



Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2024

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The Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) of 2010 requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to (1) establish and implement a tribal crime data collection system, (2) consult with Indian tribes to establish and implement this data collection system, and (3) report annually to Congress on the data collected and analyzed in accordance with the act.¹ The act specifies data collection and analysis of crimes committed on federally recognized reservations, in tribal communities, and on identified trust lands, commonly referred to as Indian country. As of the 2020 decennial Census, there were 334 federally and state-recognized American Indian reservations in the United States, with an estimated 5.1 million persons living on these reservations or in Alaska Native villages.^{2,3}

Jurisdiction over crimes committed in Indian country varies by the type and seriousness of the crime, whether the offender or victim is a tribal member, and the location of the offense. Due in part to Public Law 83–280, commonly referred to as P.L. 280, federal, state, or local criminal justice agencies have concurrent jurisdiction with tribal agencies over some crimes committed in Indian country involving American Indians.

In the 16 states where P.L. 280 applies, the law permits the federal government to transfer mandatory jurisdiction over major crimes in Indian country to these states, and it permits the states to acquire optional jurisdiction, in whole or in part, over Indian country

¹See Public Law 111–211, 124 Stat. 2258 § 251(b).

²For more information about federally recognized tribes, reservations, and Alaska Native village statistical areas, see *Tribal Data Collection Activities, 2012* (NCJ 239077, BJS, October 2012).

³See U.S. Census Bureau (n.d.). Redistricting Data Program. <https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/2020/dec/2020-census-redistricting-summary-file-dataset.html>.

HIGHLIGHTS

- BJS used a tribal-centered approach to develop and implement the tribal crime data collection system mandated by TLOA.
- The 2023 BJS Survey of Jails in Indian Country featured new items on crimes against vulnerable persons (e.g., human trafficking, kidnapping, and elder abuse), enhanced population data and correctional staff counts, and a broader range of offense categories.
- In spring 2024, a total of 258 entities participated in BJS tribal crime and justice data consultation with tribes and other stakeholders, representing 120 different tribal nations or Alaskan villages, 27 tribal law enforcement agencies, 46 tribal courts, and 10 federal agencies across 33 states and the District of Columbia.

within their boundaries.⁴ Six states have established mandatory jurisdiction over crimes in Indian country, and 10 states have established optional jurisdictions.⁵

More than 300 tribes are in P.L. 280 jurisdictions. In the 19 states with federally recognized tribes where P.L. 280 does not apply, the federal government exercises criminal jurisdiction for major crimes committed in Indian country. In 2022, in *Oklahoma v. Castro-Huerta*, 597 U.S. ___, the Supreme Court held that the federal government and states have concurrent jurisdiction to prosecute crimes committed by non-Indian persons against Indian persons in Indian country.

⁴See P.L. 83–280, August 15, 1953, codified as 18 U.S.C. § 1162, 28 U.S.C. § 1360, and 25 U.S.C. §§ 1321–1326.

⁵Federal jurisdiction in Indian country is established under the General Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1152), the Major Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1153), and the Assimilative Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 13).

This report meets the TLOA requirement that BJS report annually to Congress on its tribal data collection activities and statistical findings. It summarizes the tribal data collection activities from August 2023 to July 2024, including tribal data collections and reporting, and implementing a tribal-centered data collection system for the latest Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies (CTLEA) and Census of Tribal Court Systems (CTCS).

Development and implementation of the BJS Tribal Justice Statistics Program

Since passage of TLOA in 2010, this annual report has focused on findings involving American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) persons from various data collections and on findings from other data collections that included tribal agencies. There has been limited focus on the steps or processes needed to develop and implement a Tribal Justice Statistics Program pursuant to TLOA's mandate. During 2024, BJS, in consultation with Indian tribes, focused on the development and implementation of the Tribal Justice Statistics Program, including creating a 10-year strategic plan and consulting with tribal nations and federal partners on the implementation of the 2024 CTLEA and 2024 CTCS. BJS is focusing efforts on modernizing recurring collections, improving the reporting and dissemination of tribal crime and justice data, and encouraging the use and research of BJS data by tribal justice agencies and practitioners and others.

Core tribal data collections

Three tribal justice agency-specific data collections make up the core of the BJS Tribal Justice Statistics Program: the Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC), CTLEA, and CTCS. The current iterations of all three of these studies are in the development and implementation stages.

The unique timing for the tribal-specific collections this year enabled BJS to concentrate on implementing a process to ensure a tribal-centered statistical approach and program growth over the long-term planning process. The following discussion summarizes BJS's outreach to and engagement with tribes and federal partners in the implementation of a process for tribal-specific data collections.

Survey of Jails in Indian Country

Since 1998, the SJIC has served as BJS's annual national data collection on jails and detention facilities in Indian country. The SJIC includes Indian country facilities operated by either tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The survey collects jail facility-level data on midyear inmate populations, conviction status, offense types, average daily population, peak population, capacity occupied, and staffing. Findings from the 2022 SJIC are available in *Jails in Indian Country, 2022* (NCJ 306307, BJS, May 2023) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/document/jic22.pdf>.

In preparation for the 2023 SJIC, BJS conducted a multiyear survey enhancement initiative to assess and refresh survey items. Based on feedback from stakeholders in the field, BJS redesigned the instrument to expand the number of response options for selected items and added new items on topics previously not covered in the survey. BJS pilot tested the updated questionnaire and conducted cognitive interviews with Indian country jail administrators in early 2023 to assess the perceived respondent burden, data availability, and comprehension levels of the proposed changes.

Based on findings from that initiative, the 2023 SJIC featured new items on crimes against vulnerable persons (e.g., human trafficking, kidnapping, and elder abuse), population data beyond a one-month snapshot, counts of correctional staff by gender, and a broader range of offense categories. Existing items were removed or edited, and the overall estimated burden for completing the survey was reduced by 20 minutes. The 2023 SJIC was administered to the 80 Indian country correctional facilities operating in midyear 2023 and completed by 72 (90%). Findings from the 2023 SJIC are expected to be published in fall 2024.

Tribal law enforcement agencies and court systems

In FY 2023, BJS and its data collection agent, National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago, continued to establish and implement a tribal data collection system with the development of the 2024 CTLEA and 2024 CTCS.⁶ The CTLEA will collect data from tribally operated law enforcement agencies in the lower 48 states; BIA police agencies; and the Alaska State Police, which operates the Village Public Safety Officer (VPSO) program in Alaska Native villages. The CTCS will collect data from tribal court systems in the lower 48 states, judicial forums in Alaska Native villages, and Code of Federal Regulations Courts operated by the BIA.

⁶See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/funding/opportunities/o-bjs-2022-171271>.

The 2024 CTLEA and CTCS development activities are divided into three phases (table 1):

- Phase 1: tribal outreach and engagement
- Phase 2: questionnaire development, cognitive testing, updating the universe frames, and fielding the CTLEA and CTCS collections
- Phase 3: data processing and dissemination.

The rest of this report focuses on Phase 1 activities for these two collections completed in the past year. These activities meet the TLOA requirement that BJS consult and coordinate with Indian tribes and key stakeholders to establish and implement the tribal crime data collection system.

TABLE 1
2024 Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies and Census of Tribal Court Systems project schedule, 2024–2025

2024 CTLEA & CTCS project schedule	Planned dates	Status
Phase 1: Tribal outreach and engagement	February 2023–June 2025	Ongoing
In-person and virtual meetings		Completed
Tribal and federal partners listening sessions		Completed
Justice data panel meeting		Completed
Phase 2: Questionnaire development, testing, and data collection	May 2024–February 2025	Pending
Phase 3: Data processing and dissemination	July 2025–November 2025	Pending

Tribal Consultation, Outreach, and Engagement

BJS, along with its project team, took a tribal-centered approach to developing a tribal crime data collection system by conducting extensive outreach and engagement activities with groups including tribes, tribal leaders, tribal organizations, justice professionals and practitioners, and federal partners (figure 1).⁷ These activities included:

- inviting tribal nations, tribal justice agencies, and tribal organizations to take the lead in providing input on questionnaire development
- targeting outreach and engagement with the respondent universe on content and data collection protocols and non-response follow-up strategies
- exploring tribal-specific research opportunities and forums for agencies to present their own research or studies
- expanding BJS tribal justice data dissemination tools.

⁷The project team includes NORC, the Tribal Law and Policy Institute, the Indian country section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National American Indian Court Judges Association.

BJS used the following guiding principles in applying a tribal-centered approach to develop and implement the tribal crime data collection system mandated by TLOA:

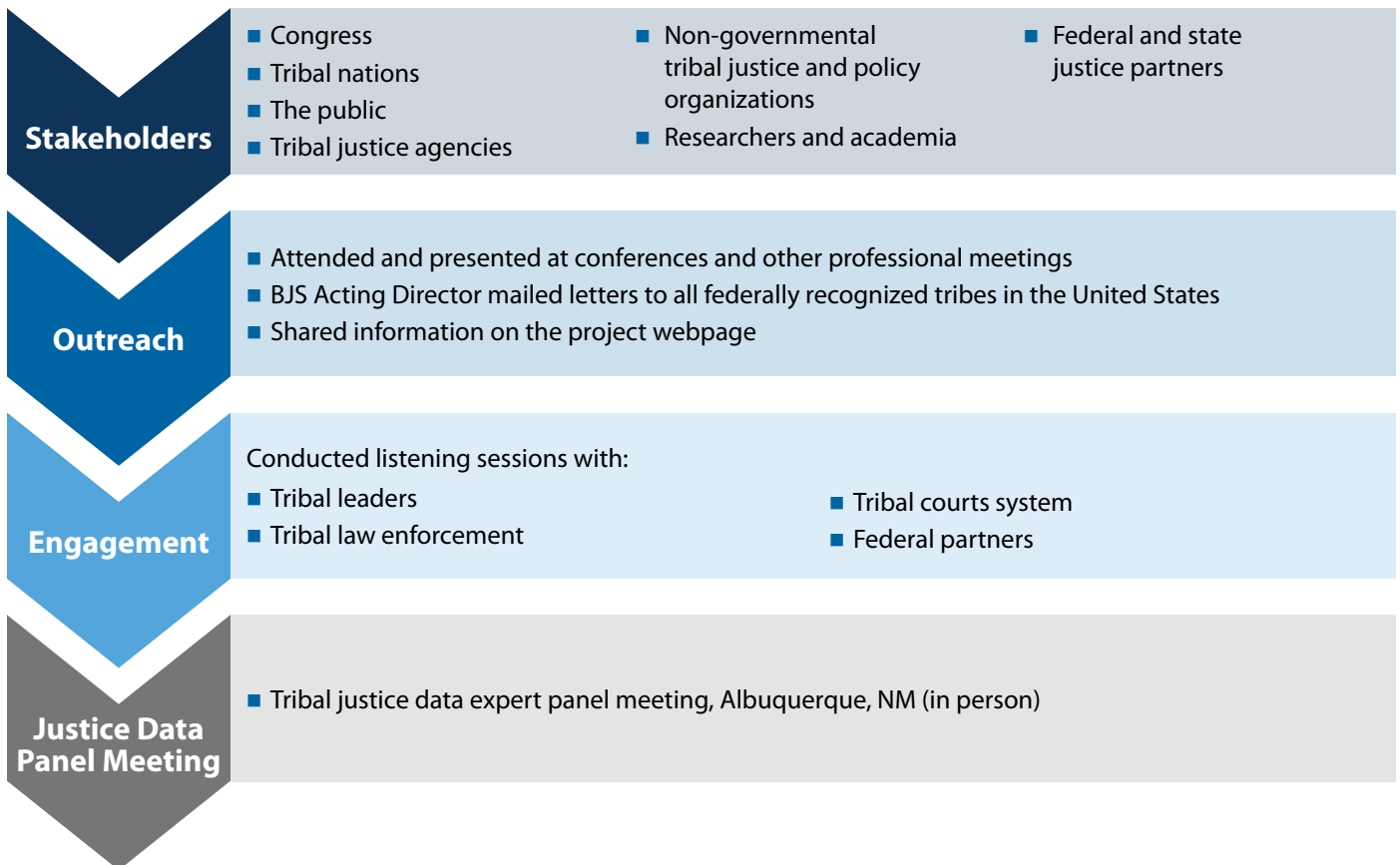
- adhering to the Department of Justice policy on Indian sovereignty and government-to-government relations with Indian tribes⁸
- recognizing the full depth of primary stakeholders, including:
 - Congress
 - the 574 federally recognized tribes of the U.S. lower 48 states and Alaska⁹
 - the public
 - tribal justice agencies (i.e., law enforcement, courts, and jails)
 - non-governmental tribal justice and policy organizations

⁸See <https://www.justice.gov/otj/native-american-policies>.

⁹See <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-01-12/pdf/2023-00504.pdf>.

FIGURE 1

BJS tribal-centered approach for the implementation and development of the tribal crime data collection system, 2023–2024



- ▣ researchers and academia
- ▣ federal and state justice partners
- nurturing an ongoing collaborative relationship through outreach and engagement to solicit input, advice, and continued participation for cognitive and usability testing in later phases
- enhancing the BJS mission of disseminating statistical information on tribal crime and justice within Indian country through the BJS Tribal Crime and Justice webpage and social media
- establishing a vision for the BJS Tribal Justice Statistics Program to become the primary repository for statistical information on tribal crime and justice in Indian country.

Since early 2023, BJS has attended tribal and non-tribal conferences and other professional meetings to announce the 2024 CTLEA and CTCS projects, gather input from tribal justice practitioners and subject matter experts, and identify potential stakeholders for an expert panel meeting (table 2). The audience for these BJS presentations included tribal justice groups (specifically, tribal law enforcement, courts, and justice support organizations such as victim services and Indian child welfare programs); academics; policy groups and organizations; and federal program offices and justice agencies. These events occurred in various states and the District of Columbia.

In September 2023, to initiate more targeted tribal engagement, BJS Acting Director Kevin Scott sent letters to the 574 federally recognized tribes that announced the new CTLEA and CTCS projects; invited tribal participation in the development process; and provided registration information for listening sessions for tribal leaders, law enforcement, and court personnel. To bring federal partners into the questionnaire development process, BJS held a listening session specifically for federal agencies and the Alaska State Police’s VPSO program. Lastly, BJS held an in-person expert panel

meeting to seek input on gaps in information and recommendations for improvements to the survey methodologies and instruments.

From February to April 2024, BJS hosted four listening sessions for tribal leaders, tribal law enforcement, court administrators, and federal agencies working in or with Indian country. Each session focused on key topic areas, which were provided to all registrants in advance in the *2024 Tribal Justice Data Listening Webinar Informational Document*.¹⁰

The listening sessions provided a brief overview of BJS’s work to develop and implement a tribal data collection system pursuant to TLOA and specifics about the 2024 CTLEA and CTCS. These listening sessions provided an opportunity for BJS, tribal nations, and the public to better understand the data needs, challenges, and gaps in tribal crime and justice data for persons leading tribal communities and working with tribal justice systems. Key concepts, questionnaire topics, and themes that will inform survey development emerged from these sessions.

A total of 258 unique entities participated in the four tribal crime and justice data listening sessions and one in-person expert panel meeting, representing 120 different tribal nations or Alaskan villages, 27 tribal law enforcement agencies, 46 tribal courts, and 10 federal agencies across 33 states and the District of Columbia. Some participants attended more than one listening session, depending on their roles and duties within the tribal justice system.

Summaries of the tribal consultation outreach and engagement activities for tribal leaders, law enforcement, and courts, and the federal partners and in-person expert panel meeting are below.¹¹

¹⁰ See https://www.norc.org/content/dam/norc-org/pdf2024/2024%20BJS%20Tribal%20Justice%20Data%20Listening%20Webinars%20%20Framing%20Paper_FINAL.pdf.

¹¹For detailed descriptions of these engagement events, please see: <https://bjs.ojp.gov/topics/tribal-crime-and-justice>.

TABLE 2
BJS tribal outreach and engagement on the Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies and Census of Tribal Court Systems, by location and date, 2023–2024

BJS tribal outreach and engagement activities	Location	Date
BIA Tribal Court Assessors in-service meeting, Department of the Interior	Washington, DC	February 2023
United Southeastern Tribes Tribal Justice Committee meeting	Arlington, VA	March 2023
Indian Country section meetings, International Association of Chiefs of Police conference	San Diego, CA	October 2023
National American Indian Court Judges Association Personnel conference	Tulsa, OK	October 2023
American Society of Criminology conference	Philadelphia, PA	October 2023
National Congress of American Indians conference	New Orleans, LA	November 2023
Tribal Justice Committee meeting, United Southeastern Tribes	Arlington, VA	March 2024
Indian Country Federal Law Enforcement coordination group meeting	Washington, DC	March 2024
United Southeastern Tribes Tribal Justice Committee meeting	Arlington, VA	March 2024
Department of Justice and Department of the Interior Tribal Justice Safety and Wellness Summit	Washington, DC	July 2024

Tribal Leaders Listening Session

AIAN tribal leaders from across the United States attended a listening session on February 7, 2024, to discuss relevant topics and concerns in relation to the upcoming 2024 CTLEA and CTCS. About 85 participants attended the Tribal Leaders Listening Session. Participants represented 31 tribes and 7 Alaska Native villages from 18 different states. (See appendix table 1.)¹²

Key recommendations and considerations discussed by attendees to be incorporated into questionnaire development for the CTLEA and CTCS follow.

- Tribal leaders who participated in the meeting identified insufficient behavioral and mental health access and a lack of engagement opportunities with these services as problems.
- Tribal leaders identified emerging public safety issues faced by their communities, including drugs, specifically fentanyl and opioids, and increases in drug overdoses.
- Tribal leaders are interested in alternative approaches to arrests and incarcerations, including diversion programs, treatment programs, tribally operated halfway houses, peer recovery programs, and electronic home detention. Some systems may also require written essays, community service, or additional office visits with leaders as part of alternative sentencing practices.

Tribal Law Enforcement Listening Session

American Indian tribal and Alaska Native village law enforcement leaders attended a listening session on February 12, 2024, to discuss relevant topics and concerns in relation to the upcoming 2024 CTLEA and CTCS. About 56 participants attended the Tribal Law Enforcement Listening Session. Participants represented 27 tribes and 2 Alaska Native villages from 14 U.S. states. (See appendix table 2.) Participants came from agencies exercising a variety of law enforcement jurisdictional authorities, including agencies that were subject to P.L. 280 and non-P.L. 280 statutes, or a similar consensual arrangement.

Key recommendations and considerations discussed by attendees to be incorporated into questionnaire development for the CTLEA follow.

- Community engagement was cited as a significant factor contributing to the successful functioning of tribal law enforcement agencies, in addition to

well-trained staff, adequate funding, collaborative partnerships, and a long-term plan with clear metrics.

- The top ways agencies engage with the community to address and prevent crime included being visible and approachable, using social media for outreach and communication, and taking direct reports from tribal members. Engagement with youth through sports, camping, and social events was also cited as a positive contributor to community engagement.

Tribal Courts System Listening Session

About 125 participants attended the Tribal Courts System Listening Session on February 20, 2024. (See appendix table 3.) Participants represented 49 tribes and 17 Alaska Native villages from 19 states, with a diversity of cultural traditions, economic conditions, and geographic areas. Participants came from a variety of tribal courts and tribal justice system organizations.

Key recommendations and considerations discussed by attendees to be incorporated into questionnaire development for the CTCS follow.

- Tribal courts that participated in the meeting identified separation of functions, judicial independence, and court services as their greatest strengths.
- The most common challenges tribal courts face are a lack of behavioral health treatment facilities, financial compensation (i.e., wages), and support from tribal leadership.
- Many tribal courts do not collect data that could improve court operations, including data to track the life of a case, social service agency data, re-offender lists, and information on diversion prior to filing cases.
- Tribal courts would like to collaborate with other jurisdictions but do not have the capacity to do so electronically or through integrated networks and case management databases.

Federal Partners Listening Session

Partners from across the federal government attended a listening session on April 18, 2024, to discuss relevant topics and concerns for the upcoming 2024 CTLEA and CTCS.¹³ About 28 participants attended the listening session. There were 16 participants from the following federal agencies:

- Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Secret Service
- Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs

¹²See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/topics/tribal-crime-and-justice>.

¹³See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/announcement/bjs-and-federal-partners-talk-about-2024-tribal-justice-data-collections>.

- Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives
- Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics
- Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services Office
- Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice
- Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Department of Justice, Office of Tribal Justice
- Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

Key recommendations and considerations discussed by attendees to be incorporated into questionnaire development for the CTLEA include:

- The ability to collect data is impacted by data sovereignty, limited or lack of personnel, funding, and access to systems at the tribal level.
- Federal data systems do not always track crime and justice data in a way that accurately represents AIAN communities (e.g., enrolled members vs self-reported AIANs, and federal case processing data linking to tribal lands).
- Collecting service population estimates is complex. Trusting tribes to certify their population increases engagement and is grounded in the legal principle of self-determination.

Tribal Justice Expert Panel

AIAN subject matter experts in tribal justice, tribal law enforcement agencies, and tribal court systems, alongside federal agencies, attended the Tribal Justice Expert Panel meeting on March 5 and 6, 2024, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The meeting was held to discuss recommendations to be incorporated into questionnaire development for the CTLEA and CTCS.

Attendees included 22 subject matter experts in tribal justice hailing from 13 different tribes and 12 different states. Also in attendance were staff from BJS, BIA, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the FBI, and the Office of Tribal Justice; representatives of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National American Indian Court Judges Association, and the Tribal Law and Policy Institute; and project staff from NORC.

Key recommendations and considerations discussed by attendees to be incorporated into questionnaire development for the CTLEA and CTCS include:

- Tribal law enforcement agencies supported adding items to track proactive calls for service that involved positive community engagement.
- P.L. 280 has made it more difficult for tribal law enforcement agencies and tribal courts to properly engage with their communities, which participants requested should be tracked in the 2024 CTLEA and CTCS.
- Questionnaires should include measures of how tribal courts and law enforcement agencies address the drug epidemic, including arrests, cases filed, convictions, and sentencing data.
- Tribal law enforcement agencies and courts both reported staffing and budget concerns, particularly not having enough staff familiar with data and analytical skills, which impedes the collection, research, and use of their data.
- Tribal courts experts said that the 2024 CTCS should collect the same types of data as the 2014 CTCS, with better counts on tribal operational factors like budget, staffing, and workloads.
- Tribal engagement should be a top priority during data collection and nonresponse follow-up.

For detailed descriptions of these engagement events, please see <https://www.norc.org/contact/study-participants/ctlea-ctcs-infohub.html>.

Tribal Crime and Justice webpage

BJS's Tribal Crime and Justice webpage presents information on and updates to BJS's tribal data collections.¹⁴ It links to the latest information on victimization, law enforcement, courts, corrections, and funding for criminal justice data improvements.

Previously released reports

Visit the BJS website for previously published reports in the following series:

- Tribal Law Enforcement
- Tribal Court Systems
- Jails in Indian Country
- Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities
- American Indians and Crime.

¹⁴See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/topics/tribal-crime-and-justice>.

APPENDIX TABLE 1**Tribal Leaders Listening Session participating tribes, by state, February 7, 2024**

Tribe name	State
Chickaloon Native Village	Alaska
Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve	Alaska
Native Village of Gambell	Alaska
Native Village of Kotzebue	Alaska
Organized Village of Kwethluk	Alaska
Orutsararmiut Traditional Native Council	Alaska
Village of Kotlik	Alaska
Cocopah Tribe of Arizona	Arizona
Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California	California
Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California	California
Confederated Tribes of Umatilla Indian Reservation; Nez Perce Tribe	Idaho
Prairie Band Potawatomi Nation	Kansas
Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana	Louisiana
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians	Louisiana
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	Massachusetts
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan	Michigan
Match-E-Be-Nash-She-Wish Band of Pottawatomi Indians of Michigan	Michigan
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan	Michigan
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band)	Minnesota
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana	Montana
Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap Reservation of Montana	Montana
Ponca Tribe of Nebraska	Nebraska
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nevada	Nevada
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada	Nevada
Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico	New Mexico
Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico	New Mexico
Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico	New Mexico
Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico	New Mexico
The Chickasaw Nation	Oklahoma
The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	Oklahoma
Shawnee Tribe	Oklahoma
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation	Oregon
Coquille Indian Tribe	Oregon
Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota	South Dakota
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Washington
Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation	Washington
Tulalip Tribes of Washington	Washington
Oneida Nation	Wisconsin

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Tribal Law Enforcement Listening Session participating tribal agencies, by participant job title and state, February 12, 2024**

Tribe/law enforcement agency/organization name	Job title	State
Poarch Band of Creeks	Public Safety Director	Alabama
Chickaloon Tribal Police Department	Chief of Police	Alaska
Native Village of Kotzebue	Director, Tribal Family Services	Alaska
Fort McDowell Police Department	Chief of Police	Arizona
Fort Mojave Tribal Police Department	Chief of Police	Arizona
Navajo Nation Police Department	Police Commander	Arizona (headquarters)
Salt River Police Department	Commander	Arizona
Blue Lake Rancheria Tribal Police Department	Chief of Police	California
Hoop Valley Tribal Police Department	Chief of Police	California
Jamul Indian Village Tribal Police	Chief of Police	California
Round Valley Tribal Police	Chief of Police	California
Sycuan Tribal Police Department	Chief of Police	California
Mi'kmaq Nation	Safety Director	Maine
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe Police Department	Captain	Massachusetts
Red Lake Police Department	Director	Minnesota
White Earth Tribal Police Department	Director of Public Safety/Chief of Police	Minnesota
Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico	Chief	New Mexico
The College of the Muscogee Nation	Criminal Justice Program Coordinator	Oklahoma
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Police	Chief of Police	Oregon
Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians	Chief of Police	Oregon
Klamath Tribes Department of Public Safety	Chief of Police	Oregon
The Catawba Nation Tribal Police Department	Executive Director of Public Safety/ Tribal Chief of Police	South Carolina
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo Tribal Police Division	Chief of Police	Texas
Chehalis Tribal Law Enforcement	Administrative Coordinator	Washington
Colville Tribal Police	Chief of Police	Washington
Nooksack Tribal Police Department	Chief of Police	Washington
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	Chief of Police	Washington
Tulalip Tribal Police Department	Chief of Police	Washington
Ho-Chunk Nation Police Department	Chief of Police	Wisconsin

Note: The Navajo Nation spans four states. Arizona is the location of the tribal government administration.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Tribal Courts System Listening Session participating tribes, by participant job title and state, February 27, 2024

Tribe/tribal court system/tribal organization	Job title	State
Akiachak Tribal Court	Tribal Court Clerk	Alaska
Anvik Tribal Council	Tribal Court Clerk	Alaska
Asa'carsarmiut Tribal Council	Tribal Court Administrator	Alaska
Chickaloon Native Village	Traditional Tribal Court Director	Alaska
Native Village of Alakanuk	Tribal Court Administrator	Alaska
Native Village of Gakona	Tribal Justice Project Coordinator	Alaska
Native Village of Kotzebue	Director of Tribal Family Services	Alaska
Native Village of Koyuk	Tribal Victim Specialist	Alaska
Native Village of Napakiak	Tribal Court Clerk	Alaska
Native Village of Paimiut	Tribal Court Judge	Alaska
Nunakauyarmiut Tribe	Tribal Justice Administrator	Alaska
Organized Village of Kake	Tribal Court Clerk	Alaska
Organized Village of Kwethluk	Tribal Court Administrator	Alaska
Pitka's Point Traditional Council	OVC Program Coordinator	Alaska
Qagan Tayagungin Tribal Member; Aleut; Tlingit	Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons Coordinator	Alaska
Sun'aq Tribe of Kodiak	Tribal Court Administrator	Alaska
Village of Aniak	Community Technical Assistance Supervisor	Alaska
The Cocopah Tribal Court	Court Services Coordinator	Arizona
The Gila River Indian Community Court	Children's Court Judge	Arizona
Navajo Nation Judicial Branch	Staff Attorney	Arizona
Pascua Yaqui Tribe/Cupeno people/Tongva	Manager	Arizona and California
The Judicial Branch of the Navajo Nation	Acting Court Administrator	Arizona, New Mexico, & Utah
Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California	Tribal Court Administrator	California
The Shingle Springs Rancheria Tribal Court	Court Director	California
Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California	JHTWC Coordinator	California
The Yurok Tribal Court, Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California	Court Administrative Attorney	California
National American Indian Court Judges Association	Program Attorney	Colorado
Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado	Tribal Court Collaboration Specialist	Colorado
Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado	Court Adiminstrator	Colorado
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians Tribal Court	Court Clerk/Court Administrator	Maine
Mi'kmaq Nation	Tribal Court Administrator	Maine
Penobscot Nation	Magistrate Judge	Maine
The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Court	Court Clerk	Massachusetts
Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Michigan	Chief Judge	Michigan
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan	Chief Judge	Michigan
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan	Chief Judge	Michigan
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribal Court	Chief Judge	Michigan
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (Six component reservations: Bois Forte Band (Nett Lake); Fond du Lac Band; Grand Portage Band; Leech Lake Band; Mille Lacs Band; White Earth Band)	Court Administrator	Minnesota
Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of Minnesota	Tribal Court Administrator	Minnesota
White Earth Reservation Tribal Court	Court Administrator	Minnesota
Las Vegas Paiute Tribal Court	Clerk of Court	Nevada
Pyramid Lake Tribal Court	Court Administrator	Nevada
Nambe Pueblo Tribal Court	Chief Judge	New Mexico
Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico	Assistant Professor	New Mexico
The Saint Regis Mohawk Tribal Courts	Principal Law Clerk	New York

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APPENDIX TABLE 3 (CONTINUED)**Tribal Courts System Listening Session participating tribes, by participant job title and state, February 27, 2024**

Tribe/tribal court system/tribal organization	Job title	State
Tribal Judicial Institute University of North Dakota Law School	Director	North Dakota
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota	Chief Judge	North Dakota
The Choctaw Nation District Court	District Court Judge	Oklahoma
The Choctaw Nation Judicial Branch	Fiscal & Operations Administrator	Oklahoma
Department of Justice for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes	Deputy Attorney	Oklahoma
Ponca Tribal Court	Court Services Specialist	Oklahoma
Quapaw Nation	Chief Judge	Oklahoma
Shawnee Tribe	Tribal Court Specialist	Oklahoma
Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians	Tribal Court Clerk	Oregon
Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians of Oregon	Chief Judge	Oregon
Coquille Indian Tribe	Chief Judge	Oregon
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Tribe of Indians	Tribal Court Administrator	Oregon
Lower Brule Sioux Tribal Court	Chief Judge	South Dakota
Oglala Lakota	Technical Assistant Specialist	South Dakota
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas	Legal Director	Texas
Ysleta del Sur Pueblo	Tribal Judge	Texas
Cowlitz Indian Tribe	Tribal Court Administrator	Washington
Lower Elwha Tribal Community	Prosecuting Attorney	Washington
Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation	Court Administrator	Washington
Nisqually Tribal Court	Court Administrator	Washington
The Nooksack Tribal Court	Chief Judge	Washington
Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe	Director fo Court Services - Court Administration	Washington
Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation	Victim Advocate	Washington
Quinault Tribal Court	Chief Judge	Washington
Shoalwater Bay Tribal Court	Court Clerk/Administrator (future)	Washington
The Ho-Chunk Nation Trial Court	Senior Staff Attorney	Wisconsin
Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of Wisconsin	Tribal Court Clerk Program Manager	Wisconsin

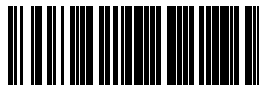


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Steven W. Perry. Michael B. Field and Todd D. Minton verified the report.

Kathryn Sweeney edited the report. Jeffrey Link produced the report.

July 2024, NCJ 309132



NCJ 309132

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