

OJP

**Office of
Justice Programs
Partnership Initiatives
in Indian Country**



February 1997

Foreword

This publication provides an overview of the Office of Justice Programs' response to preventing and controlling crime in Indian Country. For too long, this constituency was not a part of our thinking, our plans, or our programs.

We've made great strides, however, in the past several years. Beginning with the establishment of a central point in our organization to help us with our program design and delivery -- our OJP American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk, now headed by Norena Henry -- to the extraordinary expansion of programs and program funds targeted to this important, underserved population, we have come a long way. We continue to seek new opportunities to ensure that this progress continues, working in tandem with the Justice Department's Office of Tribal Justice.

As I reviewed this compilation of OJP programs and services focused on the American Indian and Alaska Native populations, I was struck by the diverse range of activities in which the OJP bureaus and program offices are engaged with these communities. Certain highlights stand out for me, such as the June 1996 announcement of 66 Violence Against Women grants to tribal governments totaling \$5.2 million -- the largest number of grants made to Native Americans at one time. There are many other examples throughout this report describing how we are, I believe, making a difference.

Every day as I enter my office, I see the magnificent artwork of Native American Sam English, commissioned to announce one of the Office for Victims of Crime conferences on Native American issues. This powerful art is a daily reminder of the task before us -- to continue our focus and support to help Indian Country prevent and control crime.

Laurie Robinson
Assistant Attorney General

January 1997

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	1
Introduction	3
Office of the Assistant Attorney General	4
Corrections Program Office	4
Drug Courts Program Office	6
Executive Office for Weed and Seed	7
Violence Against Women Grants Office	8
Bureau of Justice Assistance	10
Bureau of Justice Statistics	13
National Institute of Justice	14
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	16
Office for Victims of Crime	18
Conclusion	22
Appendix A: Indian Funding Summary Charts	23
Formula and Discretionary Comparison	23
Discretionary Grants	24
Formula Subgrants	25
Appendix B: Main Office Numbers	26
Appendix C: Organizational Charts	27
Department of Justice	27
Office of Justice Programs	28

Executive Summary

The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is dedicated to providing comprehensive services to American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) tribes, while enhancing tribal sovereignty, as outlined in the Department of Justice Policy on Indian Sovereignty and Government-to-Government Relations with Indian Tribes.

Under the leadership of Attorney General Janet Reno, OJP has been working diligently to identify and implement ways to maximize the effectiveness of federal funding to tribal governments and organizations that address criminal and juvenile justice issues in tribal communities. These efforts have been facilitated through the creation of the American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (Indian Desk), which provides AI/AN tribes direct access to information and funding materials, and provides guidance to OJP on new program development to improve services to AI/AN tribes.

Historically, OJP provided minimal assistance and service to tribal governments, resulting in an American population -- American Indians and Alaska Natives -- missing out on many formula and discretionary grants and training and technical assistance opportunities for which they might otherwise be eligible. To continue to improve future services in Indian Country, OJP has taken a comprehensive approach towards the offender, the victim, and the community, working to restore balance and harmony to the tribal community.

OJP administers several large grant programs that provide funding to Indian tribes and tribal organizations to tackle issues of law enforcement, domestic violence, child abuse, juvenile justice, and victim services.

- Since 1987, the Office for Victims of Crime has focused discretionary funds on improving services for victims of crime on Indian reservations through its Victim Assistance in Indian Country program. As of January 1997, \$5,438,640 has been expended on this program.
- Since 1995, the STOP Violence Against Indian Women discretionary grant program has made a total of \$12.04 million available for Indian organizations to enhance the tribal justice system response to domestic violence and improve services to Indian women in abusive situations.
- Other comprehensive grant programs with specific allocation requirements for tribal governments include the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program, which is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the Native American Pass-Through Program under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

OJP encourages innovative program development and improved service delivery in Indian Country. The Executive Office for Weed and Seed set aside \$600,000 of its fiscal year 1996 discretionary funds for pilot projects in Indian Country, aimed at weeding out crime and seeding economic development and healthy communities. The Drug Courts Program Office supports the development of drug courts in Indian Country as a promising alternative method in dealing with nonviolent drug offenders. To improve case tracking and enhance the adjudication of criminal cases in Indian Country, the Bureau of Justice Statistics is working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the U.S. Department of Interior and the Bureau of Justice Assistance to develop a case-based, criminal justice tracking system. Such a system would also allow tribal law enforcement to monitor the effectiveness of various processes and conduct more accurate needs assessments for future planning.

Other OJP programs provide direct assistance to members of Indian communities. In conjunction with the National Crime Prevention Council, the Bureau of Justice Assistance publishes educational materials targeting areas of concern for Native American youth through the highly successful “McGruff the Crime Dog” campaign. The Office for Victims of Crime provides discretionary grants to tribes to improve the investigation, prosecution, and handling of child sexual abuse cases through the Children’s Justice Act grant program for Native Americans. Other programs support community services, such as Boys & Girls Clubs in Indian communities and Court Appointed Special Advocates for Indian children in abuse cases.

To maximize the effectiveness of these programs, a variety of culturally appropriate training and technical assistance opportunities are available to Indian tribes and tribal organizations. In addition, BJA funds such programs as Tribal Strategies Against Violence, a tribal-federal partnership that empowers tribal communities through the development and implementation of a comprehensive reservation-wide strategy to reduce crime, violence, and substance abuse. And through the National Institute of Justice, studies on the effectiveness of OJP’s programs in Indian Country and research into the causes of crime and violence, allow us to gauge the effectiveness of our current efforts and develop innovative and responsive new programs.

OJP Partnerships in Indian Country

Introduction

The Mission of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) in the U.S. Department of Justice and its bureaus -- Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention, National Institute of Justice, and Office for Victims of Crime -- is to make our nation's criminal and juvenile justice systems more efficient and effective and to address problems relating to crime, delinquency, drugs, and violence. OJP and its bureaus identify emerging criminal justice issues, develop new ideas and test promising approaches, evaluate program results, collect statistics, conduct analyses, and disseminate these findings and other information to federal, state and local units of government, Indian tribes, criminal justice practitioners, the media, the public, as well as to other countries. OJP helps prevent and control crime and delinquency and assist victims by assisting and coordinating state and local governments, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, indigent defense, and corrections, and selected social services providers.

OJP continues to improve our responsiveness to crime and crime victims in Indian Country. As affirmed in the September 1996 Audit Report, "Criminal Justice in Indian Country," conducted by the Office of the Inspector General, OJP acted to address concerns of tribal representatives. Historically, because of poor communication between OJP components and tribal governments, Indian tribes have not received an equitable share of DOJ grant funds. In response, through the leadership and coordination of the American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (Indian Desk), OJP's five bureaus and four program offices are working to expand and improve services in Indian Country. Moreover, through the funding and technical assistance opportunities described in this publication, OJP is a partner in empowering American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities to improve the quality of life for Indian peoples and to build strong and healthy communities.

The Attorney General is committed to ensuring that DOJ carry out its responsibilities in Indian Country in a manner consistent with the government-to-government relationship between tribes and the Department. All of OJP's programs in Indian Country are measured against the standards set forth in the DOJ Policy on Indian Sovereignty and Government-to-Government Relations With Indian Tribes, which was signed by the Attorney General on June 1, 1995.

This publication provides a snapshot of current OJP activities in service delivery and program development in Indian Country. The report includes descriptions of the mission of each bureau or program office and summaries of actual grants made to Indian tribes and tribal organizations from fiscal years 1992 through 1996. OJP will continue to work with other federal agencies and tribal officials to determine more effective approaches to violence prevention and improvements in tribal justice, ensuring healthy tribal communities.

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

The Office of the Assistant Attorney General (OAAG) has policy coordination and general authority over OJP. The activities of the office focus on attaining the goal of reducing crime and improving the criminal justice systems. Four program offices, which address corrections, drug courts, empowerment of local communities, and domestic violence, are located within the OAAG . Additionally, the Indian Desk was established within the OAAG to ensure that Indian tribes and tribal organizations have access to information and funding.

Three of the program offices located within the OAAG were formed to help implement the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act; they are the Corrections Program Office, the Drug Courts Office, and the Violence Against Women Grants Office. In addition, the Executive Office for Weed and Seed is located within the OAAG. Each of these offices continues to provide service to Indian Country through grant programs, technical assistance, and support of new initiatives.

The Indian Desk was established in June 1995 to facilitate effective grant funding services to Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages through coordination of grant programs, training, and technical assistance. The Indian Desk provides assistance in coordinating current tribal funding among various OJP components to enhance technical assistance, monitoring, and program support; assists in the planning and development of new program initiatives throughout DOJ bureaus and executive program offices in ways that address the needs of tribal governments; and works with DOJ's Office of Tribal Justice and other federal agencies to improve and increase services to tribes, tribal governments and organizations.

Corrections Program Office

The Corrections Program Office encourages states, units of local government, and Indian tribes to develop strategies that will assist corrections agencies in dealing with the challenges confronting the nation's prison system. The office provides leadership on corrections issues and policy direction for the implementation of congressionally mandated grant programs.

Programmatic Partnership Initiatives:

- *Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive **Formula Grant Programs**.* The Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) grant programs are for states and states organized as regional compacts for holding federal prisoners. VOI/TIS funding may be used to build or expand 1) correctional facilities for violent offenders; 2) temporary or permanent correctional facilities for nonviolent offenders or criminal aliens, in order to free prison space for violent offenders; and 3) jails. Of total allocations for the VOI/TIS program, formula grant funds totaling \$391.6 million in FY 1996 and \$471.4 million in FY 1997 are available to the states; funding is divided evenly between the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing grant programs. States may make subawards to units of local government, including Indian tribes, although as of January 1997, no Indian tribe had applied for funding from any state grantee.
- *Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Grants for Indian Tribes.* This **discretionary** grant program provides Indian tribes an opportunity to build or renovate jails on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. Consistent with her focus on addressing the needs of juvenile offenders in the criminal justice system, the Attorney General has directed that grant monies under this program meet all federal requirements and serve the goal of improving safety, security, and services for incarcerated youths. Annual available grant funds for Indian Country represent 0.3 percent of total annual appropriations to the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing formula grant programs. Funding in FY 1996, totaling \$1,215,000, and FY 1997, totaling \$1,462,500, were combined into two, 2-year awards to the Gila River, Arizona and Yankton Sioux, South Dakota tribes.
- *Boot Camp Initiative.* Boot camps provide short-term confinement for nonviolent offenders, many of whom are substance abusers. They are generally styled after their military namesakes and require inmates to adhere to a regimented schedule that involves strict discipline, physical training, and work. Education, job training, and substance abuse counseling or treatment also help offenders prepare for a productive life in the community. An important feature of OJP's Boot Camp Initiative is a requirement that programs provide post-incarceration aftercare services for participants so that offenders will receive follow-up care when they return to their communities. By statute, program funding is limited to the development, construction, and expansion of adult or juvenile corrections boot camp facilities for nonviolent offenders, which will free conventional prison, jail, and juvenile corrections space for the confinement of violent offenders. In FY 1995, OJP's Corrections Program Office awarded \$21 million in **discretionary** grants to more than 40 communities to support boot camp programs. Twenty-six sites (of which two are Indian tribes) received planning grants of up to \$50,000

each. Seven sites received grants of up to \$1 million to renovate existing facilities for use as boot camps, and another 10 jurisdiction received grants of up to \$2 million each to construct new boot camp facilities. More than half these awards were for juvenile facilities. Future funding for boot camp projects will be administered through the state agencies responsible for VOI/TIS formula grant funds.

Other Partnership Initiatives:

- *VOI/TIS Technical Assistance.* To assist with the implementation of the VOI/TIS grants for Indian tribes, OJP will provide technical assistance to include a series of planning sessions that will address the Indian tribes' short-term, interim, and long-term needs. The culmination of these efforts, tribal and federal, will be a facility and program that meet all the requirements of the VOI/TIS grant program, and also address the need for culturally appropriate programming for the Indian tribes and surrounding Indian communities.
- *Boot Camp Technical Assistance.* The OJP Corrections Program Office is providing training and technical assistance to program grantees and to state and local governments implementing or improving boot camps. For example, the Corrections Program Office is working with the Bureau of Prisons' National Institute of Corrections to provide technical assistance to states anticipating policy or legislative actions relating to the truth-in-sentencing provisions of the 1994 Crime Act. The Corrections Program Office also promotes coordination among the OJP bureaus regarding corrections initiatives and forms partnerships with other federal agencies, professional associations, and state and local correctional systems to foster innovative correctional options.

Drug Courts Program Office

The Drug Courts Program Office provides grants to support drug court development, implementation, and improvement efforts at state, local, and tribal levels. Drug courts are an innovative approach to breaking the cycle of drug use and crime, providing intensive judicial supervision, sanctions, incentives and treatment to help offenders break the cycle of addiction and the crime that often accompanies it. To help offenders remain crime and drug-free, judges work with prosecutors, defense attorneys, and drug treatment specialists to select appropriate treatment for offenders, monitor their progress, and ensure the delivery of other services, such as education or job skills training.

Programmatic Partnership Initiatives:

- *Drug Court Grant Program.* The Drug Court Program Office is authorized to make **discretionary** grants to states, state courts, local courts, local units of government, and Indian tribal governments to provide continuing judicial supervision of non-violent offenders and integrated administration of other sanctions and services. These services include mandatory periodic testing for the use of controlled and other addictive substances during any period of supervised released or probation; substance abuse treatment; the possibility of prosecution, confinement, or incarceration for noncompliance with program requirements or failure to show satisfactory progress; and programmatic offender management and aftercare services. In FY 1995, Congress appropriated \$11.9 million to the Drug Courts program, and OJP awarded four grants to Indian tribes totaling \$118,615. In FYs 1996 and 1997, Congress appropriated \$15 million and \$30 million, respectively, for the Drug Court Grant Program. OJP plans to announce awards in early 1997.

Other Partnership Initiatives:

- *Training & Technical Assistance.* New drug court grantees participate in training workshops that include a visit to an existing drug court and meetings to develop plans for implementing a drug court. The workshops are intended to be the kickoff to each grantee's planning process. All FY 1995 tribal grantees attended two training workshops, each. One workshop was conducted together with the other crime law offices, specifically for Indian tribal grantees.
- *Mentor Court Cluster Meetings.* The mentor drug court program provides grantees with the foundation for a regional network of information sharing and support. Seven drug courts throughout the country have been designated as mentor drug courts; these courts have agreed to host visits and share experience and expertise with people from other jurisdictions who are planning a drug court. All FY 1995 tribal grantees attended one of the seven mentor court meetings.

Executive Office for Weed and Seed

The goal of the Weed and Seed Program is to "weed out" violent crime, drug dealers, and gang activity from targeted neighborhoods and "seed" the community with social and economic revitalization efforts. The four basic elements of the program are enhancement of law enforcement, community policing, prevention/intervention/ treatment, and neighborhood restoration. Each prospective applicant must work with its local U.S. Attorney's Office to develop a strategy and apply for Official Recognition and funding.

Outreach Initiatives:

- *Operation Weed and Seed Indian Pilot Site Project.* In cooperation with the Criminal Division's Indian Country Initiative, the Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS) set aside \$600,000 in FY 1996 **discretionary** funding for two pilot projects in Indian Country. Tribal representatives of Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico and Northern Cheyenne, Montana were invited to attend and participate in the Weed and Seed training session in August 1996. The application kit for these awards was issued on November 7, 1996. Awards will be announced in spring 1997.
- *Developing Strategies Initiative.* EOWS strongly encourages interested Indian tribes to organize a Weed and Seed Steering Committee with their local U.S. Attorney's Office and apply for Official Recognition. To date, four Indian tribes are working with their respective U.S. Attorney's Offices to explore the possibilities of developing Weed and Seed programs.

Violence Against Women Grants Office

OJP's Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) works to encourage states, localities, and tribal governments to restructure the criminal justice response to violent crimes committed against women and to enhance services to victims of such crimes. The office administers grants authorized by the Violence Against Women Act, Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

Programmatic Partnership Initiatives:

- *The STOP Violence Against Women **Formula** Grant Program (STOP Program).* The STOP Program encourages development and implementation of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and supports the development and enhancement of victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women. Grants are made at the state level; non-profit organizations, Indian tribes, and others are eligible to apply for subgrants from the states. In FY 1995, Congress appropriated \$26 million for STOP grants; in FY 1996, \$130 million; and in FY 1997, \$145 million. Through FY 1996, 15 tribal governments and organizations had received a total of \$188,657 in STOP subgrants. Awards are made to states within 60 days of appropriation and subgrant awards are made at the states' discretion.
- *The STOP Violence Against Indian Women **Discretionary** Grant Program.* The Violence Against Women Act specifies that 4 percent of the amount appropriated each year for the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program be available for grants to tribal governments. This **discretionary** grant program is designed to encourage Indian governments to develop and implement innovative and effective approaches to address violence against Indian women. In FY 1995,

\$26 million was appropriated for the STOP program, of which \$1.04 million was available and awarded to 14 tribal governments. In FY 1996, \$130 million was appropriated for the STOP program, of which \$5.2 million was allocated to tribal grantees. From those funds, a total of 66 grants were awarded to organizations representing 72 Alaskan villages, 8 pueblos, 28 reservations, and 1 rancheria. For FY 1997, \$145 million has been appropriated for the STOP program, of which \$5.8 million is available for Indian tribes. Applications for discretionary grants are due in early 1997 with awards anticipated in the spring.

- *Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Program.* This program encourages rural communities to implement, expand, and establish cooperative efforts and projects among law enforcement officers, prosecutors, victim advocacy groups, and other related parties to coordinate the community's response to issues of domestic and child abuse. Projects include investigation and prosecution of incidents of domestic violence and child abuse, provision of treatment and counseling to victims, and establishment of cooperative efforts with the community to develop education and prevention strategies directed toward such issues. In FY 1996, Congress appropriated \$7 million for this **discretionary** grant program and, as of January 1997, a total of \$837,523 has been awarded to four tribal governments and one tribal organization. In FY 1997, Congress appropriated \$8 million; OJP expects to announce awards in spring 1997.
- *Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Program (Encourage Arrest Policies Program).* This **discretionary** grant program encourages states, tribal governments, and local units of government to establish policies that treat domestic violence as a serious criminal offense. In FYs 1996 and 1997, Congress appropriated \$28 million and \$33 million, respectively, for the Encourage Arrest Policies Program. For these two years, OJP awarded \$3,188,980 to 13 Indian tribes.

Other Partnership Initiatives:

- *Training and Technical Assistance/Regional Meetings.* OJP contracts with Mending the Sacred Hoop, an Indian service provider, to provide training and technical assistance to tribal grantees. Mending the Sacred Hoop provides culturally sensitive assistance in native communities and at regional meetings, to enhance the likelihood of success for grantees' programs. Two series of regional meetings for all FY 1997 STOP Violence Against Indian Women grantees will provide technical assistance in implementing their projects.

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Created by the Justice Act of 1984, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is mandated to support innovations in the nation's criminal justice system by helping state and local governments enhance their systems of apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and treatment of criminal offenders. BJA promotes and supports program replication of newly proven concepts and develops and carries out strategies to prevent and combat drug-related violent crime.

Programmatic Partnership Initiatives:

- *Edward Byrne Memorial State & Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program (the Byrne Program).* Under the Byrne **formula** grant program, BJA awards funding to states for use by states, local units of government, and Indian tribes. Grants are used to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on drug-related crime, violent crime, and serious offenders, as well as multi-jurisdictional and multi-state efforts to support national drug control priorities. Grants fund personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation. In FY 1995, Congress appropriated \$450 million and states awarded Indian tribes or tribal organizations a total of \$539,309. In FY 1996, Congress appropriated \$475 million and states have awarded a total of \$538,824 in subgrants to Indian tribes or tribal organizations. In FY 1997, Congress has appropriated \$500 million to states; BJA anticipates making awards to states in spring 1997.
- *Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program.* This **formula** grant program provides Indian tribes and units of local government with funds to underwrite projects to reduce crime and improve public safety. Funds can be used to hire, train, and employ on a continuing basis new, additional law enforcement officers, and necessary support personnel; enhance security measures in and around schools or other special risk areas; establish or support drug courts; establish a multi-jurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law enforcement officials representing units of local government; establish crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel; and defray the cost of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers. In FY 1996, BJA awarded a total of \$1,474,671 to 20 Indian tribes. FY 1997 application kits for direct awards to local jurisdictions will be issued in early spring 1997, and BJA plans to announce awards in the summer of 1997.
- *Tribal Strategies Against Violence Program (TSAV).* This tribal-federal partnership is designed to empower tribal communities through the development

and implementation of a comprehensive reservation-wide strategy to reduce crime, violence, and substance abuse. The primary focus of this **discretionary** grant program is the formation of a centralized planning team, which includes tribal service providers (i.e. law enforcement, prosecution, social services, education, etc.), spiritual leaders, business, and residents, including youth. The teams will direct their attention to both building and/or enhancing local partnerships and developing strategies as they relate to community policing and prosecution, domestic abuse, juvenile delinquency, and prevention education. In FY 1995, BJA awarded \$240,000 to two Indian tribes for TSAV. In FY 1996, BJA awarded a total of \$852,031 to continue the provision of training and technical assistance to the TSAV program and to provide funding for five additional tribes. The addition of these tribes has expanded geographical representation for this initiative across the country. In FY 1997, a total of \$540,000 will allow the continuation of programmatic activities in the two initial TSAV sites, provide continued training and technical assistance for all projects, and, in partnership with the National Institute of Justice, provide for an evaluation of the program.

- *Boys & Girls Clubs of America.* Recognizing the tremendous need for youth services in communities across the nation, BJA provides **discretionary** grants to the Boys & Girls Clubs of America (BGCA). This funding augments the private sector's contribution in a nationwide effort to establish and/or enhance Boys & Girls Clubs in public housing and communities where there is a great concentration of poverty, crime, and violence. In FY 1995, BGCA provided \$450,000 to 13 tribes to establish 6 new clubs and continue support of 7 clubs on Indian reservations. In FY 1996, a total of \$1.3 million was provided by BGCA to 23 Indian tribes and tribal organizations to establish at least 11 new clubs and continue support of 12 clubs on Indian reservations. In FY 1997, \$1.25 million will be allocated for Indian tribes to establish 10 new clubs and continue funding of 20 existing clubs. Grant applications are due in spring 1997, with awards to be announced later this year.
- *Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.).* D.A.R.E is a copyrighted, comprehensive drug and violence prevention education program for children in kindergarten through 12th grade. It represents a collaborative effort between school and law enforcement personnel. The program is nationally coordinated by D.A.R.E. America, with input received from state and local agencies and communities. The curriculum is designed to equip elementary, middle, and high school students with the appropriate skills to resist substance abuse, violence, and gangs. Since 1988, BJA has focused a portion of its **discretionary** resources to support the provision of training and technical assistance for law enforcement officers through D.A.R.E. Regional Training Centers located in Arizona, California, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, and Virginia. To date, this has allowed for the training of more than 25,000 law enforcement officers across the

country, who have impacted over 60 million children. For more information, contact Patrick Froehle, Deputy Director; D.A.R.E. America, 9800 La Cienga Blvd., Suite 401; Inglewood, California 90301. The telephone number is 310/215-0575.

- *Menominee Law Enforcement Community Organization.* This program provides **discretionary** funding to the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin to establish or enhance partnerships between the Menominee Tribal Police, Menominee residents, and local agencies to reduce crime, violence, and illicit drug use. This project promotes community policing and empowers citizens to take more responsibility for their quality of life, as well as improving their neighborhood and community. In FY 1995, OJP awarded \$50,000 to the Menominee Indian Tribe to enhance community-police partnerships and to identify specific problems and solutions that affect the Menominee community. The project period has been extended to allow activities to continue into 1997.
- *Sioux Nation Supreme Court.* In FY 1996, BJA awarded a grant to the Dakota Territory Chairmen's Council for \$36,000 for six months to provide assistance in the initial stages of establishing the structure, jurisdiction, and procedures of the Sioux Nation Supreme Court. The court will coordinate the separate tribal court systems and activities within each of the individual tribes of the Sioux Nation and provide a forum for inter-tribal conflict resolution. The court will strengthen the competency of the tribal court systems of the constituent tribes and strive to increase public confidence in those courts. This court will provide a forum for conflict resolution between the constituent tribes on issues of inter-tribal importance; establish uniform principles of common law linking traditional customs with modern law in a culturally meaningful way; uniformly apply the legislative enactments, compacts, and accords of the Dakota Territory Chairmen's Council; and foster inter-tribal collaboration in the creation of laws dealing with issues of inter-tribal importance, such as child custody and domestic violence.

Other Partnership Initiatives:

- *National Conference for Criminal Justice and Community Leaders.* This conference provides tribal and non-tribal community leaders an opportunity to learn more about building effective partnerships, enhancing governmental and community relationships, and implementing a system-wide strategic process to control and prevent violence. The 1996 conference, held in Green Bay, Wisconsin in October, drew approximately 325 attendees, of whom more than 40 percent were tribal representatives. The 1997 conference will also be held in Green Bay.
- *More Adventures With Scruff in Indian Country.* In conjunction with the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), which administers the nationally recognized

“McGruff: Take A Bite Out of Crime” public service advertising campaign, BJA has developed a new McGruff/Scruff violence and drug prevention comic/activity book targeted at Native American youth. In the course of producing the publication, BJA and NCPC surveyed more than a hundred individuals representing tribal law enforcement, social service providers, spiritual leaders, educators, elected officials, and Indian children. The book, which will be released and disseminated in February 1997, will address such issues as alcohol and other drugs (including inhalants), gangs, child abuse, and family violence. The first such publication, *More Adventures with Scruff*, which focused on the general population, has been provided to more than 600,000 youths across the country.

- *Improving the Interaction Among Tribal, State, and Federal Courts.* The National Indian Justice Center, a California-based organization, with the assistance of the University of North Dakota School of Law and the Northern Plains Tribal Judicial Training Institute, is providing direct technical assistance on issues of court organization, personnel management, facilities, automation, case flow, and criminal history records to tribal courts. The University of North Dakota developed and conducted a workshop for tribal, state, and federal judges in North Dakota in May 1996, and provided training for the Standing Rock and three affiliated tribes later in 1996. In FY 1995, OJP awarded \$200,000 to the National Indian Justice Center for this project.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is the nation’s primary source for criminal justice statistical information. As the statistical arm of DOJ, BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates timely and accurate statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. BJS provides technical and financial assistance to state statistical and operating agencies responsible for the collection and analysis of state criminal justice statistics. Additionally, BJS administers the National Criminal History Improvement Program to assist states in improving their criminal history records and information systems.

Programmatic Partnership Initiatives:

- *Criminal Case Tracking for Tribal Criminal Justice Systems.* In cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and BJA, BJS is working to identify several tribal pilot sites to develop a case-based, criminal justice tracking system, compatible with the on-going National Incident Based Reporting Systems (NIBRS) and accessible by tribal police departments. An effective case management system would allow tribes to track case outcomes and enhance the adjudication of criminal cases, including those involving violent offenders. Such a system would allow

tribal jurisdictions to track violent offenders and assess the impact of drug testing, probation, and other forms of supervised release. Furthermore, an efficient tracking system would allow tribes to prepare a needs assessment for drug courts, including the identifications of offenders with chronic drug problems, report to the community on the outcome of arrests, and assist law enforcement in crime prevention and control. The pilot sites would be selected from among those tribal jurisdictions with established NIBRS systems and a demonstrated interest in establishing a case tracking system. In FY 1997, \$135,000 in **discretionary** funds is available for this project. An announcement will be made this spring describing project criteria and eligibility requirements. OJP expects to announce awards in summer 1997.

National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the research and development agency of DOJ. It was established by Congress to prevent and reduce crime and to improve the criminal justice system by sponsoring research projects and development programs, developing new technologies to fight crime, evaluating the effectiveness of criminal justice programs, and identifying and recommending programs that have been successful or are promising. NIJ publishes materials that allow criminal justice research professionals, policy makers, and researchers to stay abreast of the latest NIJ research and the results of program evaluations.

Partnership Initiatives:

- *Policing on American Indian Reservations.* This 18-month **discretionary** grant program provides an opportunity for Indian tribes to examine and assess the effectiveness of policing strategies and determine how tribes and private and public agencies concerned with the welfare of American Indian communities might apply the findings. In FY 1995, NIJ awarded \$334,010 for this project, which is expected to be completed in December 1997.
- *Understanding Partner Violence in Native American Women.* Though data on violence against Native American women are scant, some reports suggest that rates of partner violence are 13 times the national average. This project will survey women of several Plains Indian tribes to determine the prevalence of partner violence. The study will address cultural beliefs and the possible contribution of substance abuse to domestic violence. The study fills a need to address major concerns affecting the well-being of American Indians, who are not well represented in violence research, and is of particular interest to the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) and the Office of Research on Minority Health. NIAAA awarded \$144,967 for this project, which NIJ will monitor. The expected completion date is September 1998.

- *Impact Evaluation of STOP Grant Programs for Reducing Violence Against Women Among Indian Tribes.* The purpose of this 24-month project is to evaluate the impact of the STOP Violence Against Indian Women Discretionary Grant Program. The study is intended to develop a basic understanding of the cultural and legal context of reducing violence against women among Indian tribes, evaluate the impact of tribal programs aimed at reducing violence against women in terms of effectiveness and identify program elements that require adjustment or modification, and make recommendations for improving existing programs and developing effective new programs for tribes to reduce violence against women. In FY 1996, a total of \$144,666 was awarded to the University of Arizona for this project. The expected evaluation completion date is September 1998.
- *Indian Country Justice Initiative Evaluation.* The DOJ Indian Country Justice Initiative aims to improve the Department's responsiveness to criminal justice needs in Indian Country and to increase its enforcement of the laws against violent and other major crimes there. The Department is implementing the initiative at Laguna Pueblo in New Mexico and Northern Cheyenne Nation in Montana. NIJ is sponsoring an evaluation project to work with and provide feedback on a regular basis to the Department's site managers to document and describe the project's implementation process. The evaluation will also identify the most effective implementation methods and those that have the greatest impact on outcomes. In FY 1996, NIJ awarded \$149,977 to Arizona State University to conduct this evaluation, which will be completed in November 1997.
- *Evaluation of the Tribal Strategies Against Violence Program.* The evaluation of BJA's TSAV program will focus on the development and implementation of comprehensive tribal crime control and prevention strategies. It will document the TSAV process, detailing how TSAV approaches to crime control and prevention have evolved; how sites have implemented comprehensive strategies; and how differences in physical environment, service delivery, breadth and depth of participation in planning activities, and government structure have affected development and prevention strategies. The evaluation will also assess interim outcomes, such as whether the partnerships are in place and working and establish indicators for longer term effects on the community and youth. The evaluation will be conducted in four of the seven TSAV sites. The solicitation for proposals for this evaluation is under development in NIJ; the evaluation is scheduled to begin in 1997 and will be completed in late 1998. BJA has provided \$250,000 to NIJ to fund the evaluation.

Other Partnership Initiatives:

- *Restorative Justice Symposium.* In January 1996, a Restorative Justice Symposium was sponsored by NIJ and the Office for Victims of Crime, in cooperation with BJA and the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention. The symposium brought together a diverse, interdisciplinary group of over 120 individuals from the United States and Canada to discuss the emerging concept of restorative justice and its potential for addressing criminal justice issues. Several American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians participated as either key speakers, panelists, conference planning committee members, or attendees.
- *Requests for Solicitation.* In December and June of each year, NIJ solicits proposals for research projects. Specialized solicitations are also issued at various times throughout the year.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) works to provide national leadership, direction, coordination, and resources to prevent, treat, and control juvenile delinquency; improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system; address the problem of missing and exploited children; and contribute to developing the full potential of America's most valuable resource -- its youth.

Programmatic Outreach Initiatives:

- *Native American Pass-Through Program.* Reauthorized in 1992, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (the Act) specifies that a proportion of each state's Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention **formula** grant program funding be made available to fund programs for Indian tribes. The tribal allocation, known as the Native American pass-through program, provides funds to Indian tribes to perform law enforcement functions pertaining to the custody of children. Areas receiving funding include police efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime and delinquency; apprehension of criminal and delinquency offenders; and activities of adult and juvenile corrections, probation, or parole authorities. Additionally, Indian tribal grantees must comply with three mandated requirements of the Act: grantees may not detain status offenders in secure detention or correctional facilities, detain or confine juveniles in any institution where they have contact with adult prisoners, or detain or confine juveniles in adult jails or lockups. The minimum "pass-through" requirements of states to Indian tribes were \$275,349 in FY 1995, \$277,451 in FY 1996, and \$330,284 in FY 1997. These amounts were allocated to Indian tribes in 36 states. Historically, in many states the actual amounts awarded to Indian tribes by the states far exceed the statutorily required amount.
- *SafeFutures: Partnership to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency Program.*

SafeFutures, a **discretionary** grant program, concentrates on a continuum of care to reduce the number of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders. It combines efforts such as community-wide gang prevention and intervention, programs and sanctions for juvenile offenders, and prevention programming, into a comprehensive, collaborative initiative that targets at-risk and delinquent youth throughout their development. This five-year project, begun in FY 1995, supports the efforts of a diverse coalition of public and private agencies that enhance existing partnerships, integrate juvenile justice and social services, and increase public safety. OJJDP awarded a total of \$900,000 to Fort Belknap College in Harlem, Montana in FY 1995 to support the SafeFutures site in Indian Country. Up to \$1.4 million in continuation funds is available for this project.

- *Disproportionate Minority Confinement.* Two Indian tribes were selected to be demonstration sites in the Intervention to Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC) in Secure Detention and Correctional Facilities Program. These tribes are currently in the program planning stage and are collecting and analyzing data on characteristics and needs of youthful offenders who go before the tribal courts. With the data, the tribes will design a culturally appropriate program and prepare an implementation plan and grant proposal for funding a designed facility. In FY 1995, OJJDP awarded nearly \$120,000 in **discretionary** grants to the two tribes.
- *Native American Alternative Community-Based Program.* This program provides multi-year grants to Indian tribes to support a preliminary planning process where juvenile justice and related problems, existing resources, and needs are identified. The goal is to establish and sustain community-based services or re-entry programs for Indian youth who are adjudicated by tribal courts or who are returning from institutional placement. Between FY 1992 and FY 1995, a total of \$1,695,290 in **discretionary** funds was awarded to four Indian tribes for the program and to one Native American organization for training activities.
- *Technical Assistance to Native American Tribes and Alaska Native Communities.* Under a cooperative agreement, this program will support the development of additional programming for the four sites that OJJDP funded in the Native American Alternative Community-Based Program and extend programming support to tribes and urban tribal programs across the country. The program will provide direct technical assistance and coordinate delivery of technical assistance by other experts. Funding in the amount of \$300,000 is available for the first 12 months of this three-year, **discretionary** grant program. Awards will be announced in early 1997.

Other Partnership Initiatives:

- *Bethesda Day Treatment Center Services.* The Bethesda Day Treatment Center Services provides SafeFutures sites with technical assistance in developing a community-based, comprehensive, day treatment program to safely reduce overcrowding in detention facilities, begin treatment prior to adjudication, provide a continuum of care approach, offer an academic environment for hard-to-reach juveniles in a community atmosphere, improve and strengthen aftercare for juveniles leaving institutional care, and provide support and treatment for the juveniles and their parents. The SafeFutures site in Indian Country will receive technical assistance totaling \$30,000.
- *Tribal Law Enforcement & Training Assistance Workshop.* OJJDP is committed to providing culturally appropriate services to law enforcement agencies in American Indian and Alaska Native communities. OJJDP's five-day Tribal Law Enforcement & Training Assistance Workshop will enhance tribal law enforcement skills and facilitate an interdisciplinary response to youth and crime and juvenile delinquency in tribal communities. It is expected that gang, gun, drug, domestic violence, and child abuse issues will be emphasized during the workshop. In 1997, OJJDP plans to make this workshop available to tribal law enforcement organizations.
- *National Juvenile Justice Conference.* On December 12-14, 1996, OJJDP held a National Juvenile Justice Conference, which provided a forum for national leaders and juvenile justice experts from across the nation to learn and share ideas on the changing nature and pattern of juvenile delinquency. Two and half days of intense workshops offered direction on influences on juvenile offenders, including gangs, families and mental and physical health; public policy responses, including legislative reforms and structural changes; community responses to juvenile crime; juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programming; and the role and responsibilities of OJJDP.

Office for Victims of Crime

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is the steadfast advocate of our nation's crime victims. It is OVC's responsibility to ensure that the nation's crime victims are treated with dignity and respect and receive restitution, to the extent possible, for suffering and loss. OVC administers two formula grant programs to states and many discretionary grant programs designed to benefit crime victims. These programs are funded by the Crime Victims Fund, which is derived from the fines, penalty assessments, and bail forfeitures paid by federal criminal offenders -- not from tax dollars. OVC was first established in 1984 pursuant to the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended.

Programmatic Outreach Initiatives:

- *Crime Victim Compensation Program.* OVC awards annual **formula** grants to states to supplement state compensation program efforts to provide reimbursement for crime-related expenses such as lost wages, funeral and burial costs, and medical and mental health counseling costs. As provided by the Victims of Crime Act, each state is entitled to receive a federal grant based on a percentage of the state's population and crime rate in the previous year; crime victims can apply for compensation directly from the state. From FY 1986 through FY 1997, OVC has distributed more than \$637 million in VOCA compensation grant funds.
- *Crime Victim Assistance Program.* The OVC Victim Assistance **formula** grant program supports state efforts to fund local victim services programs that provide direct services to crime victims, such as crisis intervention counseling, emergency shelter, court advocacy, emergency transportation, and other critical services. Funding provided by OVC is awarded to states to pass through to public and private non-profit organizations, such as domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, child abuse treatment programs, and survivors of homicide victim programs. The program goals are to support services that immediately respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims, assist the primary and secondary victims of crime in understanding the dynamics of victimization and in stabilizing their lives after victimization, encourage victim cooperation and participation in the criminal justice system, and offer an immediate measure of safety to crime victims. From FY 1986 through FY 1996, states and territories received more than \$688 million in VOCA Victim Assistance Grant funds. Indian tribes and tribal organizations can apply for subgrants from the states.
- *Victim Assistance in Indian Country Program.* The Victim Assistance in Indian Country Program (VAIC) provides **discretionary** grants to states to establish "on-reservation" victim assistance programs in areas of Indian Country where there are no services or limited services for victims. Services provided include crisis intervention, emergency shelter, mental health counseling, and court advocacy. In FY 1995, a total of \$729,745 was awarded to 36 Indian tribes and tribal organizations in 18 states. In FY 1996, a total of \$729,745 was awarded to 37 Indian tribes and tribal organizations in 18 states. In FY 1997, OVC will have approximately \$775,000 in funding for this program.
- *Children's Justice Act Discretionary Grant Program for Native Americans.* This program provides funding to improve the investigation, prosecution, and handling of child abuse cases, particularly cases of child sexual abuse, in a manner that limits additional trauma to the child victim. These **discretionary** grants are made on a competitive basis directly to tribes to establish and train multidisciplinary teams, revise tribal codes and procedures to address child sexual abuse, develop protocols for reporting, investigating, and prosecuting child sexual abuse cases, provide training for prosecutors, judges, criminal investigators, and other professionals

who handle child sexual abuse cases, and develop procedures for managing child-centered interview rooms. In FY 1995, a total of \$597,606 was awarded to 6 Indian tribes and tribal organizations. In FY 1996, a total of \$1,613,000 was awarded to 40 Indian tribes and 1 tribal organization. In FY 1997 awards are expected to total at least \$1.5 million, with award announcements expected to begin in February 1997.

- *Court Appointed Special Advocate Program.* The Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA) enables tribal court systems to assign advocates to represent the best interests of Indian children. Funding is made available through OJJDP under a cooperative agreement with the National CASA Association. In FY 1996, a total of \$100,000 in **discretionary** funding was awarded to four tribal governments. For FY 1997, a total of \$50,000 is available to the National CASA Association to apply for continuation funding. OJP expects to receive a continuation application from CASA in spring 1997, with the award announcement anticipated by late summer.
- *Children's Advocacy Centers Program (CACs).* CACs provide training and technical assistance to establish or strengthen children's advocacy centers on Indian reservations. In creating child-focused, multi-disciplinary settings, the centers allow for a coordinated strategy to meet the needs of child victims in the criminal justice system. OVC will make funding available through OJJDP under a cooperative agreement with regional CACs. In FY 1996, a total of \$50,000 in **discretionary** funding was set aside for Indian tribes. In FY 1997, an additional \$50,000 in funding is recommended for this program.

Other Partnership Initiatives:

- *Sixth National Conference on Strengthening Indian Nations.* On January 23-25, 1997, the Sixth National Conference on Strengthening Indian Nations will convene in San Diego, California. In keeping with the theme, "Justice for Victims of Crime in Indian Country," the conference will address the needs of tribal communities in providing assistance to innocent victims of crime and handling cases of child physical and sexual abuse. Since 1988, OVC has funded five Indian Nations Conferences, which bring together victim service providers, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and health and mental health professionals to address issues of victimization in Indian Country.
- *District Specific Training.* Responding to diverse training needs, OVC has designated funding to support individual federal districts' victim assistance training programs for federal and tribal law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and victim/witness coordinators. The purpose of this effort is to provide multi-disciplinary training that improves the response to crime victims in the participating

districts. In FYs 1995 and 1996, \$71,600 and \$90,000, respectively, were provided to U.S. Attorneys' Offices for victim assistance training in Indian Country. Districts can apply to OVC for FY 1997 training funds beginning in January 1997.

- *Trainers Bureau.* The trainers bureau provides funding support for victim assistance consultants, experts, and speakers to travel to federal districts and eligible American Indian communities. OVC will approve requests for specialists to provide training in the areas of crisis intervention, mental health needs of victims, development of tribal codes that address family violence, and interviewing child victims.
- *Training and Technical Assistance for CJA and VAIC Grantees.* These separate projects provide comprehensive, skill-building training, and technical assistance to tribal grantees of the OVC Children's Justice Act Grant Program for Native Americans and the Victim Assistance in Indian Country Program. The CJA training effort focuses on a multi-disciplinary approach to investigating and prosecuting child sexual abuse cases in a manner that limits the trauma suffered by child victims and to treating and advocating for child sexual abuse victims. The VAIC effort focuses on direct services to crime victims.
- *Native American Specific Monographs.* Native American specific monographs include the development of bulletins, fact sheets, brochures, and monographs on issues relevant to American Indian child victims. Topics will include jurisdictional issues, child interviewing techniques, reporting procedures, child protection teams, cultural sensitivity, and tribal/federal coordination. In FY 1996, a total of \$75,000 in **discretionary** funding was announced for tribal governments; awards will be announced in 1997.
- *Victim Assistance Informational Materials.* Victim Assistance information materials include videos, booklets, pamphlets, resource packages, and other printed material designed to improve the response of federal and tribal criminal justice personnel to the rights and needs of crime victims.

Conclusion

OJP is committed to working with American Indian and Alaska Native tribes to provide comprehensive services in Indian Country. In addition to the programs described in this publication, we are striving to identify new ways to address issues of crime and juvenile justice, improve correctional facilities, and address the needs of crime victims in Indian Country. The American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk will continue to be instrumental in coordination and outreach efforts among DOJ components, other government agencies, tribal governments, and Indian service providers. Toward that end, OJP will continue its programmatic and other forms of outreach activities to better serve the needs of Indian peoples and communities.

If you have further questions or need additional information, contact Norena Henry at the address below:

Norena Henry
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
American Indian & Alaska Native Affairs Desk
633 Indian Avenue, NW; Room 1352-A
Washington, DC 20531
Phone: 202/616-3205
Fax: 202/514-7805

Access the American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk's homepage on the World Wide Web at:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/aian>

In addition, the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center serves as an information and dissemination source for the criminal justice field on DOJ initiatives. The general public can call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center, an automated phone service, to obtain funding and other information by calling either 1-800/421-6770 or 202/307-1480. The Office of Justice Programs also maintains a homepage on the World Wide Web, which includes information about upcoming grant opportunities, access to OJP publications, and links to other relevant sites. The Web site address is *<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>*.

Appendix A: Indian Funding Summary Charts

OJP INDIAN FUNDING* Formula and Discretionary Comparison (FY 1992 through FY 1996)

Office of Justice Programs	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996
Formula Subgrants	773,474	1,307,357	1,583,279	1,941,502	3,204,600
Discretionary Grants	1,499,053	1,868,856	3,466,239	7,718,110	11,853,100
TOTAL	2,272,527	3,176,213	5,049,518	9,659,612	15,057,700

Table reflects funds obligated.

Totals may not include funding provided for training and technical assistance. Also, these totals do not include funds provided to large entities such as D.A.R.E. America and the National Crime Prevention Council, which may directly or indirectly provide funding to Indian tribes and

OJP INDIAN FUNDING
Formula Subgrants
(FY 1992 through FY 1996)

Office of Justice Programs	FY 1992	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996
Bureau of Justice Assistance					
Byrne Formula Program	306,916	355,846	297,619	539,309	538,800
LLEBG	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,474,600
<i>Subtotal - BJA</i>	<i>306,916</i>	<i>355,846</i>	<i>297,619</i>	<i>539,309</i>	<i>2,013,400</i>
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	72,819	327,305	643,352	811,828	490,800
Office for Victims of Crime	393,739	624,206	642,308	590,365	511,700
Violence Against Women Grants Office	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	188,600
TOTAL	773,474	1,307,357	1,583,279	1,941,502	3,204,600

Table reflects funds obligated.

Totals may not include funding provided for training and technical assistance. Also, these totals do not include funds provided to large public entities, such as the Department of Justice, the Bureau of Prisons, D.A.R.E. America and the National Crime Prevention Council, which may directly or indirectly provide funding to Indian tribes and tribal organizations.

Appendix B: Main Office Numbers Office of Justice Programs

Office of Justice Programs

Laurie Robinson
Assistant Attorney General
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531
202/307-5933

Stephen Rickman
Director
202/616-1152

Violence Against Women Grants Office

Kathy Schwartz
Administrator
202/307-6026

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Nancy Gist
Director
202/514-6278

Corrections Program Office

Larry Meachum
Director
202/307-3914

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.
Director
202/307-0765

Drug Courts Program Office

Marilyn Roberts
Director
202/616-5001

National Institute of Justice

Jeremy Travis
Director
202/307-2942

American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk

Norena Henry
Director
202/616-9053

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Shay Bilchik
Administrator
202/307-5911

Office of Congressional and Public Affairs

Harri j. Kramer
Director
202/307-0703

Office for Victims of Crime

Aileen Adams
Director
202/307-5983

U. S. Department of Justice Response Center

800/421-6770 (toll free)
202/307-1480

Violence Against Women Office

Bonnie Campbell
Director
202/616-8894

OJP homepage on the World Wide Web:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>

Executive Office for Weed and Seed

Appendix C: Organizational Charts

Department of Justice

