\$ 5,103
Mississippi	1	9,199	\$ 2,994	0	\$ 1,494	0	\$ 1,449
Montana	7	46,435	\$ 18,876	53	\$ 13,888	51	\$ 13,844
North Carolina	1	8,600	\$ 2,994	1	\$ 476	1	\$ 455
North Dakota	4	35,463	\$ 12,685	71	\$ 9,319	64	\$ 8,736
New Mexico	23	245,712	\$ 97,573	102	\$ 46,780	102	\$ 46,370
Nevada	24	48,914	\$ 40,990	18	\$ 6,652	19	\$ 6,719
New York	8	47,564	\$ 17,349	2	\$ 837	2	\$ 805
Oklahoma	38	471,738	\$ 161,364	52	\$ 12,865	53	\$ 12,975
Rhode Island	1	2,046	\$ 2,019	0	\$ 222	0	\$ 208
South Carolina	1	1,847	\$ 2,019	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
South Dakota	8	71,095	\$ 22,583	41	\$ 15,674	42	\$ 15,741
Tennessee	0	0	\$ -	5	\$ 637	5	\$ 790
Texas	3	2,412	\$ 3,332	0	\$ 537	0	\$ 478
Utah	5	8,573	\$ 7,350	12	\$ 1,752	13	\$ 1,479
Washington	29	178,956	\$ 59,177	5	\$ 11,393	6	\$ 11,257
Wyoming	2	12,312	\$ 5,168	24	\$ 3,202	23	\$ 3,107
Totals	212	1,393,220	\$ 566,244	488	\$ 199,268	486	\$ 198,242



BIA Direct Service Programs	488	\$ 75,438	486	\$ 77,805
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	0	\$ 123,829	0	\$ 120,436

Public Law 83-280 States

State	Number of Tribes	Total Estimated Indian Service Population	Annual Program Cost Estimate	Federal FTE & Appropriations Expended			
				FY 2014		FY 2015	
Alaska	229	143,268	\$ 162,329	0	\$ 835		\$ 1,059
California	109	281,112	\$ 206,593	2	\$ 1,203	2	\$ 1,498
Minnesota	11	42,210	\$ 18,799	6	\$ 3,853	6	\$ 3,486
Nebraska	4	15,360	\$ 8,520	8	\$ 3,453	8	\$ 3,340
Oregon	9	59,121	\$ 21,010	0	\$ 2,012	1	\$ 1,900
Wisconsin	11	34,876	\$ 24,162	3	\$ 2,349	3	\$ 2,427
Totals	373	575,947	\$ 441,412	19	\$ 13,705	20	\$ 13,710



BIA Direct Service Programs	19	\$ 2,458	20	\$ 2,645
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	0	\$ 11,247	0	\$ 11,065

All States

Grand Totals	585	1,969,167	\$ 1,007,656	507	\$ 212,973	506	\$ 211,951
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BIA Direct Service Programs	507	\$ 77,896	506	\$ 80,450
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	0	\$ 135,077	0	\$ 131,501

Detention / Corrections

(Dollars in Thousands)

Non-Public Law 83-280 States

State	Number of Tribes	Total Estimated Indian Service Population	Annual Program Cost Estimate	Federal FTE & Appropriations Expended			
				FY 2014		FY 2015	
Alabama	1	1,914	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Arizona	19	118,566	\$ 42,471	30	\$ 22,685	31	\$ 21,500
Colorado	2	3,444	\$ 4,271	29	\$ 2,732	28	\$ 3,082
Connecticut	2	5,859	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
District Of Columbia	0	0	\$ 11,289	2	\$ 12,181	3	\$ 13,787
Florida	2	4,269	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Iowa	1	1,426	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Idaho	4	15,726	\$ 5,157	0	\$ 4,415	0	\$ 4,215
Kansas	4	2,957	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Louisiana	4	1,985	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Massachussets	2	3,285	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Maine	4	9,491	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Michigan	12	33,432	\$ 2,822	0	\$ 176	0	\$ 141
Mississippi	1	9,199	\$ 6,007	0	\$ 3,447	0	\$ 3,367
Montana	7	46,435	\$ 19,940	59	\$ 11,175	58	\$ 11,428
North Carolina	1	8,600	\$ 2,479	0	\$ -	0	\$ 599
North Dakota	4	35,463	\$ 10,504	35	\$ 7,394	36	\$ 7,446
New Mexico	23	245,712	\$ 42,421	4	\$ 10,670	5	\$ 10,240
Nevada	24	48,914	\$ 3,492	15	\$ 1,652	15	\$ 1,662
New York	8	47,564	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Oklahoma	38	471,738	\$ 4,445	1	\$ 363	1	\$ 275
Rhode Island	1	2,046	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
South Carolina	1	1,847	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
South Dakota	8	71,095	\$ 38,022	38	\$ 14,604	41	\$ 17,766
Tennessee	0	0	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ 1
Texas	3	2,412	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Utah	5	8,573	\$ 480	2	\$ 188	2	\$ 216
Washington	29	178,956	\$ 17,983	7	\$ 8,463	6	\$ 8,017
Wyoming	2	12,312	\$ 1,500	10	\$ 1,192	10	\$ 1,067
Totals	212	1,393,220	\$ 213,283	232	\$ 101,337	236	\$ 104,807



BIA Direct Service Programs	232	\$ 42,808	236	\$ 45,796
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	0	\$ 58,529	0	\$ 59,012

Public Law 83-280 States

State	Number of Tribes	Total Estimated Indian Service Population	Annual Program Cost Estimate	Federal FTE & Appropriations Expended			
				FY 2014		FY 2015	
Alaska	229	143,268	\$ 675	0	\$ 12	0	\$ 18
California	109	281,112	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Minnesota	11	42,210	\$ 3,858	0	\$ 1,925	0	\$ 1,602
Nebraska	4	15,360	\$ 1,545	3	\$ 1,094	4	\$ 1,154
Oregon	9	59,121	\$ 1,449	0	\$ 529	0	\$ 504
Wisconsin	11	34,876	\$ 2,019	0	\$ 519	1	\$ 810
Totals	373	575,947	\$ 9,546	3	\$ 4,079	5	\$ 4,088



BIA Direct Service Programs	3	\$ 732	5	\$ 765
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	0	\$ 3,347	0	\$ 3,323

All States

Grand Totals	585	1,969,167	\$ 222,829	235	\$ 105,416	241	\$ 108,896
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BIA Direct Service Programs	235	\$ 43,540	241	\$ 46,561
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	0	\$ 61,876	0	\$ 62,335

Tribal Courts
(Dollars in Thousands)

Non-Public Law 83-280 States

State	Number of Tribes	Total Estimated Indian Service Population	Annual Program Cost Estimate	Federal FTE & Appropriations Expended			
				FY 2014		FY 2015	
Alabama	1	1,914	\$ 2,000	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Arizona	19	118,566	\$ 48,405	0	\$ 2,799	0	\$ 2,537
Colorado	2	3,444	\$ 4,000	0	\$ 820	0	\$ 823
Connecticut	2	5,859	\$ 4,000	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
District Of Columbia	0	0	\$ -	6	\$ 2,000	7	\$ 4,487
Florida	2	4,269	\$ 2,723	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Iowa	1	1,426	\$ 1,320	0	\$ 32	0	\$ -
Idaho	4	15,726	\$ 7,043	0	\$ 575	0	\$ 532
Kansas	4	2,957	\$ 5,280	0	\$ 7	0	\$ -
Louisiana	4	1,985	\$ 3,490	0	\$ 40	0	\$ 202
Massachussets	2	3,285	\$ 2,723	0	\$ 20	0	\$ -
Maine	4	9,491	\$ 8,000	0	\$ 49	0	\$ -
Michigan	12	33,432	\$ 21,446	0	\$ 137	0	\$ 31
Mississippi	1	9,199	\$ 3,000	0	\$ 304	0	\$ 251
Montana	7	46,435	\$ 18,999	0	\$ 2,800	0	\$ 2,708
North Carolina	1	8,600	\$ 3,000	0	\$ 602	0	\$ 671
North Dakota	4	35,463	\$ 12,999	1	\$ 2,355	1	\$ 1,798
New Mexico	23	245,712	\$ 104,256	0	\$ 3,679	0	\$ 3,127
Nevada	24	48,914	\$ 40,852	0	\$ 1,179	0	\$ 1,060
New York	8	47,564	\$ 17,446	0	\$ 21	0	\$ 21
Oklahoma	38	471,738	\$ 170,438	6	\$ 961	6	\$ 1,034
Rhode Island	1	2,046	\$ 2,000	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
South Carolina	1	1,847	\$ 2,000	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
South Dakota	8	71,095	\$ 23,319	0	\$ 3,997	0	\$ 3,781
Tennessee	0	0	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ 3
Texas	3	2,412	\$ 3,363	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Utah	5	8,573	\$ 7,280	0	\$ 174	0	\$ 178
Washington	29	178,956	\$ 59,041	0	\$ 2,008	0	\$ 1,950
Wyoming	2	12,312	\$ 5,320	0	\$ 1,783	0	\$ 1,797
Totals	212	1,393,220	\$ 583,742	13	\$ 26,342	14	\$ 26,990



BIA Direct Service Programs	13	\$ 2,727	14	\$ 5,398
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	0	\$ 23,616	0	\$ 21,592

Public Law 83-280 States

State	Number of Tribes	Total Estimated Indian Service Population	Annual Program Cost Estimate	Federal FTE & Appropriations Expended			
				FY 2014		FY 2015	
Alaska	229	143,268	\$ 174,853	0	\$ 12	0	\$ 6
California	109	281,112	\$ 205,741	0	\$ 57	0	\$ 28
Minnesota	11	42,210	\$ 18,683	0	\$ 980	0	\$ 823
Nebraska	4	15,360	\$ 8,640	0	\$ 492	0	\$ 514
Oregon	9	59,121	\$ 21,042	0	\$ 410	0	\$ 104
Wisconsin	11	34,876	\$ 23,999	0	\$ 958	0	\$ 947
Totals	373	575,947	\$ 452,958	0	\$ 2,910	0	\$ 2,421



BIA Direct Service Programs	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	0	\$ 2,910	0	\$ 2,421

All States

Grand Totals	585	1,969,167	\$ 1,036,700	13	\$ 29,252	14	\$ 29,411
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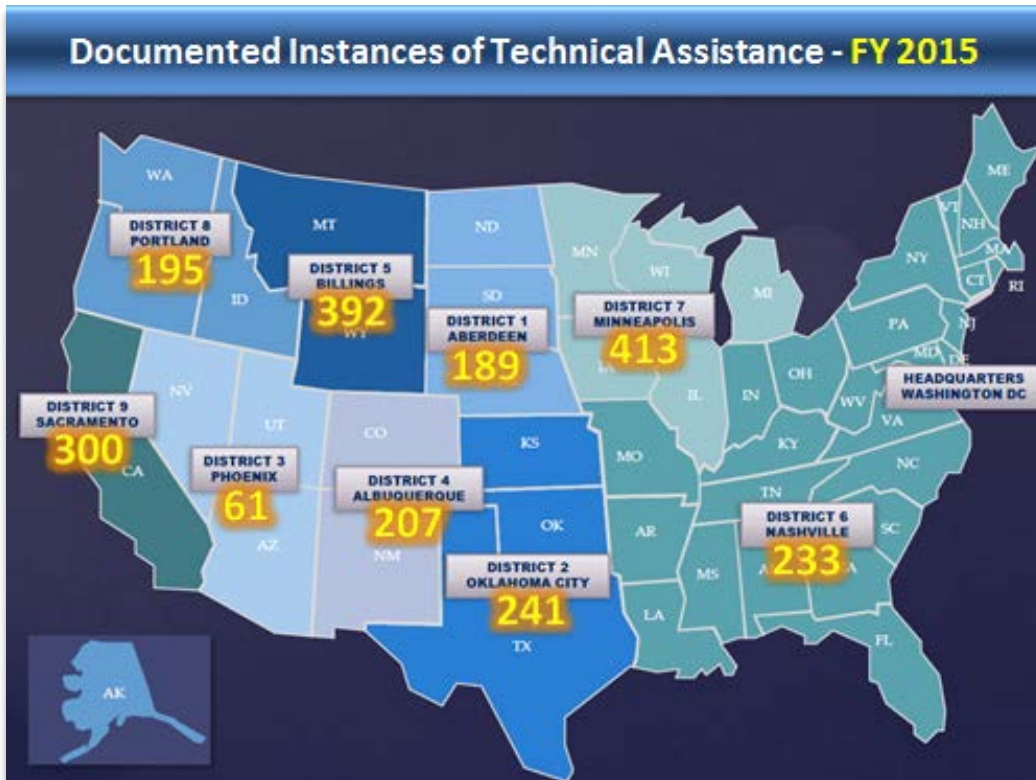
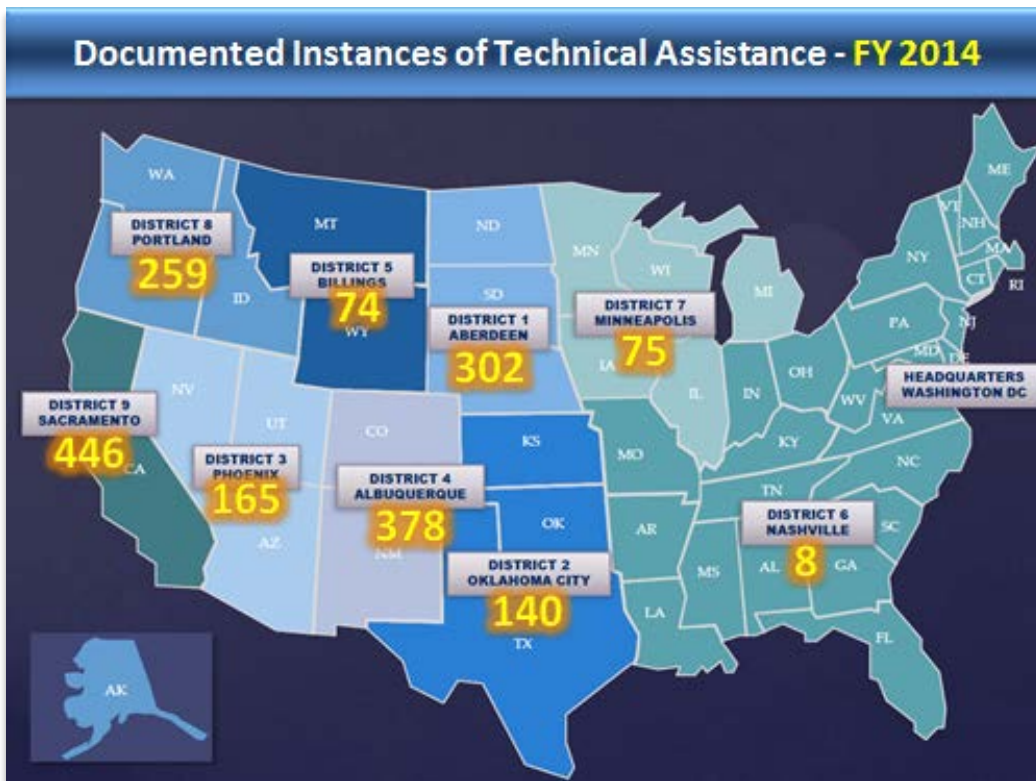


BIA Direct Service Programs	13	\$ 2,727	14	\$ 5,398
Tribally Contracted/Compacted Programs	0	\$ 26,525	0	\$ 24,014

APPENDIX B: REPORT OF PS&J PROGRAM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

APPENDIX B: REPORT OF PS&J PROGRAM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In accordance with Section 211 (b)(17) of the TLOA, the BIA Office of Justice Services maintains a log documenting all technical assistance provided to tribes. All forms of communication are included, such as formal meetings, written correspondence, conference and phone calls, and emails. The data is summarized below by BIA OJS District, totaling 1,847 instances of technical assistance during FY 2014 and 2,231 during FY 2015.



APPENDIX C: TRIBAL LAW AND ORDER ACT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Public Law 111-211, The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 Section 211 (b)(16), requires the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Office of Justice Services (OJS) to submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, for each fiscal year, a detailed spending report regarding tribal Public Safety and Justice programs that includes –

- (A) (i) the number of full-time employees of the BIA and tribal governments who serve as—
 - (I) criminal investigators;
 - (II) uniform police;
 - (III) police and emergency dispatchers;
 - (IV) detention officers;
 - (V) executive personnel, including special agents in charge, and directors and deputies of various offices in the Office of Justice Services; and
 - (VI) Tribal Court judges, prosecutors, public defenders, appointed defense counsel, or related staff; and
- (ii) the amount of appropriations obligated for each category described in clause (i) for each fiscal year;
- (B) a list of amounts dedicated to Law Enforcement and Detention/Corrections, vehicles, related transportation costs, equipment, inmate transportation costs, inmate transfer costs, replacement, improvement, and repair of facilities, personnel transfers, detailees and costs related to their details, emergency events, public safety and justice communications and technology costs, and Tribal Court personnel, facilities, indigent defense, and related program costs;
- (C) a list of the unmet staffing needs of law enforcement, corrections, and court personnel (including indigent defense and prosecution staff) at tribal and BIA justice agencies, the replacement and repair needs of tribal and BIA corrections facilities, needs for tribal police and court facilities, and public safety and emergency communications and technology needs.
- (D) the formula, priority list or other methodology used to determine the method of disbursement of funds for the Public Safety and Justice programs administered by the OJS.

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