



# Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2015

Steven W. Perry, *BJS Statistician*

## Background

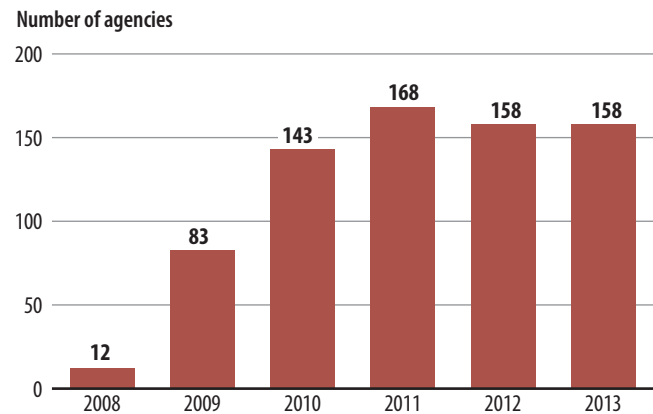
The Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA), enacted on July 29, 2010, requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to (1) establish and implement a tribal data collection system and (2) support tribal participation in national records and information systems (P.L. 111-211, 124 Stat. 2258, § 251(b)). The act further requires the director of BJS to consult with Indian tribes to establish and implement this data collection system. The BJS director is required to report to Congress annually the data collected and analyzed in accordance with the act. This report describes activities in support of BJS's tribal crime data collection system and summarizes findings and program enhancements for fiscal year (FY) 2015.

A total of 566 tribal entities in the contiguous 48 states and in Alaska were eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) in 2015.<sup>1</sup> In 2010, there

<sup>1</sup>See *Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs* at <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-01-29/pdf/2014-01683.pdf>.

FIGURE 1

Tribal law enforcement agencies reporting to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program that submitted 12 months of complete data, 2008–2013



Note: Excludes agencies that reported less than 12 months of data to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the FBI's *Crime in the United States*, 2008–2013.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- BJS released a solicitation to conduct the 2016 National Survey of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies, the first BJS statistical collection targeting Bureau of Indian Affairs agencies and tribal law enforcement agencies in the lower 48 states and Alaska.
- BJS convened a panel of justice professionals from state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies and prosecutor offices to inform the planning and development of two surveys of state and local justice agencies in P.L. 280 and non-P.L. 280 jurisdictions that service tribal lands.
- Data collection for the National Survey of Tribal Court Systems began in February 2015.
- At midyear 2013, a total of 2,287 inmates were confined in 79 Indian country jails—a 3.3% decrease from the 2,364 inmates confined at midyear 2012.
- At midyear 2014, local jails held about 10,400 American Indian and Alaska Native (AIAN) inmates (both tribal and nontribal AIAN), which was 1.4% of the total (744,600) jail inmate population. Nearly half (47%) of all AIAN jail inmates were in western states.
- During 2012, 2,482 AIAN (both tribal and nontribal) were arrested and booked by federal law enforcement agencies, 1,355 were sentenced in U.S. district courts, 1,735 entered federal prison, and 1,683 exited federal prison.
- The number of tribal law enforcement agencies reporting crime data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program increased from 12 in 2008 to 158 in 2012 and 2013.
- Tribes received \$266,348 through the Bureau of Justice Assistance's 2015 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.
- BJS announced multiple funding opportunities in 2015 to improve tribal criminal history records and the reporting of persons prohibited from receiving or possessing a firearm under state or federal law.

were 334 federally and state-recognized American Indian reservations. An estimated 4.8 million people lived on American Indian reservations or in Alaska Native villages in the United States in 2010.<sup>2</sup> About a quarter (1.1 million) of these individuals classified themselves as American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN).

The tribal justice system in Indian country varies across tribal nations and regions of the country. Criminal jurisdiction in Indian country—federally recognized reservations, tribal communities, and identified trust lands—varies by type of crime committed, whether the offender or victim is a tribal member, and the state in which the offense occurred. Due to the sovereign status of federally recognized tribes in the United States, crimes committed in Indian country are often subject to concurrent jurisdiction among multiple criminal justice agencies.

More than 300 tribes in the United States are located in either mandatory or optional Public Law 280 jurisdictions. Public Law 83-280 (commonly referred to as Public Law 280 or P.L. 280) conferred jurisdiction from the federal government to six state governments: California, Minnesota (except the Red Lake Reservation), Nebraska, Oregon (except the Warm Springs Reservation), Wisconsin, and Alaska. These are mandatory P.L. 280 states. Public Law 280 also permitted nine other states to acquire optional jurisdiction either in whole or in part over Indian country within their boundaries: Nevada, Idaho, Iowa, Washington, South Dakota, Montana, North Dakota, Arizona, and Utah. In states where P.L. 280 does not apply, the federal government retains criminal jurisdiction for major crimes committed in Indian country.<sup>3</sup>

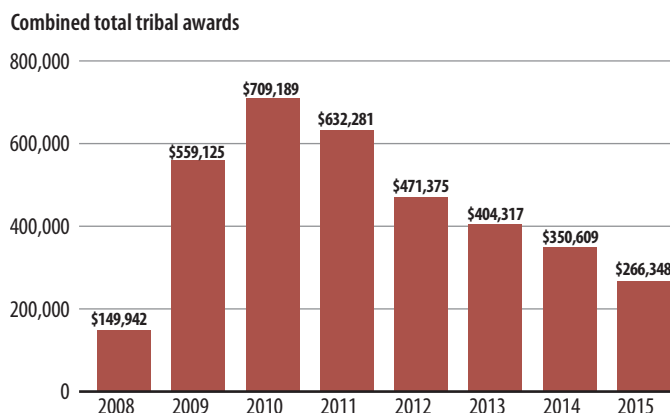
This report summarizes BJS's effort to—

- release a solicitation to collect statistical data from tribal law enforcement agencies in the lower 48 states, Village Public Safety Officers (VPSOs) in Alaska, and BIA agencies
- collect data on tribal courts in the United States
- develop two data collections on state and local criminal justice agencies serving tribal lands
- support tribal crime data reporting to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program and calculate tribal award eligibility for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program (**figure 1, figure 2**)
- study the handling of AIAN juvenile and adult criminal cases in the federal justice system
- enhance current funding programs to support tribal participation in state, regional, and national criminal justice databases.

<sup>2</sup>For more information about federally recognized tribes, reservations, and Alaska Native village statistical areas, see <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/tcdca12.pdf>.

<sup>3</sup>Federal jurisdiction in Indian country is contained under the Indian Country Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1152), the Indian Country Major Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 1153), and the Assimilative Crimes Act (18 U.S.C. § 13).

**FIGURE 2**  
Total Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant allocations to American Indian tribes, 2008–2015



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the FBI's *Crime in the United States*, 2008–2015.

### Tribal data collections during 2015

During FY 2015, BJS focused on improving its understanding of the role of state, local, and tribal justice agencies serving tribal lands. Current ongoing surveys were enhanced to incorporate items to measure the unique roles of law enforcement and prosecutors offices. While enhancing other ongoing efforts to improve Indian country justice statistics, BJS fielded its national census of tribal courts, designed two targeted surveys of state and local justice agencies serving tribal lands, and released a solicitation to conduct a new census of tribal law enforcement agencies.

#### Law enforcement

The Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies (CSLLEA) is conducted about every 4 years. CSLLEA provides data on the more than 18,000 state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in the United States. A census is currently in the field with a limited number of items designed to identify nontribal state and local justice agencies with jurisdiction over Indian country or tribal lands. BJS will use the results of this census to establish a universe list to conduct a more in-depth study of the activities of nontribal law enforcement agencies that serve tribal lands.

#### Prosecution

The ongoing 2014 National Survey of Prosecutors (NSP) covers the estimated 2,330 state prosecutor offices litigating felony cases in state courts of general jurisdiction. The NSP is collecting data on caseloads, annual budgets, tenure, salaries, and office staffing (i.e., attorneys, investigators, victim advocates, and support personnel). It is also collecting limited information (such as the nature of the jurisdiction; sources of authority; case types; and reciprocity between tribal, state, and intergovernmental agreements) from prosecutor offices that

work in Indian country. The list of prosecutor offices serving tribal lands collected in the NSP will be used to provide a universe for a more in-depth survey.

### State and local justice agencies serving tribal lands

A little understood aspect of the tribal justice system is the role played by nontribal state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutor offices that provide and support criminal justice functions and services on tribal lands. To fill this information gap, BJS is designing two related survey instruments: one for these law enforcement agencies and one for these prosecutor offices. The surveys will document tribal activities and caseloads and will provide an understanding of the legal and structural procedures and processes in place for fighting crime on tribal lands based on federal mandates or consensual jurisdiction arrangements between tribal and state governments.

In December 2014, BJS formed an expert panel made up of state, local, and tribal law enforcement officers and prosecutors from P.L. 280 and non-P.L. 280 jurisdictions to inform the survey design. Participants in the panel meeting included representatives from—

- Alaska State Troopers, Alaska
- Apache Junction Police Department, Arizona
- Riverside County Sheriff's Office, California
- San Diego District Attorney's Office, California
- Sycuan Tribal Police Department, California
- Roosevelt County Sheriff's Office, Montana
- South Dakota Highway Patrol, South Dakota
- Cherokee Nation Marshal Service, Oklahoma
- Miccosukee Tribal Police Department, Oklahoma
- Association of Prosecuting Attorneys, Washington, D.C.
- National Sheriffs Association, Indian Affairs Committee, Washington, D.C.
- International Association of Chiefs of Police, Indian Country Law Enforcement Section, Washington, D.C.

BJS pilot tested drafts of the law enforcement and prosecutor surveys during May and June 2015. Data collection for the Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies Serving Tribal Lands and the Census of State and Local Prosecutor Offices Serving Tribal Lands is scheduled to begin in early 2016, pending approval from the Office of Management and Budget.

### Tribal law enforcement in Indian country

In April 2015, BJS released a solicitation to conduct the 2016 Census of Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies (CTLEA). This is the first BJS data collection targeted solely at tribal

law enforcement agencies. The survey will be designed to capture unique attributes of these agencies. It will include information on—

- criminal jurisdiction
- staffing and recruitment
- officer training
- budgets and sources of funding
- equipment
- administrative and management information systems
- services and support provided
- agreements with other criminal justice entities
- interactions with federal, state, regional, and local agencies
- access to and participation in local, regional, state, and federal data systems (e.g., the National Crime Information Center (NCIC))
- access to and use of offender housing options
- and access to and use of investigative support services.

The CTLEA will collect information from all tribal law enforcement agencies, VPSOs in Alaska, and law enforcement agencies operated by the BIA. Due to their inherent differences, each type of agency will have its own customized survey form with a common core of items and a set of items designed to collect the unique attributes of each agency type.

### Tribal courts in the United States

In FY 2015, BJS continued the development and implementation of the National Survey of Tribal Court Systems (NSTCS). The NSTCS is BJS's first statistical collection focusing on tribal justice systems since 2002. The survey is gathering information on the administrative and operational characteristics of tribal justice systems (including budgets, staffing, caseloads, and case processes), indigent defense services, pretrial and probation programs, protection orders and domestic violence, and juvenile cases. It will also collect data on the implementation of various enhanced sentencing provisions under the TLOA and the operation of various indigenous or traditional dispute forums within Indian country.

BJS has developed three separate but compatible survey instruments customized to the various types of tribal courts:

**NSTCS–Lower 48** focuses on the approximately 180 tribal courts in the lower 48 states. The courts are located in non-P.L. 280 states (with federal jurisdiction for major crimes) and P.L. 280 states (in which major crime jurisdiction transferred to the state courts). In both types of courts, tribes may hold concurrent jurisdiction for crimes involving AIAN and primary jurisdiction for most civil matters occurring on tribal lands.

**NSTCS–Alaska** focuses on about 220 Alaska tribal councils. Compared with tribes in the lower 48 states, Alaska tribes tend to be smaller, have fewer resources, are geographically remote, and have less formally organized tribal courts. The tribes in Alaska reside in village areas, unlike tribes in the lower 48 states that reside on reservations.

**NSTCS–CFR** is the first BJS data collection that includes courts operated under Courts of Federal Regulations (CFR). A CFR court, using federal laws, generally acts as a tribe’s judicial system until the tribe establishes its own court. A CFR court is a trial court in which parties present their cases before a magistrate. Appeals may be taken from the trial court to the Court of Indian Appeals. Seven CFR courts serve about 20 tribes in the United States.

The following organizations serve as partners for the NSTCS:

- Bureau of Indian Affairs’ Office of Justice Services
- American Indian Development Associates, New Mexico
- Hamline University School of Law, Minnesota
- Kansas University School of Law’s Tribal Law and Government Center
- National Judicial College, the National Tribal Judicial Center, Nevada
- Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, South Dakota
- The Supreme Court of the Navajo Nation, Arizona
- Syracuse University College of Law, the Center for Indigenous Law, Governance, and Citizenship, New York
- Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC), Alaska
- Tribal Law and Policy Institute (TLPI), California
- University of Colorado at Boulder, American Indian Law Clinic
- University of North Dakota School of Law’s Tribal Judicial Institute
- American Probation and Parole Association, Kentucky

The data collection period for the NSTCS is February to August 2015. Through its data collection agent, Kauffman and Associates, BJS mailed out approximately 595 surveys—to 426 courts or forums identified in the lower 48 states and Alaska, to 7 BIA CFR courts, and to 162 tribes for which the existence of a court was unknown.<sup>4</sup> As part of the planned nonresponse follow-up strategy, BJS has enlisted the support of several Native American organizations—TLPI, TCC, Bristol Bay Native Association, and National American Indian Court Judges Association.

### Jails in Indian country

The Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) is BJS’s only national data collection that provides annual data on the estimated 79 Indian country jails and detention facilities. BJS initiated the SJIC in 1998 as a component of the Annual Survey of Jails. The SJIC includes all known Indian country facilities operated by tribal authorities or the BIA.

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<sup>4</sup>Inter-tribal courts and their individual participant tribes received the surveys. Once the data are collected, BJS will reconcile the responses to ensure no duplicate estimates are reported.

The most recent survey collected data on the number of inmates, percentage of capacity occupied based on the average daily population, midyear population, and peak population in the facilities in June 2013. The survey also gathered information on staffing, offense types, and conviction status. The findings of the SJIC data are in *Jails in Indian Country, 2013* (NCJ 247017, BJS web, July 2014). The report showed that the number of jails or detention centers operating in Indian country increased 16%, from 68 facilities in 2004 to 79 in 2013. At midyear 2013, a total of 2,287 inmates were confined in Indian country jails—a 3.3% decrease from the 2,364 inmates confined at midyear 2012. During the 12-month period ending June 2013, the average number of inmates per operating facility remained relatively stable, from 30 inmates at midyear 2012 to 29 inmates at midyear 2013. The average number of inmates per operating facility increased nearly 11% from 2000 to 2010, but this increase has been less than 3% from 2010 to 2013. For the 79 tribal facilities operating in June 2013, the average expected length of stay for inmates was about 6 days.

Since 2010, about 31% of inmates held in Indian country jails have been confined for a violent offense, a decline from about 39% each year from midyear 2004 to midyear 2009. At midyear 2013, domestic violence (15%) and aggravated or simple assault (10%) accounted for the largest percentage of violent offenders. Inmates held for unspecified violence (5%) and rape or sexual assault (2%) accounted for 7% of the jail population.

Patterns of decline were also observed among inmates held for alcohol- and drug-related offenses. Inmates held for driving while intoxicated (DWI) or driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol (DUI) offenses declined from 17% of the total inmate population in 2000 to 8% at midyear 2013. Inmates held for a drug law violation (8% in 2000) decreased to 4% at midyear 2013.

In 2013, BJS enhanced the SJIC offense category questionnaire item to include burglary, larceny-theft, and public intoxication. The enhancement allowed for better classification of previously unspecified offenses. As a result, reported offenses at midyear 2013 included public intoxication (17%), burglary (2%), and larceny-theft (1%). During FY 2015, BJS completed data collection for the 2014 SJIC.

### Federal justice statistics

The Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) provides annual data on workload, activities, and outcomes associated with federal criminal cases. It acquires information on all aspects of processing in the federal justice system, including arrests, initial prosecution decisions, referrals to courts or magistrates, court dispositions, sentencing outcomes, sentence length, and time served. The FJSP collects data from the U.S. Marshals Service, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the U.S. Office of Probation and Pretrial Services, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Through FJSP, BJS compiles comprehensive information describing suspects and defendants processed in the federal criminal justice system.



The FJSP captures an offender's race, but it does not provide information on tribal membership. During 2012 (the most recent federal data available), 2,482 AIAN were arrested and booked by federal law enforcement agencies, 1,355 were sentenced in U.S. district courts, 1,735 entered federal prison, and 1,683 exited federal prison. At fiscal yearend 2012, 3,672 AIAN were held in federal prison (1.8% of all prisoners).<sup>5</sup>

The majority of cases filed from Indian country involving AIAN were in the judicial districts of South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, and North Dakota.

With funding from BJS, the Urban Institute published a special analysis of Indian country cases in the federal justice system using FJSP data in *Examining Indian Country Cases in the Federal Justice System* (NCJ 248656, February 2015). The report focuses on adult and juvenile cases processed in the federal system. Key findings include—

- The FBI investigated more than half (51%) of 6,137 Indian country suspects in matters referred to U.S. attorneys from 2009 to 2011.
- Five federal judicial districts (Arizona, South Dakota, North Dakota, New Mexico, and Montana) accounted for nearly three-quarters (73%) of all Indian country matters referred to and resolved by U.S. attorneys between 2009 and 2011.
- The number of Indian country suspects in matters concluded by U.S. attorneys increased by 15%, from 1,940 in 2009 to 2,220 in 2011.
- The number of Indian country defendants in cases filed in 48 federal districts with Indian country responsibility increased from 1,235 in 2009 to 1,395 in 2011.

### National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

The NCVS is the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization. The NCVS collects information on nonfatal crimes reported and not reported to the police against persons age 12 or older from a nationally representative sample of U.S. households. The annual *Criminal Victimization* report publishes victimization estimates of self-identified AIAN.

In September 2014, BJS released *Criminal Victimization, 2013* (NCJ 247648, BJS web). From 2012 to 2013, the rate of violent victimization—rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault—reported among AIAN remained relatively stable, meaning no difference was detected from the 46.9 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older in 2012 and 56.3 in 2013.

NCVS estimates of victimization among AIAN remain a concern because statistics are often misinterpreted to be referring to persons residing in Indian country or on tribal lands. However, NCVS reports on AIAN victimizations refer to respondents who reside largely outside of Indian country. In addition, the NCVS does not determine if the self-identified

AIAN has tribal membership or affiliation. The NCVS sample was not originally designed to measure crime in Indian country or among Indian country residents. In 1999, two questions were added regarding American Indian reservations or Indian lands, asking (1) whether the household was located on an American Indian reservation or on Indian lands and (2) whether the crime incident occurred on an American Indian reservation or on tribal lands. BJS is exploring the utility and quality of these measures for generating estimates of AIAN criminal victimizations.

### Tribal participation in national records and information systems

During 2015, BJS continued to focus on improving tribal participation in national record and information systems by working to expand tribal reporting to the UCR Program and tribal funding eligibility for the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP).

### Offenses reported by tribal law enforcement agencies

The FBI asks law enforcement agencies to report eight crime types to the UCR: four violent crimes (i.e., murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and four property crimes (i.e., burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson).<sup>6</sup> Beginning in 2009, BJS worked with the BIA, FBI, and tribes to increase tribal reporting to the UCR. Since that time, the overall number of tribal law enforcement agencies with identifiable crime data in the FBI's UCR Program has increased. A total of 158 AIAN tribal law enforcement agencies with identifiable crime data (compared to 12 in 2008) reported 12 months of crime information to the FBI's UCR Program and had their disaggregated data published in the FBI's annual report, *Crime in the United States, 2013*.

Prior to 2008, the FBI's *Crime in the United States* (CIUS) reports combined most reports from tribal law enforcement agencies into a general tribal grouping under the BIA. As a result, crimes reported by individual agencies could not be distinguished by type, which limited agencies' ability to apply for some grant funding. In 2013, 88% of violent offenses reported by tribal law enforcement agencies could be traced back to the originating tribal reservation, up from 6% in 2008. From 2008 to 2013, the proportion of property offenses reported by tribal law enforcement agencies that were traceable to the tribe increased from 13% to 83%.

<sup>6</sup>In 2012, the Department of Justice announced a change to the definition of rape for the UCR Program's Summary Reporting System (Summary). The old definition of forcible rape was "The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will." Many agencies interpreted this definition as excluding a long list of sex offenses that are criminal in most jurisdictions, such as offenses involving oral or anal penetration, penetration with objects, and rapes of males. The new Summary definition of rape is "Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim." The new definition of rape went into effect on January 1, 2013.

<sup>5</sup>Generated using the Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics (FCCPS) tool at <http://www.bjs.gov>, March 2015. AIAN in these analyses include persons living on and off tribal lands and persons who are and are not tribal members.

With the improvement in data reporting, the number of identifiable tribal law enforcement agencies reporting crimes varies each year; therefore, their aggregated yearly crime counts cannot be used for in-depth trending and comparisons. However, the FBI's UCR data can be used to explore the volume of crimes being reported annually from Indian country. For example, the 158 tribal law enforcement agencies reported that about 28,320 violent and property crimes occurred on tribal lands in 2013 ([appendix table 1](#), [appendix table 2](#)).

### ***Tribes and the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program***

A total of \$3,543,186 was made available in 144 direct awards to tribal governments through the JAG Program from 2008 to 2015 ([appendix table 3](#)). The Bureau of Justice Assistance administers the JAG Program. BJS calculates the JAG formula-based award amounts using specifications outlined in the legislation. JAG awards may be used for the following seven purpose areas: law enforcement; prosecution and courts; prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment; planning, evaluation, and technology improvement; and crime victim and witness programs.

The total funds available for JAG have steadily decreased since 2009. The total 2015 JAG funding allocation to tribes was approximately \$266,348, a 24% decrease from \$350,609 allocated in 2014. The overall number of tribes eligible for JAG awards decreased from 18 in 2014 to 13 in 2015.<sup>7</sup>

The five largest JAG allocations to tribal governments in 2015 were awarded to the Navajo Nation (\$58,802), Rosebud (\$38,038), San Carlos Apache (\$25,593), Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (\$21,075), and Standing Rock Sioux Tribe (\$18,786).

### ***National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and Indian country***

In 2015, BJS announced the continuation of the NCHIP. Federally recognized tribal governments are eligible to apply, and tribes may submit applications as part of a multi-tribe consortium. NCHIP serves as an umbrella for various record

improvement activities and funding sources, each of which has unique goals and objectives. BJS strongly encourages states and tribes to ensure the integrated functioning of record improvement initiatives, regardless of the funding source.

The goal of the NCHIP is to improve the nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information by ensuring the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems. Despite the progress made toward criminal record improvements among states, several significant shortcomings remain among tribal justice agencies.

BJS has identified several limitations confronting tribal nations. Most tribes do not have the capabilities or requisite technologies to support the transmission of records to the national systems, either through their own infrastructure or via the state. Additionally, many tribes have not yet converted their manual or other nonautomated records to electronic versions. Some entities are not yet submitting qualifying records to the NCIC Protection Order File, and the FBI reports continued problems with the appropriate flagging of protection orders regarding the prohibition for firearm purchases.

### ***National Instant Criminal Background Check System Act Record Improvement Program (NARIP)***

In 2015, BJS announced the continuation of the NARIP. Federally recognized Indian tribal governments are eligible to apply. The NARIP helps states and tribal governments identify individuals prohibited by federal or state law from possessing firearms.

The NARIP seeks to address the gap in information available to National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) about prohibiting mental health adjudications and commitments, and other prohibiting factors. Filling these information gaps will better enable the system to operate as intended to keep guns out of the hands of persons prohibited by federal or state law from receiving or possessing firearms. The automation of records will also help reduce delays for law-abiding persons to purchase guns. The NARIP authorizes a grant program to help states and tribes provide certain information to the NICS and prescribes grant penalties for noncompliance with the act's goals for completeness of records.

The NARIP provides that grants shall be made to each state or tribal government, consistent with plans for the integration, automation, and accessibility of criminal history records, for use by the court systems to improve automation and transmittal to federal and state repositories of (1) criminal history dispositions, (2) records relevant to determining whether a person has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence or whether a person is a subject of a prohibiting domestic violence protection order, and (3) prohibiting mental health adjudications and commitments.

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<sup>7</sup>JAG awards, as well as the number of identifiable tribal law enforcement agencies reporting data to the UCR, have increased since 2008; however, it remains difficult to determine exactly how tribal crime has changed. The difficulty is linked to differences in the requirements for inclusion in the CIUS and JAG award process. Specifically, to be included in the CIUS count of tribal law enforcement, a tribal law enforcement agency must submit 12 months of complete offense data to the UCR Program. However, to be eligible for JAG funding, a tribe must be a federally recognized entity and have at least one law enforcement agency that submitted violent crime data to the FBI for at least 3 years in the past 10 years. If a tribe has multiple law enforcement agencies that fulfill these requirements, the data are aggregated together for grant allocation purposes but the agencies would be reported separately in the CIUS. For more information on the JAG Program, see <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/jagp14.pdf>.

## BJS Indian country justice statistics webpage

This webpage serves as a repository for information on and updates to BJS tribal data collections. The page provides links to the latest victimization, law enforcement, courts, corrections, and criminal justice data improvement information. Links to the FBI's extract files of violent and property offenses known to tribal law enforcement by state from 2008 to 2013 are available on the BJS website.

### Previously released reports

*Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2014* (NCJ 246917)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2013* (NCJ 247017)

*Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2013* (NCJ 242584)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2012* (NCJ 242187)

*Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2012* (NCJ 239077)

*Tribal Crime Data Collection Activities, 2011* (NCJ 234518)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2011* (NCJ 238978)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2010* (NCJ 236073)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2009* (NCJ 232223)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2008* (NCJ 228271)

*Tribal Law Enforcement, 2008* (NCJ 234217)

*Summary: Tribal Youth in the Federal Justice System* (NCJ 234218)

*State Prosecutors' Offices with Jurisdiction in Indian Country, 2007* (NCJ 234241)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2007* (NCJ 223760)

*Improving Criminal History Records in Indian Country, 2004–2006* (NCJ 218913)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2004* (NCJ 214257)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2003* (NCJ 208597)

*Census of Tribal Justice Agencies in Indian Country, 2002* (NCJ 205332)

*American Indians and Crime* (NCJ 203097)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2002* (NCJ 198997)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2001* (NCJ 193400)

*Jails in Indian Country, 2000* (NCJ 188156)

*Tribal Law Enforcement, 2000* (NCJ 197936)

*Jails in Indian Country 1998–1999* (NCJ 173410)

*American Indians and Crime* (NCJ 173386)

### BJS-sponsored research

Adams, W., & Samuels, J. (2011). *Tribal Youth in the Federal Justice System* (NCJ 234549). Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

Adams, W., Samuels, J., & Kelly, J. (2015). *Examining Indian Country Cases in the Federal Justice System* (NCJ 248656). Washington, DC: Urban Institute.

**APPENDIX TABLE 1**
**Violent crimes known to tribal law enforcement, by jurisdiction, 2013**

Jurisdiction	Total violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (revised definition) <sup>a</sup>	Rape (legacy definition) <sup>b</sup>	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<b>Reported by the Bureau of Indian Affairs<sup>c</sup></b>	5,400	79		812	309	4,200
<b>Itemized by tribe</b>						
Percent	88%	85%		87%	79%	89%
Number	4,767	67	22	709	244	3,725
<b>Alabama</b>						
Poarch Creek Tribe	6	0		0	6	0
<b>Arizona</b>						
Ak-Chin Tribe	1	0		0	1	0
Cocopah Tribe	6	0		2	0	4
Colorado River Agency	0	0		0	0	0
Colorado River Tribe	17	4		0	0	13
Fort Apache Agency	20	3		7	0	10
Fort McDowell Tribe	9	0		0	3	6
Fort Mojave Tribe	37	0		1	0	36
Gila River Indian Community	216	3		13	21	179
Hopi Tribe	21	0		0	0	21
Hualapai Tribe	59	0		4	0	55
Kaibab Paiute Tribe	2	0		1	0	1
Navajo Nation	565	8		320	27	210
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	21	0		2	4	15
Quechan Tribe	11	0		1	1	9
Salt River Tribe	47	0		9	10	28
San Carlos Agency	15	7		0	0	8
San Carlos Apache	303	3		13	10	277
Tohono O'odham Nation	181	8		27	21	125
Tonto Apache Tribe	3	0		0	0	3
Truxton Canon Agency	9	0		1	0	8
White Mountain Apache Tribe	146	1		41	1	103
Yavapai-Apache Nation	9	1		0	0	8
Yavapai-Prescott Tribe	1	0		0	1	0
<b>California</b>						
Hoopa Valley Tribe	136	0		4	7	125
Sycuan Tribe	5	0		0	2	3
Tule River Tribe	54	0		0	1	53
Yurok Tribe	17	1		0	1	15
<b>Colorado</b>						
Southern Ute Tribe	4	1		0	0	3
Ute Mountain Tribe	21	0		3	2	16
<b>Connecticut</b>						
Mashantucket Pequot Tribe	14	0		0	0	14
Mohegan Tribal	7	0		2	3	2
<b>Florida</b>						
Miccosukee Tribe	17	0		0	1	16
Seminole Tribe	58	0		8	22	28
<b>Kansas</b>						
Potawatomi Tribe	5	0	0		0	5
<b>Louisiana</b>						
Chitimacha Tribe	2	0		0	0	2
Coushatta Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe	8	0		0	0	8
<b>Maine</b>						
Passamaquoddy Indian Township	2	0		0	0	2
Passamaquoddy Pleasant Point Tribe	3	0		0	0	3
Penobscot Nation	6	0		2	0	4
<b>Massachusetts</b>						
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head	0	0		0	0	0



**APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**
**Violent crimes known to tribal law enforcement, by jurisdiction, 2013**

Jurisdiction	Total violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (revised definition) <sup>a</sup>	Rape (legacy definition) <sup>b</sup>	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<b>Michigan</b>						
Bay Mills Tribe	2	0		0	0	2
Grand Traverse Tribe	8	1		3	0	4
Keweenaw Bay Tribe	1	0		0	0	1
Lac Vieux Desert Tribe	6	0		0	0	6
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	0	0	0		0	0
Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi	5	0	0		0	5
Pokagon Tribe	8	0		0	0	8
Saginaw Chippewa Tribe	32	0		17	3	12
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe	15	0		12	0	3
<b>Minnesota</b>						
Fond du Lac Tribe	8	0	1		0	7
Lower Sioux Tribe	17	0		3	5	9
Mille Lacs Tribe	23	0	0		0	23
Nett Lake Tribe	6	0		1	0	5
Red Lake Agency	108	1		8	8	91
Upper Sioux Community	0	0	0		0	0
White Earth Tribe	18	0		1	0	17
<b>Mississippi</b>						
Choctaw Tribe	86	0		14	0	72
<b>Montana</b>						
Blackfeet Agency	57	2		10	5	40
Crow Agency	33	1		13	0	19
Fort Belknap Tribe	16	0		2	0	14
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes	44	0		1	2	41
Northern Cheyenne Agency	26	2		0	2	22
Rocky Boys Tribe	39	1		4	1	33
<b>Nebraska</b>						
Santee Tribe	36	0		1	1	34
Winnebago Tribe	35	0		0	0	35
<b>Nevada</b>						
Duckwater Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
Eastern Nevada Agency	7	0		0	0	7
Ely Shoshone Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
Fallon Tribe	4	0		0	1	3
Las Vegas Paiute Tribe	1	0		0	0	1
Lovelock Paiute Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
Moapa Tribe	5	0		0	2	3
Pyramid Lake Tribe	14	0		1	0	13
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	4	1		0	0	3
South Fork Band Tribe	1	1		0	0	0
Walker River Tribe	10	0		0	0	10
Washoe Tribe	30	0		3	0	27
Western Nevada Agency	8	1		2	0	5
Western Shoshone Tribe	10	0		2	0	8
Yerington Paiute Tribe	3	0		0	0	3
Yomba Shoshone Tribe	7	0		0	0	7
<b>New Mexico</b>						
Isleta Tribe	65	0		0	0	65
Jemez Pueblo	19	0		0	0	19
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
Laguna Tribe	91	0		6	0	85
Mescalero Tribe	14	0		4	0	10
Northern Pueblos Agency	5	0		1	0	4
Ohkay Owingeh Tribe	10	0		0	1	9
Pojoaque Tribe	7	0		1	5	1
Ramah Navajo Tribe	3	0		0	0	3

**APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**
**Violent crimes known to tribal law enforcement, by jurisdiction, 2013**

Jurisdiction	Total violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (revised definition) <sup>a</sup>	Rape (legacy definition) <sup>b</sup>	Robbery	Aggravated assault
Santa Ana Tribe	1	0		0	0	1
Santa Clara Pueblo	23	0		2	2	19
Southern Pueblos Agency	2	0		1	0	1
Taos Pueblo	8	0		0	0	8
Tesuque Pueblo	3	0		1	0	2
Zuni Tribe	41	0		3	1	37
<b>New York</b>						
Oneida Indian Nation	7	0		0	0	7
St. Regis Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
<b>North Carolina</b>						
Cherokee Tribe	100	2		8	4	86
<b>North Dakota</b>						
Standing Rock Agency	191	1		17	2	171
Turtle Mountain Agency	89	2		10	3	74
<b>Oklahoma</b>						
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	4	0		0	0	4
Anadarko Agency	4	0		0	0	4
Cherokee Nation	6	0		2	1	3
Chickasaw Nation	58	0		1	4	53
Choctaw Nation	1	1		0	0	0
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	6	0		0	2	4
Comanche Nation	5	0	0		1	4
Concho Agency	6	0		1	0	5
Eastern Shawnee Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
Iowa Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
Kaw Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
Kickapoo Tribe	10	0		1	1	8
Miami Agency	2	0		0	0	2
Miami Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
Muscogee Nation Tribe	10	0		0	2	8
Osage Nation	12	0		0	2	10
Otoe-Missouria Tribe	3	0		1	0	2
Pawnee Agency	5	1		2	0	2
Pawnee Tribe	1	0		0	0	1
Ponca Tribe	5	0		1	0	4
Quapaw Tribe	3	0		0	1	2
Sac and Fox Tribe	2	0		0	0	2
Seminole Nation Lighthorse	0	0		0	0	0
Tonkawa Tribe	1	0	0		0	1
Wyandotte Nation	0	0	0		0	0
<b>Oregon</b>						
Burns Paiute Tribe	4	0		0	0	4
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement	14	0		0	0	14
Grand Ronde Tribe	1	0	1		0	0
Umatilla Tribe	11	1		2	2	6
<b>Rhode Island</b>						
Narragansett Tribe	0	0		0	0	0
<b>South Dakota</b>						
Cheyenne River Tribe	32	1		13	4	14
Crow Creek Tribe	57	0		5	0	52
Flandreau Tribe	2	0		0	0	2
Lower Brule Tribe	54	0		3	0	51
Oglala Sioux Tribe	56	3		12	6	35
Rosebud Tribe	432	1		20	1	410
Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribe	18	0		0	0	18
Yankton Tribe	54	1		4	1	48

**APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**

**Violent crimes known to tribal law enforcement, by jurisdiction, 2013**

Jurisdiction	Total violent crime	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Rape (revised definition) <sup>a</sup>	Rape (legacy definition) <sup>b</sup>	Robbery	Aggravated assault
<b>Texas</b>						
Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe	67	0		1	0	66
<b>Utah</b>						
Goshute Tribe	1	0		1	0	0
Uintah and Ouray Tribe	11	0		0	0	11
<b>Washington</b>						
Chehalis Tribe	3	0		1	2	0
Kalispel Tribe	34	0		0	0	34
Lower Elwha Tribe	2	0		0	0	2
Lummi Tribe	42	0	15		1	26
Makah Tribe	9	0		0	0	9
Swinomish Tribe	2	0	2		0	0
Tulalip Tribe	74	0		4	15	55
<b>Wisconsin</b>						
Lac du Flambeau Tribe	61	0		9	0	52
Menominee Tribe	40	0		6	1	33
Oneida Tribe	16	1	3		3	9
Red Cliff Tribe	5	0		0	0	5
St. Croix Tribe	0	0	0		0	0
Stockbridge Munsee Tribe	2	0		1	1	0
<b>Wyoming</b>						
Wind River Agency	43	1		5	0	37

<sup>a</sup>Numbers were reported using the revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) definition of rape.

<sup>b</sup>Numbers were reported using the legacy UCR definition of rape.

<sup>c</sup>The number of violent crimes reported by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the UCR.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the FBI's Crime in the United States, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 2**
**Property crimes known to tribal law enforcement, by jurisdiction, 2013**

Jurisdiction	Total property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson <sup>a</sup>
<b>Reported by the Bureau of Indian Affairs<sup>b</sup></b>	22,920	5,461	14,643	2,816	801
<b>Itemized by tribe</b>					
Percent	83%	80%	84%	85%	92%
Number	19,108	4,381	12,334	2,393	738
<b>Alabama</b>					
Poarch Creek Tribe	298	48	238	12	0
<b>Arizona</b>					
Ak-Chin Tribe	5	0	3	2	0
Cocopah Tribe	41	11	28	2	0
Colorado River Agency	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado River Tribe	107	81	3	23	1
Fort Apache Agency	0	0	0	0	4
Fort McDowell Tribe	35	4	22	9	0
Fort Mojave Tribe	107	17	80	10	2
Gila River Indian Community	481	103	272	106	11
Hopi Tribe	15	0	12	3	0
Hualapai Tribe	34	29	4	1	4
Kaibab Paiute Tribe	0	0	0	0	0
Navajo Nation	2,875	982	1,146	747	328
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	239	54	166	19	4
Quechan Tribe	29	4	22	3	0
Salt River Tribe	541	83	405	53	2
San Carlos Agency	0	0	0	0	8
San Carlos Apache	341	113	217	11	21
Tohono O'odham Nation	256	110	69	77	35
Tonto Apache Tribe	5	5	0	0	0
Truxton Canon Agency	1	1	0	0	0
White Mountain Apache Tribe	820	313	478	29	1
Yavapai-Apache Nation	23	5	18	0	0
Yavapai-Prescott Tribe	75	9	65	1	1
<b>California</b>					
Hoopa Valley Tribe	185	52	126	7	3
Sycuan Tribe	74	10	46	18	0
Tule River Tribe	43	12	20	11	0
Yurok Tribe	58	21	28	9	6
<b>Colorado</b>					
Southern Ute Tribe	13	4	4	5	0
Ute Mountain Tribe	16	3	3	10	0
<b>Connecticut</b>					
Mashantucket Pequot Tribe	30	0	28	2	0
Mohegan Tribe	145	0	144	1	1
<b>Florida</b>					
Miccosukee Tribe	129	20	97	12	1
Seminole Tribe	682	25	612	45	0
<b>Kansas</b>					
Potawatomi Tribe	52	2	47	3	0
<b>Louisiana</b>					
Chitimacha Tribe	50	4	42	4	0
Coushatta Tribe	210	7	200	3	0
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe	119	0	117	2	0
<b>Maine</b>					
Passamaquoddy Indian Township	33	6	25	2	4
Passamaquoddy Pleasant Point Tribe	7	7	0	0	4
Penobscot Nation	37	14	21	2	2
<b>Massachusetts</b>					
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head	0	0	0	0	0



**APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)****Property crimes known to tribal law enforcement, by jurisdiction, 2013**

Jurisdiction	Total property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson <sup>a</sup>
<b>Michigan</b>					
Bay Mills Tribe	13	0	13	0	3
Grand Traverse Tribe	19	3	16	0	0
Keweenaw Bay Tribe	18	0	18	0	0
Lac Vieux Desert Tribe	22	2	19	1	4
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	31	0	31	0	0
Nottawaseppi Huron Band of Potawatomi	54	2	52	0	1
Pokagon Tribe	127	3	123	1	0
Saginaw Chippewa Tribe	144	32	94	18	0
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe	64	4	59	1	2
<b>Minnesota</b>					
Fond du Lac Tribe	97	8	85	4	0
Lower Sioux Tribe	45	3	34	8	3
Mille Lacs Tribe	55	9	41	5	6
Nett Lake Tribe	30	9	16	5	0
Red Lake Agency	444	93	313	38	18
Upper Sioux Community	0	0	0	0	0
White Earth Tribe	230	65	142	23	2
<b>Mississippi</b>					
Choctaw Tribe	246	83	64	99	7
<b>Montana</b>					
Blackfeet Agency	147	48	12	87	3
Crow Agency	50	18	30	2	1
Fort Belknap Tribe	38	1	36	1	1
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes	155	63	69	23	2
Northern Cheyenne Agency	20	10	4	6	0
Rocky Boys Tribe	85	45	35	5	6
<b>Nebraska</b>					
Santee Tribe	22	10	11	1	0
Winnebago Tribe	24	10	9	5	4
<b>Nevada</b>					
Duckwater Tribe	1	0	1	0	0
Eastern Nevada Agency	23	6	15	2	0
Ely Shoshone Tribe	5	3	2	0	0
Fallon Tribe	20	3	16	1	0
Las Vegas Paiute Tribe	38	2	35	1	1
Lovelock Paiute Tribe	5	2	3	0	3
Moapa Tribe	15	3	10	2	8
Pyramid Lake Tribe	27	10	14	3	0
Reno-Sparks Indian Colony	239	2	236	1	0
South Fork Band Tribe	0	0	0	0	0
Walker River Tribe	27	18	4	5	1
Washoe Tribe	75	38	34	3	4
Western Nevada Agency	4	3	0	1	2
Western Shoshone Tribe	23	12	8	3	0
Yerington Paiute Tribe	12	6	3	3	0
Yomba Shoshone Tribe	1	1	0	0	0
<b>New Mexico</b>					
Isleta Tribe	162	35	115	12	1
Jemez Pueblo	19	12	6	1	1
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	0	0	0	0	0
Laguna Tribe	80	6	62	12	0
Mescalero Tribe	12	6	4	2	0
Northern Pueblos Agency	18	11	1	6	0
Ohkay Owingeh Tribe	24	6	16	2	0
Pojoaque Tribe	66	19	39	8	0
Ramah Navajo Tribe	1	0	0	1	0
Santa Ana Tribe	49	6	37	6	1

**APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)****Property crimes known to tribal law enforcement, by jurisdiction, 2013**

Jurisdiction	Total property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson <sup>a</sup>
Santa Clara Pueblo	21	12	5	4	1
Southern Pueblos Agency	10	8	0	2	0
Taos Pueblo	5	2	1	2	0
Tesuque Pueblo	6	0	5	1	0
Zuni Tribe	3	2	0	1	0
<b>New York</b>					
Oneida Indian Nation	290	6	282	2	0
St. Regis Tribe	119	28	74	17	29
<b>North Carolina</b>					
Cherokee Tribe	664	126	512	26	6
<b>North Dakota</b>					
Standing Rock Agency	228	88	98	42	10
Turtle Mountain Agency	552	117	334	101	54
<b>Oklahoma</b>					
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	42	19	15	8	0
Anadarko Agency	45	13	26	6	1
Cherokee Nation	26	9	10	7	3
Chickasaw Nation	703	75	570	58	0
Choctaw Nation	342	31	305	6	0
Citizen Potawatomi Nation	203	15	176	12	0
Comanche Nation	61	8	52	1	0
Concho Agency	8	1	5	2	2
Eastern Shawnee Tribe	26	0	25	1	0
Iowa Tribe	4	0	4	0	0
Kaw Tribe	1	0	1	0	0
Kickapoo Tribe	50	17	24	9	1
Miami Agency	33	6	17	10	0
Miami Tribe	1	0	1	0	0
Muscogee Nation Tribe	92	14	63	15	1
Osage Nation	124	27	79	18	2
Otoe-Missouria Tribe	15	3	9	3	0
Pawnee Agency	3	1	2	0	0
Pawnee Tribe	7	0	7	0	0
Ponca Tribe	22	11	7	4	0
Quapaw Tribe	70	6	59	5	0
Sac and Fox Tribe	25	13	11	1	0
Seminole Nation Lighthorse	13	1	12	0	0
Tonkawa Tribe	7	1	6	0	0
Wyandotte Nation	8	0	8	0	0
<b>Oregon</b>					
Burns Paiute Tribe	11	4	5	2	1
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fisheries Enforcement	68	12	43	13	0
Grand Ronde Tribe	49	1	46	2	0
Umatilla Tribe	129	22	99	8	0
<b>Rhode Island</b>					
Narragansett Tribe	0	0	0	0	0
<b>South Dakota</b>					
Cheyenne River Tribe	23	8	9	6	5
Crow Creek Tribe	85	25	46	14	2
Flandreau Tribe	6	2	4	0	0
Lower Brule Tribe	197	74	110	13	37
Oglala Sioux Tribe	193	29	131	33	8
Rosebud Tribe	613	186	368	59	19
Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribe	217	34	146	37	4
Yankton Tribe	21	14	4	3	0
<b>Texas</b>					
Ysleta del Sur Pueblo Tribe	67	10	57	0	0

**APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)****Property crimes known to tribal law enforcement, by jurisdiction, 2013**

Jurisdiction	Total property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson <sup>a</sup>
<b>Utah</b>					
Goshute Tribe	1	1	0	0	0
Uintah and Ouray Tribe	11	7	0	4	0
<b>Washington</b>					
Chehalis Tribe	132	22	92	18	3
Kalispel Tribe	92	8	70	14	0
Lower Elwha Tribe	37	36	0	1	0
Lummi Tribe	278	77	179	22	2
Makah Tribe	24	7	17	0	1
Swinomish Tribe	59	14	45	0	0
Tulalip Tribe	933	103	762	68	5
<b>Wisconsin</b>					
Lac du Flambeau Tribe	240	48	187	5	1
Menominee Tribe	93	12	72	9	0
Oneida Tribe	64	14	48	2	2
Red Cliff Tribe	70	14	49	7	0
St. Croix Tribe	65	17	41	7	0
Stockbridge Munsee Tribe	87	19	62	6	1
<b>Wyoming</b>					
Wind River Agency	77	11	42	24	9

<sup>a</sup>The FBI does not publish arson data unless it receives data from either the agency or the state for all 12 months of the calendar year.

<sup>b</sup>The number of property crimes reported by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the UCR.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the FBI's Crime in the United States, 2013.

**APPENDIX TABLE 3**
**American Indian tribes that received Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) awards, 2008–2015**

State	Combined total	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Total tribal awards</b>									
Total U.S. JAG allocation	\$2,579,106,120	\$149,309,209	\$483,877,421	\$456,954,707	\$368,268,838	\$295,580,175	\$278,392,240	\$290,928,252	\$255,795,278
Tribal percent of total JAG allocation	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Combined total tribal awards	\$3,543,186	\$149,942	\$559,125	\$709,189	\$632,281	\$471,375	\$404,317	\$350,609	\$266,348
Mean		29,988	27,956	32,236	27,490	21,426	19,253	19,478	20,488
Minimum individual award		10,288	11,956	12,699	11,124	11,139	10,164	10,406	\$11,752
Maximum individual award		96,083	73,131	111,750	91,922	73,497	78,223	75,262	\$58,802
Number of award-eligible tribes	144	5	20	22	23	22	21	18	13
<b>Arizona</b>									
Fort Apache Tribe	\$74,384			\$29,761	\$22,804	\$11,225	\$10,594	~	~
Ft. Apache (White Mtn.) Tribe	34,062		\$22,923	~	~	11,139	~	~	~
Gila River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community	166,000	\$13,119	22,837	35,416	29,378	18,785	17,351	\$12,994	\$16,120
Hopi Tribe	26,783	~	~	~	~	~	10,164	16,619	~
Hualapai Tribe	73,772		11,956	15,273	13,285	11,139	11,367	10,752	~
Navajo Nation	616,897	96,083	70,747	90,563	73,720	73,497	78,223	75,262	58,802
San Carlos Apache Tribe	97,494		23,267	26,583	22,051	~	~	~	25,593
Tohono O'odham Tribe	14,192		14,192	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>California</b>									
Hoopa Valley Tribe	\$34,803	~	~	~	~	~	\$10,810	\$12,241	\$11,752
<b>Idaho</b>									
Coeur D'Alene Tribe	\$148,953		\$18,028	\$32,881	\$27,179	\$30,481	\$23,964	\$16,420	~
<b>Minnesota</b>									
Minnesota Chippewa Tribe (Fond du Lac, Nett Lake/Bois Forte, White Earth)	\$40,324	~	~	~	~	~	~	\$19,249	\$21,075
Red Lake Dept. of Conservation	83,117				\$15,684	\$18,418	\$20,512	16,499	12,004
<b>Mississippi</b>									
Choctaw Law Enforcement Services	\$170,402		\$27,439	\$37,373	\$35,657	\$24,411	\$16,209	\$14,045	\$15,268
<b>Montana</b>									
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes	\$28,781	~	~	~	~	\$16,843	\$11,938	~	~
Blackfeet Tribal Law Enforcement	332,596		\$73,131	\$111,750	\$91,922	39,578	16,215	~	~
Chippewa-Cree Indians	72,793			19,188	15,784	11,720	11,683	14,418	~
Crow Tribe	13,066			13,066	~	~	~	~	~
Flathead Tribe	79,619		20,500	19,737	16,235	11,592	11,555	~	~
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	24,647			13,523	11,124			~	~
<b>Nebraska</b>									
Omaha Tribe of Nebraska	\$492,162		\$25,699	\$23,831	\$19,496	\$12,861	\$10,275	~	~
Winnebago Tribe	13,513		13,513	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>New Mexico</b>									
Mescalero Apache Tribe	\$102,422		\$19,875	\$25,754	\$24,534	\$18,515	\$13,744	~	~
Pueblo of Laguna	52,249		17,939	12,699	11,205	~	~	\$10,406	~
<b>North Dakota</b>									
Fort Berthold Tribe	\$22,156		\$22,156	~	~	~	~	~	~
Fort Totten Tribe	145,956		65,336	\$28,371	\$14,384	\$12,471	\$14,193	\$11,201	~
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	134,017	~	~	~	42,527	30,660	23,102	18,942	\$18,786
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation	60,215			18,092	11,793	~	~	17,006	13,324
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians	137,655		23,773	28,645	24,480	16,880	17,388	14,719	11,770
<b>Oregon</b>									
Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation	\$22,159	\$11,016	~	~	~	\$11,143	~	~	~
<b>South Dakota</b>									
Cheyenne River Tribal Police Dept.	\$89,115	\$19,436	\$21,024	\$20,614	\$16,460	\$11,581	~	~	~
Oglala Sioux Tribe*	153,468		22,108	28,827	26,697	26,719	\$23,139	\$14,102	\$11,876
Rosebud Tribal Police Dept.	233,453			49,944	39,878	31,189	33,042	41,362	38,038
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	10,288	10,288	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
<b>Wyoming</b>									
Wind River	\$141,673		\$22,682	\$27,298	\$26,004	\$20,528	\$18,849	\$14,372	\$11,940

~ Not applicable. Tribe did not meet the statutory crime reporting requirements or did not meet the threshold for award.

\*Includes Oglala Sioux Tribe and Pine Ridge Sioux when both are eligible for a direct award.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics calculations using data from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program, 1991–2013, and the U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2015.



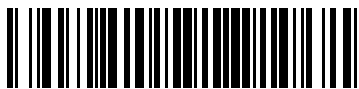


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable and valid 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. William J. Sabol is director.

This report was written by Steven W. Perry. Todd Minton, Andrew Tiedt, Alexia Cooper, and Allina Lee provided statistical review and verification of the report.

Irene Cooperman and Jill Thomas edited the report. Tina Dorsey and Barbara Quinn produced the report.

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