



FY 2005 Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program

Program Announcement

Due Date: May 19, 2005



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Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program

Overview

Purpose

Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant (JADG) Program funding is provided to improve the quality of life in American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities by awarding grants to tribes for programs that promote accountability-based reform and by strengthening tribal juvenile justice systems that hold AI/AN youth accountable.

Authority

The Tribal JADG program is authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 2002. Under this Act, Congress authorized the Attorney General to provide discretionary grants under the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) program for use by federally recognized tribes to strengthen tribal juvenile justice systems by encouraging federally recognized tribes to implement accountability-based programs and services. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), one of five program bureaus in the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), has been delegated the authority to administer the Tribal JADG program.

The Tribal JADG program is managed by the Demonstration Programs Division (DPD). One of OJJDP's three organizational components, DPD provides funds to public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals to develop and support programs and replicate tested approaches to delinquency prevention, treatment, and control in areas such as mentoring, substance abuse, gangs, truancy, chronic juvenile offending, and community-based sanctions. DPD also supports and coordinates efforts with tribal governments to expand and improve tribal juvenile justice systems and develop programs and policies that address problems facing tribal youth.

Tribal JADG program allocations to federally recognized tribes for FY 2005 will depend on the fiscal year (FY) appropriation by Congress. Further information on specific allocation amounts will be provided to tribes as allocated in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005, Public Law 108-447 (December 8, 2004).

Background

Congress recently enacted federal law restructuring OJJDP funding activity, introducing a number of significant changes that took effect in FY 2004. Among these changes are new provisions for the funding of juvenile offender accountability programs. The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) program has been changed to the JABG program. Included in this change is a separate allocation to provide funds through the Tribal JADG to AI/AN federally recognized tribes to combat delinquency and improve the quality of life in AI/AN communities.

This program announcement has been developed to provide federally recognized tribes with instructions and the necessary forms to apply for funding under the Tribal JADG program. DPD has prepared this program announcement to assist eligible applicants and to make the application process as simple as possible. Any questions regarding the use of this announcement should be addressed to the applicant's

Tribal Youth Program Grants Manager or the Tribal JADG Program Coordinator, Laura Ansera, e-mail: Laura.Ansera@usdoj.gov, phone 202–307–5911.

Program Strategy

The goal of the Tribal JADG program is to strengthen tribal juvenile justice systems. To meet that goal, Tribal JADG program funds may be used by a federally recognized tribe for the purpose of promoting accountability-based reform and strengthening the tribal juvenile justice system by addressing the following 16 Tribal JADG Program Purpose Areas.

1. Developing, implementing, and administering graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders.
2. Building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile correction, detention, or community corrections facilities.
3. Hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and special advocates and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.
4. Hiring additional prosecutors so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and case backlogs reduced.
5. Providing funding to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively and to provide technology, equipment, and training to assist prosecutors in identifying and expediting the prosecution of violent juvenile offenders.
6. Establishing and maintaining training programs for law enforcement and other court personnel with respect to preventing and controlling juvenile crime.
7. Establishing juvenile gun courts for the prosecution and adjudication of juvenile firearms offenders.
8. Establishing drug court programs for juvenile offenders that provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and the integrated administration of other sanctions and services for such offenders.
9. Establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety.
10. Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.
11. Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies.

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12. Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessments of juvenile offenders that facilitate effective early intervention and provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment, to such offenders.
 13. Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to enhance school safety.
 14. Establishing and maintaining restorative justice programs.
 15. Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism.
 16. Hiring detention and corrections personnel and establishing and maintaining training programs for such personnel to improve facility practices and programming.

Those applying for funding must identify one or more of the Program Purpose Areas in the Project Abstract as the focus of their application.

Interagency Collaboration

Interagency collaboration is a key component of the Tribal JADG program. To encourage cooperation within the tribe, applicants are required to create a Tribal Advisory Board and involve the Tribal Court.

Training and Technical Assistance

Recipients of Tribal JADG program cooperative agreements will receive training and technical assistance (T/TA) to facilitate program planning, implementation, enhancement, and evaluation. Further information on T/TA will be provided to successful applicants after awards have been made.

Grants Versus Cooperative Agreements

Cooperative agreements are used when substantial collaboration is anticipated between OJJDP and the award recipient during performance of the proposed activities.

Responsibility for general oversight and redirection of the project, if necessary, rests with OJJDP. OJJDP will review and approve all required activities at the various stages enumerated in the solicitation. This includes review and approval in a timely manner of all key personnel selections, consultants, assessments, plans, instruments, manuals, and documents developed or identified for use during the project, with suggestions for modifications.

Responsibility for the coordination of topics addressed or services rendered will be shared by OJJDP and the recipient. Where appropriate, the recipient will act jointly with OJJDP to determine modifications to the program plan or budget and to design data collection instruments. In executing this responsibility, OJJDP requires a program specialist to meet periodically with the recipient (as determined by OJJDP) throughout the life of the project to discuss project activities, plans, problems, and solutions. Responsibility for day-to-day conduct of the project rests with the award recipient; this specifically includes operations, data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

Award Information

Awards will be made only to federally recognized tribes through cooperative agreements not to exceed \$300,000 for a 3-year budget and project period from October 1, 2005, to September 30, 2008.

Eligibility

Applications are invited from federally recognized tribes. Although tribes may contract for services with other organizations, only federally recognized tribal governments are eligible to receive a cooperative agreement award. Each tribe will be required to submit a tribal resolution before receiving an award notice.

Federally Recognized Tribes

To qualify as a federally recognized tribe, the applicant's tribe name must appear in the *Federal Register*, Vol. 68, No. 234, pp. 68179–68184 (see appendix G). This notice provides a published list of federally acknowledged tribes eligible to receive services from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs in the contiguous 48 states and in Alaska. The list supercedes the notice published on July 12, 2002 (67 FR 46328).

Tribal Resolution

Only federally recognized tribes that have a tribal resolution endorsing implementation of the Tribal JADG program are eligible to apply. An applicant must attach an unsigned tribal resolution with an application (see Other Attachments). Before the applicant receives final notice of award, the applicant will be required to submit a signed copy of the tribal resolution to OJJDP. Failure to submit a signed tribal resolution upon request will jeopardize an applicant's chances to receive funding.

Restriction for Certain Tribes

Applicants are advised that funds awarded through this program to the tribes listed below may not be used for courts or law enforcement officers for a tribe or village, pursuant to Public Law 108–199, sec. 112(a)(1). The following tribes are subject to the above restriction on use of funds: (1) tribes in which fewer than 25 Native members live in the village year-round and (2) tribes located within the boundaries of the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Matanuska Susitna Borough, the Municipality of Anchorage, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the City and Borough of Juneau, the Sitka Borough, and the Ketchikan Borough.

Review Process

OJJDP is committed to ensuring a competitive and standardized process for awarding grants. Applications will be screened initially to determine whether the applicant meets all the eligibility requirements. Only applications submitted by eligible applicants and that meet all other requirements (e.g., application is complete, meets formatting requirements, is responsive to the programmatic requirements of the solicitation, etc.) will be evaluated, scored, and rated by a peer review panel. All applications that proceed to peer review will be rated on a 100-point scale. Point values for individual selection criteria are presented below. Peer reviewers' ratings and any resulting recommendations are advisory only. All final grant award decisions will be made by the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ),

which may also give consideration to geographic distribution and regional balance when making awards. Detailed information about OJJDP's peer review process can be found on the OJJDP Web site (<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/funding/peerreview.html>).

GMS Registration

All applications responding to this program announcement must be submitted online through OJP's Grants Management System (GMS) (<https://grants.ojp.usdoj.gov>). A detailed "Step-by-Step Guide to OJP's Grants Management System" (<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/funding/gms.html>) is available on OJJDP's Web site to help applicants through the online application process.

Applicants must register for this solicitation by selecting "Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program" from the Funding Opportunities page in GMS. To register, applicants must select "Apply Now," read the warning message that appears, and select "Continue." **The deadline for applicants to register on GMS is May 12, 2005.**

Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)

Applicants must complete the Overview, Applicant Information, and Project Information sections of GMS. These sections provide the information needed to generate the Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424), a standard form used by most federal agencies.

Applicants will need to provide the following information to complete the SF-424:

- ❖ *DUNS Number.* Applicants can request a free DUNS number by calling 800-333-0505. Applicants must have a DUNS number *before* beginning the application process.
- ❖ *CFDA Number.* The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for this solicitation is 16.731, titled Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program.
- ❖ *Type of Application.* Select "New" in the drop-down menu for "Type of Application."

Assurances and Certifications

Applicants are required to review and accept the "Assurances" and "Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters; and the Drug-Free Workplace Requirement" in order to receive federal funds under this program. To accept the Assurances and Certifications in GMS, select the Assurances and Certifications link and click the "Accept" button at the bottom of the screen. Please verify that the contact information (name, address, phone number, fax number, and e-mail address) for the applicant's authorizing official is correct.

Budget Detail Worksheet (Attachment #1)

The Budget Detail Worksheet—which must be submitted as a Microsoft Word document (.doc), PDF file (.pdf), or text document (.txt)—must include both a detailed worksheet itemizing all costs and a narrative explaining and justifying each budget item. *Be sure that the file name of the attachment includes the words “budget detail worksheet” (e.g., budget_detail_worksheet.doc).*

- ❖ **Budget (15 points).** Applicants must provide a budget that: (1) is complete, allowable, and cost effective in relation to the proposed activities; (2) shows the cost calculations demonstrating how the applicant arrived at the total amount requested; (3) includes both the federal request and match requirement, including in-kind contributions; and (4) provides a brief supporting narrative to link costs with project activities.

Applicants must submit a budget that includes *both* a detailed worksheet itemizing all costs and a narrative explaining and justifying each budget item:

- ❖ *Budget Worksheet.* The worksheet should provide the detailed computation for each budget line item. The worksheet must list the cost of each item and show how the cost was calculated. For example, costs for personnel should show the annual salary rate and the percentage of time devoted to the project for each employee to be paid through grant funds. The budget worksheet should present a complete and detailed itemization of all proposed costs.
- ❖ *Budget Narrative.* The narrative should describe each budget item and relate it to the appropriate project activity. It should closely follow the content of the budget worksheet and provide justification for all proposed costs. In the budget narrative, the applicant should explain how fringe benefits were calculated, how travel costs were estimated, why particular items of equipment or supplies must be purchased, and how overhead or indirect costs (if applicable) were calculated. The budget narrative should justify the specific items listed in the budget worksheet (particularly supplies, travel, and equipment) and demonstrate that all costs are reasonable.

A sample Budget Detail Worksheet form is available on the Grants/Funding section of OJP’s Web site (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/forms.htm).

- , The budget must include budget worksheets and detailed budget narratives for each year in the 3-year project period.
- , The budget must identify one or more of the 16 Tribal JADG Program Purpose Areas as the focus of the applicant’s project.
- , The budget should include administrative costs of no more than 5 percent of total program costs.
- , The budget must include a cash match equal to 10 percent of total program costs. (Please note that “total program costs” includes the required 10-percent match; see “Match Calculation.”)
- , The budget must include a 50-percent match of total program costs if funds are used for the construction of a permanent juvenile detention or correctional facility.

The budget must include a budget summary for each year and an additional summary for the total (3-year) budget.

The budget accounts for 15 of the possible 100 points allotted by the peer reviewers.

Total costs specified in the complete budget must match the amount provided in the Estimated Funding section of the Project Information screen in GMS. All funds listed in the budget will be subject to audit.

A Sample Budget Detail Worksheet form can be found in appendix E.

Additional Budget Considerations

Match Requirement

Tribal JADG program funds may not exceed 90 percent of total program costs, including any funds set aside for program administration. However, if Tribal JADG funds are used to construct a permanent juvenile correctional facility, a 50-percent cash match of the total project must be met. The recipient of the cooperative agreement is responsible for ensuring that the nonfederal portion of the cost of the programs funded under the recipient's Tribal JADG allocation will be made available by the end of the project period.

Match Calculation

To calculate the 10-percent match, the following steps should be followed:

1. Divide the federal award amount by 9 (example: $\$300,000 \div 9 = \$33,333.33$).
2. Round the quotient to the nearest whole dollar. This is the match amount (example: $\$33,333.33 = \$33,333$).
3. Total program costs include the federal award amount plus the match amount (example: $\$300,000 + \$33,333 = \$333,333$).

Administrative Costs

OJJDP funds allocated to administrative costs may not exceed 5 percent of the total award.

Trust Fund Requirement

A tribe that receives a cooperative agreement under the Tribal JADG program must establish an interest-bearing trust fund to deposit program funds. For purposes of the program, a trust fund is defined as an interest-bearing account specifically designated for this program. The tribe must use the amounts in the trust fund (including interest) during a period not to exceed 36 months from the date of award. The funds may be used only for the selected purpose area(s) for which funds are being requested and for authorized program administration purposes. This fund may not be used to pay debts incurred by other activities beyond the scope of the Tribal JADG Program. The trust fund must be established by the recipient tribe, and funds must be distributed to support program activities as obligations are incurred.

To be in compliance with the trust fund requirement, a recipient's account must include the following four features:

- ◆ The account must earn interest.
- , The recipient must be able to account for the federal award amount.
- , The recipient must be able to account for the local match amount.
- , The recipient must be able to account for the interest earned.

Supplanting Prohibition

Federal funds must be used to supplement existing funds for program activities and may not replace (supplant) nonfederal funds that have been appropriated for the same purpose. Potential supplanting will be the subject of monitoring and an audit. Violations can result in a range of penalties, including suspension of current and future funds under this program, suspension or debarment from federal grants, recoupment of monies provided under this cooperative agreement, and civil and/or criminal penalties.

Please note: total costs specified in the complete budget must match the amount provided in the Estimated Funding section of the Project Information screen in GMS. All funds listed in the budget will be subject to audit.

Program Narrative (Attachment #2)

Applicants must submit a program narrative that presents a detailed description of the purpose, goals, objectives, strategies, design, and management of the proposed program. The program narrative must be double spaced, use a standard 12-point font (Times New Roman is preferred), have 1-inch margins, and not exceed 25 pages. (Please number pages "1 of XX," "2 of XX," and so forth.) *Be sure that the file name of the attachment includes the words "program narrative" (e.g., program_narrative.doc).* Applications that do not adhere to the required format may be deemed ineligible and may not be forwarded to peer review.

The program narrative must address the following selection criteria:

Project Abstract

Applications must include a one-page project abstract that provides the following information:

- , Name of the federally recognized tribe applying to this program (see list of federally recognized tribes in appendix G).
- , Statement indicating whether or not a tribal resolution supporting this application has been passed. If a tribal resolution has not been passed, indicate the date such approval will be forthcoming. *Note: OJJDP will request a signed tribal resolution before an applicant receives an award. Funds will not be awarded if a signed resolution is not submitted upon request.*
- , Tribal JADG Program Purpose Area(s) (identified by number) under which the applicant is applying (see list of Tribal JADG Program Purpose Areas).
- , Location of the project (name of reservation/state).

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- , Type of setting (e.g., school, detention center, mental health center, court).
 - , Age(s) of juveniles to be served by the project. (Note: For the purposes of the Tribal JADG Program, “juvenile” refers to youth ages 17 and younger.)
 - , Number of juveniles to be served by the project.
 - , Type of project. A brief narrative should describe how the planned activities will address the Tribal JADG Program Purpose Area(s) selected.

❖ **Statement of the Problem (15 points).**

Applicants must briefly describe the nature and scope of the problem in the jurisdiction to be addressed by this project. This section of the program narrative should provide a discussion of juvenile delinquency problems in the geographic area to be served by the project and present an analysis of the applicant’s juvenile justice system needs.

Discussion of Juvenile Delinquency Problems

Applicants must provide a discussion of the type and the number of incidents of juvenile delinquency in the geographic area to be served by the proposed project. The applicant must support the discussion of juvenile delinquency problems with statistical data such as law enforcement statistics, health-related data, information on truancy and dropout rates, or similar data. The discussion must include the following:

- , A clear statement describing the specific problem(s) to be addressed by the proposed project (include any relevant information that will support your description of the problem).
- , The specific age range of the population to be targeted by the proposed project and the reason(s) that this group has been selected.
- , The total number of juveniles to be served by the proposed project each year.
- , A description of the geographic area (i.e., reservation, pueblo, rancheria, village) to be served by the proposed project and whether the geography of the area impacts the problem(s) to be addressed.

Analysis of Juvenile Justice System Needs

A tribal juvenile justice plan should be developed by the Tribal Advisory Board based on an analysis of juvenile justice system needs. The analysis should describe juvenile crime trends and/or problems and gaps that exist within the juvenile justice system. This analysis should form the basis for determining the most effective uses of funds within the 16 Tribal JADG Program Purpose Areas to achieve the greatest impact on improving the juvenile justice system and increasing accountability for juvenile offenders.

- ❖ **Goals and Objectives (20 points).** Applicants must describe the goals of the proposed project and identify its objectives. *When formulating the project’s goals and objectives, applicants should be*

cognizant of the performance measures that will be required of successful applicants (see appendix B).

The goals and objectives of the proposed project must be clearly defined and related to measurable outcomes.

Program Goals. State the overall intent of the program to change, reduce, or eliminate the problem described. The goals should describe what the program intends to accomplish in general terms.

Program Objectives. Explain how the program goal(s) will be accomplished. Objectives are specific, quantifiable statements of the expected results of the program and therefore further define goals and provide the means to measure program performance.

- ❖ **Project Design (30 points).** Applicants must describe the specific strategies that will be used to implement the proposed program. *Applicants should also be sure to develop a program design that will facilitate the gathering of data on the required performance measures (see appendix B).*

This section of the program narrative should outline a project design that is sound and contains activities directly linked to the achievement of the project's goals and objectives. Proposed activities must be explained in the context of juvenile delinquency prevention, intervention, and/or systems improvement. Applicants should describe how they will identify the AI/AN youth to be served. This section should describe in detail the "who," "what," "where," "when," and "how" of the project. The project design should also include a description of any current federal or nonprofit programs/services that will collaborate with the proposed Tribal JADG project.

Role of Tribal Court

Applicants are strongly encouraged to engage in dialog with tribal court and law enforcement with regard to application content. Applicants should certify that they have communicated in writing to the tribal court and should submit this letter with the Other Attachments. The applicant must also clearly describe how the needs of the judicial branch with regard to strengthening the juvenile justice system were considered. Although OJJDP recommends having the tribal judge or a representative from his/her office serve on the Tribal Advisory Board, this in itself does not meet the requirements for this section of the application. OJJDP encourages the use of this opportunity to strengthen the relationship between the court system and juvenile justice agencies and providers. Only applications that address this section fully will be processed and sent forward.

System of Graduated Sanctions

Explain whether the applicant has a system of graduated sanctions. (At a minimum, such a system should impose sanctions for each offense; sanctions should escalate in intensity with each subsequent, more serious offense; and the system should be sufficiently flexible to allow for individualized sanctions and services appropriate for each offender.) If so, describe how the applicant's system of graduated sanctions functions. Include a flowchart, if applicable. Also discuss whether the applicant has promoted the use of the system of graduated sanctions by tribal courts, and if so, how.

Activities by Purpose Area With Corresponding Performance Measures

The applicant must provide a detailed description of the activities to be undertaken with Tribal JADG program funds. At a minimum, the applicant must provide the following information for each of the selected JADG Program Purpose Areas:

- , **Tribal JADG Program Purpose Area and Number.** Please use only the numbered Tribal JADG Program Purpose Areas used by OJJDP to identify the Purpose Area.
- , **Activities and Services Planned.** Describe specific steps or projects that will be taken or funded to accomplish each objective. This part of the program narrative must identify the agencies that will implement the program, summarize where and when activities will take place, describe the specific services that will be provided, specify who will benefit from the services, and identify the target population. This section must indicate how the program relates to similar tribal programs directed at the same or similar problems.
- , **Performance Indicator Data.** Identify performance indicator data (one output, one short-term, and one intermediate measure) for each Tribal JADG Program Purpose Area selected (see Performance Measures).

Project Timeline

The application must include a project timeline that indicates when specific tasks will be initiated and completed throughout the cooperative period (October 1, 2005, to September 30, 2008). The applicant must reference the timeline as appropriate in the narrative and include it in the Other Attachments. The timeline must indicate the activities to be implemented and the milestones to be achieved and note who will be responsible for ensuring that they are completed.

Evaluation and Management Information System (MIS) Plan (2–5 pages). Applicants are required to conduct both a process and an outcome evaluation, and to collect and maintain key data necessary to support both types of evaluations.

- ◆ Describe the methods planned for collecting, storing, and maintaining adequate data to support the project's operations as well as the process and outcome evaluations.
- ◆ Describe the nature of any planned MIS including staffing, hardware and software, standardized data collection forms, routine reports, and statistical analysis capabilities.
- ◆ Discuss plans for data sharing agreements with treatment service providers and other agencies. Please note that all applicants are expected to adhere to applicable local, state, and federal confidentiality guidelines and requirements regarding any treatment program or court records.

Process Evaluation. The data collection plan must enable the project to:

- Summarize its basic operations, service delivery, client characteristics, and treatment outcomes.
- Describe how the evaluation will include both qualitative and quantitative information.

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- Describe how the process evaluation will help the project in assessing the effectiveness of its operations and its ability to meet its goals and objectives, and how the findings could be used to change and improve the program's operations.

The process plan should incorporate measurable program goals and objectives. Examples include number and type of target population screened and selected, program completion rates, average time in program, retention rates, percentage of participants arrested or rearrested during program participation, amount and type of services received, and percentage of participants employed, still in school, or graduated from school after 1 year.

Outcome Evaluation. A feasible plan for collecting and analyzing the impact of the project on 1-year postprogram recidivism outcomes is required. This plan might describe the partnerships formed and list the indications that show increases in communication between relevant stakeholders based on their involvement with the Tribal JADG program.

Applicants are encouraged to consider the collection of data on participant activities for longer than a 1-year postprogram period. In addition, the identification of the data sources for postprogram outcomes (such as drug use, employment and earnings, health care, and drug treatment participation) is strongly encouraged (although not required) and should be described if available. The plan must describe products expected from the evaluation.

This plan must identify the source of the data to be used in measuring achievement of objectives. Responsibility for data collection and analysis should be clearly stated. Applicants who need technical assistance with any part of the program design will have the opportunity to request assistance after awards have been made.

Note: The evaluation must collect data in support of the performance measurement as stated in appendix B.

OJJDP is in the process of developing a national Tribal JDAG Program evaluation. Applicants selected for funding under the Tribal JADG Program should be prepared to cooperate in a national evaluation. Technical assistance will be provided if needed.

- ❖ **Management and Organizational Capability (20 points).** Applicants must describe project staff roles and responsibilities and explain the program's organizational structure and operations.

Project management and overall organizational capability demonstrate the applicant's ability to operate and support the project successfully. Applications must provide for fiscal control and accounting procedures that ensure the prudent use and proper disbursement and accounting of funds.

Staff

Applicants must ensure that the tasks delineated in the project design and included in the project timeline are adequately staffed. The application must describe the positions to be funded and qualifications required of those to be hired. Résumés and/or position descriptions for individuals who will hold key positions must be included in the Other Attachments.

Tribal Advisory Board

An essential component of the applicant's management and organizational capability is the Tribal Advisory Board. Tribal JADG applicants are required to establish a Tribal Advisory Board for the purpose of developing a coordinated enforcement plan for reducing juvenile crime. The Tribal Advisory Board should include members representing the tribe. Membership should consist of individuals representing (1) law enforcement, (2) prosecutor's office, (3) probation services, (4) juvenile court, (5) schools, (6) business, and (7) faith-based, fraternal, nonprofit, and/or social service organizations involved in crime prevention. Contact information for the members of the Tribal Advisory Board and a statement that the board membership has been approved by the Tribal Council must be included in the Other Attachments.

Organizational Chart

Applicants must provide an organizational chart that displays the management structure of their Tribal JADG project. This organizational chart should be included in the Other Attachments.

Other Attachments (Attachments #3–7)

Applicants must submit the following materials as attachments to their GMS application. *Be sure that the file name for each attachment is descriptive of its contents (e.g., timeline.doc, memorandums.doc, etc.).* The following attachments—which must be submitted as a Microsoft Word document (.doc), Excel worksheet (.xls), PDF file (.pdf), or text document (.txt)—are described below:

Tribal Information (Attachment #3)

This attachment should include a tribal resolution, letter to the Tribal Court, and information about the Tribal Advisory Board:

- ◆ **Tribal Resolution.** Applicants are required to submit a copy of a tribal resolution endorsing the implementation of the Tribal JADG program. *Note: OJJDP will request a signed tribal resolution before an applicant receives an award. Funds will not be awarded if a signed resolution is not submitted upon request. Applications that do not include a tribal resolution may not be forwarded to peer review.*
- ◆ **Letter to Tribal Court.** Applicants are required to submit a copy of a letter to the Tribal Court notifying the court of the tribe's intention to apply to the Tribal JADG Program (see sample letter in appendix F). *Applications that do not include a copy of the letter to the Tribal Court may not be forwarded to peer review.*
- ◆ **Tribal Advisory Board Information.** This section must include a statement from the Tribal Council approving the creation of the Tribal Advisory Board. It also must include contact information (name, title, organizational affiliation, address, phone number, and e-mail address) for each board member. *Peer reviewers will use Tribal Advisory Board information when they assess the applicant's management and organizational capability.*

Project Timeline (Attachment #4)

This attachment must include a 3-year project timeline that outlines each project goal, related objective, activity, completion time, and responsible party. *Peer reviewers will use the project timeline when they assess the applicant's project design.*

Personnel Information and Organizational Chart (Attachment #5)

This attachment must include:

- , Résumés of all key personnel, including members of the Tribal Advisory Board.
- , Position descriptions outlining roles and responsibilities for all key positions, including those that are currently vacant.
- ◆ An organizational chart outlining management structure and staff responsibilities of the Tribal JADG project.

Peer reviewers will use the personnel information and organizational chart when they assess the applicant's management and organizational capability.

Coordination of Federal Efforts (Attachment #6)

See appendix A (page 16).

Geographic Information (Attachment #7)

To help the Office of Justice Programs develop a geographic information system (GIS) strategic planning capacity, GMS applicants must provide the following two items of information on the geographic area(s) served by the funded activity ("service area(s)") in the formats specified below:

- ◆ **Physical address.** If the mailing address is a P.O. Box, specify the physical address(es) of the location(s) where services are to be provided. If the mailing address is in a rural area with no street address, include the nearest street intersection. If the program has multiple service areas, include the required information for each.

(example with street address)
ABC Associates
123 First Street
Shrewsbury, PA 17361

(example with no street address)
ABC Associates
First Street and Holiday Drive
Shrewsbury, PA 17361

- ◆ **Map and street description.** Please provide a road map (with local detail) with the service area(s) clearly depicted. The map should be marked with information identifying the grant application it is tied to, including applicant name, application number, and contact name and phone number. Also include a written description of streets bounding the service area. If GIS files are available, they can be e-mailed to OJJDP via Bob Samuels at Bob.Samuels@usdoj.gov.

Peer reviewers will *not* review any additional information other than that specified above.

Note: Although the materials provided in the Other Attachments are not assigned specific point values, peer reviewers will, when appropriate, consider these items when rating applications. For example, reviewers will consider any résumés submitted when assessing the management and organizational capabilities of the applicant or will review project timelines when evaluating the applicant's project design.

Due Date

Applicants must register for this funding opportunity by May 12, 2005, and completed applications must be submitted online through OJP's Grants Management System (<https://grants.ojp.usdoj.gov>) by 8 p.m. (ET) May 19, 2005.

For Additional Information

If you have questions about this program announcement, please contact Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program Manager Laura Ansera by phone at 202-307-5911 or by e-mail at Laura.Ansera@usdoj.gov.

Appendix A: Other Requirements

Anti-Lobbying Act

Applicants should be aware that the Anti-Lobbying Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1913, recently was amended to expand significantly the restriction on use of appropriated funding for lobbying. This expansion also makes the anti-lobbying restrictions enforceable via large civil penalties, with civil fines between \$10,000 and \$100,000 per each individual occurrence of lobbying activity. These restrictions are in addition to the anti-lobbying and lobbying disclosure restrictions imposed by 31 U.S.C. § 1352. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is currently in the process of amending the OMB cost circulars and the common rule (codified at 28 C.F.R. part 69 for DOJ grantees) to reflect these modifications. However, in the interest of full disclosure, all applicants must understand that no federally appropriated funding made available under this grant program may be used, either directly or indirectly, to support the enactment, repeal, modification, or adoption of any law, regulation, or policy, at any level of government, without the express approval of OJP. Any violation of this prohibition is subject to a minimum \$10,000 fine for each occurrence. This prohibition applies to all activity, even if currently allowed within the parameters of existing OMB circulars.

Civil Rights Compliance

All recipients of federal grant funds are required to comply with nondiscrimination requirements contained in various federal laws. In the event that a court or administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, national origin (see also “Services to Limited English Proficient [LEP] Persons” on page 18), gender, disability, or age against a recipient of funds after a due process hearing, the recipient must agree to forward a copy of the finding to the Office of Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs. All applicants should consult the Assurances required to be submitted with the application to understand the applicable legal and administrative requirements.

Confidentiality and Human Subjects Protection

Applicants should be aware of DOJ’s requirements for privacy and confidentiality in research and statistical efforts. These requirements are stipulated by 42 U.S.C. § 3879g. DOJ has issued a specific regulation concerning the implementation of this statutory requirement in 28 C.F.R. Part 22. In accordance with 28 C.F.R. Part 22, applicants requesting funds for research or statistical activities must submit a privacy certificate with the application. The purpose of the privacy certificate is to ensure that the applicant has appropriate policies and procedures in place to protect the confidentiality of data identifiable to private persons. Specifically, the privacy certificate must be in compliance with the requirements of 28 C.F.R. § 22.23. OJJDP has developed guidelines for preparing a Privacy Certificate in accordance with the confidentiality regulation. Copies of the Privacy Certificate Guidelines, a Privacy Certificate Face Sheet, and a Sample Attachment for a Privacy Certificate are available on the OJJDP Web site (<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/funding/privacy.pdf>).

Applicants are further advised that any project that will involve the use of human research subjects must be reviewed by an institutional review board¹ (IRB), in accordance with DOJ regulations at 28 C.F.R. Part 46. IRB review is not required prior to submission of the application. However, if an award is made and the project involves research using human subjects, OJJDP will place a special condition on the award requiring that the project be approved by an appropriate IRB before federal funds can be disbursed for human subjects activities. Applicants should include plans for IRB review, where applicable, in the project timeline submitted with the proposal. A copy of “Confidentiality of Identifiable Research and Statistical Information (28 C.F.R. Part 22)” is available on the OJJDP Web site (<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/funding/confidentiality.pdf>).

Coordination of Federal Efforts

To encourage better coordination among federal agencies in addressing state and local needs, DOJ requests that applicants provide information on the following: (1) active federal grant award(s) supporting this or related efforts,² including DOJ awards; (2) any pending application(s) for federal funds for this or related efforts; and (3) plans for coordinating any funds described in items (1) or (2) with the funding sought by this application. For each federal award, applicants must include the program or project title, the federal grantor agency, the amount of the award, and a brief description of its purpose.

¹ Institutional review boards (IRBs) are the governing bodies that ensure that data collection efforts are in accordance with all relevant local, state, and federal laws to protect human subjects. Background information on IRBs is available from the National Institute of Justice (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/humansubjects/index.html) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (www.hhs.gov/ohrp/).

Most local and state governments, colleges and universities, hospitals, and private contract research firms have IRBs in place. Agencies that might be able to help you find an IRB to review your data collection plans for the purpose of the application include a local jail, hospital, mental health treatment facility, public health agency, community college, or four-year college or university. Try calling these agencies, explain that you are submitting an application for federal funding and are required to collect data on the children that you serve; therefore, you need IRB clearance. Ask if they have ever encountered this situation and what they did about it. It is likely that at least one of these agencies will have some experience they would be willing to share.

IRB reviews are now available from for-profit organizations if the potential applicant does not have access to an IRB through his/her own institution. They cost about \$6,000 to \$10,000; those costs would need to be built into the first year’s budget. One could find those firms by querying the term “Institutional Review Board” with any Internet search engine.

You do not need to have IRB clearance at the time your application is submitted to OJJDP. In your application, you can outline the process for getting IRB clearance in your community. If possible, you should have started the process so that you can say in your application that your study/plan/design is under review by an IRB and give the expected date for final clearance. Applicants are not required to get final clearance unless they are funded. In fact, some IRBs will not review a study until after funding is secured.

² *Related efforts* is defined for these purposes as one of the following: efforts for the same purpose (i.e., the proposed award would supplement, expand, complement, or continue activities funded with other federal grants); another phase or component of the same program or project (e.g., to implement a planning effort funded by other federal funds or to provide a substance abuse treatment or education component within a criminal justice project); or services of some kind (e.g., technical assistance, research, or evaluation) rendered to the program or project described in the application.

Faith-Based and Community Organizations

It is OJP policy that faith-based and community organizations that statutorily qualify as eligible applicants under OJP programs are invited and encouraged to apply for assistance awards. Faith-based and community organizations will be considered for awards on the same basis as other eligible applicants and, if they receive assistance awards, will be treated on an equal basis with nonfaith-based and noncommunity organization grantees in the administration of such awards. No eligible applicant or grantee will be discriminated against on the basis of its religious character or affiliation, religious name, or the religious composition of its board of directors or persons working in the organization.

Financial and Government Audit Requirements

Discretionary grants are governed by the provisions of OMB circulars applicable to financial assistance and the OJP *Financial Guide* available from the OJP Web site (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/FinGuide). The guide includes information on allowable costs, payment methods, audit requirements, accounting systems, and financial records. This document will govern the administration of funds by all successful applicants.

Audits of state and local units of government, institutions of higher education, and other nonprofit institutions must comply with the organizational audit requirements of OMB circular A-133, which states that recipients who expend \$500,000 or more of federal funds during their fiscal year are required to submit an organizationwide financial and compliance audit report within 9 months after the close of each fiscal year during the term of the award to their cognizant federal agency.

Grantees must comply with the following OJP reporting requirements:

- ❖ *Financial Status Reports (SF-269)*. Financial Status Reports should be completed and provided to the Office of the Comptroller's Control Desk within 45 days after the end of each calendar quarter during the grant period.
- ❖ *Categorical Assistance Progress Reports (OJP Form 4587/1)*. Categorical Assistance Progress Reports should be completed and provided to the Office of the Comptroller's Control Desk within 30 days after the end of the June 30 and December 31 semiannual reporting periods.

Services to Limited English Proficient (LEP) Persons

Recipients of Office of Justice Programs (OJP) financial assistance are required to comply with several Federal civil rights laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 ("Title VI") and the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("Safe Streets Act"), as amended. These laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, and sex in the delivery of services.

National origin discrimination includes discrimination on the basis of limited English proficiency (LEP). To ensure compliance with Title VI and the Safe Streets Act, recipients are required to take reasonable steps to ensure that LEP persons have meaningful access to their programs. Meaningful access may entail providing language assistance services, including oral and written translation, as necessary.

Grantees are encouraged to consider the need for language services for LEP persons served or encountered both in developing their proposals and budgets and in conducting their programs and activities. Reasonable costs associated with providing meaningful access for LEP individuals are considered allowable program costs.

DOJ has issued guidance for grantees to assist them in complying with Title VI requirements. The guidance document can be accessed on the Internet at www.lep.gov, by contacting OJP's Office for Civil Rights at 202-307-0690, or by writing to the following address: Office for Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 810 Seventh Street NW., Eighth Floor, Washington, DC 20531.

Single Point of Contact Review

Executive Order 12372 requires applicants from state and local units of government or other organizations providing services within a state to submit a copy of the application to the state single point of contact (SPOC) if one exists and if this program has been selected for review by the state. A list of state SPOCs is available on the Office of Management and Budget Web site (www.whitehouse.gov/omb/grants/spoc.html). Applicants must contact their state SPOCs to determine whether their programs have been selected for state review. The date that the application was sent to the SPOC or the reason such submission is not required should be entered in Block 3 of the Overview section of the GMS application.

Suspension or Termination of Funding

OJJDP may suspend funding in whole or in part, terminate funding, or impose other sanctions on a recipient for the following reasons:

- ❖ Failing to comply substantially with the requirements or statutory objectives of the appropriate act, program guidelines issued thereunder, or other provisions of federal law.
- ❖ Failing to make satisfactory progress toward the goals, objectives, or strategies set forth in the application.
- ❖ Failing to adhere to the requirements in the agreement, standard conditions, or special conditions.
- ❖ Proposing or implementing substantial plan changes to the extent that, if originally submitted, the application would not have been selected for funding.
- ❖ Failing to submit reports.
- ❖ Filing a false certification in the application, or other report or document.

Before imposing sanctions, OJJDP will provide reasonable notice to the recipient of its intent to impose sanctions and will attempt informally to resolve the problem. Hearing and appeal procedures will follow those in DOJ regulations in 28 C.F.R. Part 18.

Appendix B: Performance Measures

To ensure compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), Public Law 103–62, this solicitation notifies applicants that they are required to collect and report data that measure the results of the programs implemented with this grant. To ensure accountability of these data, for which OJP is responsible, all award recipients will be responsible for identifying and surveying key juvenile justice system stakeholders and reporting their responses to support the following long-term outcome measure:

- **Average rating of extent to which system improvements have adequately addressed the needs of tribal youth.**

Additionally, award recipients are responsible for at least one output, one short-term outcome, and one intermediate-term outcome per funded purpose area. A sample list of performance measures for all 16 Tribal JADG Program Purpose Areas is presented in the JABG Performance Measurement Reporting Instructions and Information Packet, which is available online at <http://jabg.nttac.org/pmpacket.cfm>. The packet presents extensive examples and useful information to help award recipients with collecting and reporting data in support of these measures. Recipients' assistance in obtaining this information will facilitate future program planning and allow OJP to provide Congress with measurable program results of federally funded programs.

The sample list of performance measures was developed as part of the JABG program and provides guidance to states on identifying performance measures. This list also serves as guidance in the development of performance measures for the Tribal JADG. Once an applicant has determined which of the 16 purpose areas will be addressed in the proposal being submitted, the applicant should review Part 2 of the Information Packet (http://jabg.nttac.org/pdfs/jabg_pmpacket_2.pdf.) This section provides examples of output indicators, short-term outcome indicators, and intermediate-term outcome indicators by purpose area.

Part 3 of the Information Packet (http://jabg.nttac.org/pdfs/jabg_pmpacket_3.pdf.) provides a detailed explanation of each of these performance indicators. Applicants must select at least one performance indicator from the output, short-term outcome, and intermediate-term outcome indicators. Additional information about any of these indicators is available by contacting Laura Ansera, Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program Manager at 202–307–5911 (phone) or Laura.Ansera@usdoj.gov (e-mail).

Award recipients will be required to collect and report data in support of these measures. Recipients' assistance in obtaining this information will facilitate future program planning and will allow OJP to provide Congress with measurable program results of federally funded programs.

Appendix C: Application Checklist

Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program

All applications must be submitted electronically through the Office of Justice Programs' Grants Management System (GMS).

- GMS Registration** must be completed no later than May 12, 2005.
- Application for Federal Assistance (SF-424)** is generated by completing the Overview, Applicant Information, and Project Information screens in GMS.
- Assurances and Certifications** must be reviewed and accepted online by the applicant's authorizing official.
- Budget Detail Worksheet (Attachment #1)** must include a worksheet that identifies and a narrative that justifies all proposed costs.
- Program Narrative (Attachment #2)** must include a one-page project abstract, present a statement of the problem, outline the project's goals and objectives, describe the project design, detail the evaluation and management information system (MIS) plan, and detail the applicant's management and organizational capability.
- Other Attachments (Attachments #3-7)** must include the following: Tribal Resolution, Letter to Tribal Court, Tribal Advisory Board Information, Project Timeline, Personnel Information, Organizational Chart, Coordination of Federal Efforts Information, and Geographic Information.

Files attached to your GMS application must be submitted as a Microsoft Word document (.doc), PDF file (.pdf), or text document (.txt). Refer to the program announcement for detailed descriptions of these items.

Deadlines

- Applicants must register on GMS by May 12, 2005.
- Applicants must submit completed applications by 8 p.m. (ET) May 19, 2005.

Applications will only be accepted through the GMS online application system. Mailed or faxed applications will not be considered.

Appendix D: Critical Elements of the Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant (JADG) Program

Annual funding level authorized is 2 percent of Juvenile Accountability Block Grant allocation; Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant (JADG) Program allocation is estimated as \$1 million.

Program Element	Tribal JADG Program
Set-asides	Of the estimated \$1 million Tribal JADG Program allocation, 2 percent set aside for training and technical assistance, 10 percent set aside for research evaluation.
Administrative Expenditures	Maximum 5 percent of total grant amount.
Tribal Eligibility	Only federally recognized tribes are eligible to apply for these funds.
Purpose Area Activities	Tribes must provide information about the activities to be carried out (from Tribal JADG Program Purpose Areas), criteria for assessing the effectiveness of activities, and status of graduated sanctions.
Role of Tribal Courts	In developing grant applications, tribes must consider the needs of the judicial branch and consult with court officials.
Graduated Sanctions	Participation in a system of graduated sanctions by individual courts is voluntary, but tribes must encourage tribal courts to participate. At a minimum, such systems should impose sanctions for each offense; sanctions should escalate in intensity with each subsequent, more serious offense; and the system should be sufficiently flexible to allow for individualized sanctions and services appropriate for each offender.
Cash Match	Ten percent of total program costs. Fifty percent for construction of permanent juvenile detention or correctional facility.

Program Element	Tribal JADG Program
Trust Fund	Federally recognized tribes must establish a trust fund. Trust funds including interest must be spent only for the selected purpose area(s) for which funds are being requested and for authorized program administration purposes. This fund may not be used to pay debts incurred by other activities beyond the scope of the Tribal JADG Program.
Reporting	Each tribe must submit a Categorical Assistance Progress Report that summarizes and assesses the effectiveness of Tribal JADG-funded activities.
National Evaluation	OJJDP will conduct an evaluation of the implementation of the Tribal JADG Program. Specific information on a finalized evaluation process will be forthcoming.
Technical Assistance	Training and technical assistance (T/TA) is available from an OJJDP service provider. Specific information on the process for accessing T/TA will be forthcoming.
Indian Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribes continue to be eligible for FY 2005 JABG awards (as units of local government) from the designated state agencies that administer the JABG program. • Tribes are also eligible for direct awards by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention on a competitive basis under the Tribal JADG Program. (Tribal JADG Program funds are available as a result of a special FY 2005 tribal set-aside allocation.)

Appendix E: Sample Budget Detail Worksheet Form

This Sample Budget Detail Worksheet Form may be used as a guide to assist you in the preparation of the budget and budget narrative. You may submit the budget and budget narrative using this form or in another format of your choice (your own form or a variation of this form). However, all required information (including the budget narrative) must be provided. Any category of expense not applicable to your budget may be deleted.

A. Personnel. List each position by title and name of employee, if available. Show the annual salary rate and the percentage of time to be devoted to the project. Compensation paid for employees engaged in grant activities must be consistent with that paid for similar work within the applicant organization.

Name/Position	Computation	Cost
		Total _____

B. Fringe Benefits. Fringe benefits should be based on actual known costs or an established formula. Fringe benefits are for the personnel listed in budget category (A) and only for the percentage of time devoted to the project. Fringe benefits on overtime hours are limited to FICA, workman's compensation, and unemployment compensation.

Name/Position	Computation	Cost
		Total _____
		Total personnel and fringe benefits _____

C. Travel. Itemize travel expenses of project personnel by purpose (e.g., staff to training, field interviews, advisory group meeting). Show the basis of computation (e.g., 6 people to 3-day training at \$X airfare, \$X lodging, \$X subsistence). In training projects, travel and meals for trainees should be listed separately. Show the number of trainees and the unit costs involved and identify the location of travel, if known. Indicate source of travel policies applied and applicant or federal travel regulations.

Purpose of Travel	Location	Item	Computation	Cost
				Total _____

D. Equipment. List nonexpendable items that are to be purchased. Nonexpendable equipment is tangible property having a useful life of more than 2 years and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit. (Note: Organization's own capitalization policy may be used for items costing less than \$5,000). Expendable items should be included either in the Supplies category or in the Other category. Applicants should analyze the cost benefits of purchasing versus leasing equipment, especially high-cost items and those subject to rapid technical advances. Rented or leased equipment costs should be listed in the Contractual category. Explain how the equipment is necessary for the success of the project and attach a narrative describing the procurement method to be used.

Item	Computation	Cost
		Total _____

E. Supplies. List items by type (office supplies, postage, training materials, copying paper, and expendable equipment items costing less than \$5,000, such as books and handheld tape recorders) and show the basis for computation. (Note: Organization's own capitalization policy may be used for items costing less than \$5,000). Generally, supplies include any materials that are expendable or consumed during the course of the project.

Supply Items	Computation	Cost
		Total _____

F. Construction. As a rule, construction costs are not allowable, although in some cases, minor repairs or renovations may be allowable. Check with the program office before budgeting funds in this category.

Purpose	Description of Work	Cost
		Total _____

G. Consultants/Contracts. Indicate whether applicant's formal, written procurement policy or federal acquisition regulations are being followed.

Consultant fees: For each consultant, enter the name (if known), service to be provided, hourly or daily fee (8-hour day), and estimated time on the project. Consultant fees in excess of \$450 per day require additional justification and prior approval from the Office of Justice Programs.

Name of Consultant	Service Provided	Computation	Cost
			Subtotal _____

Consultant expenses: List all expenses to be paid from the grant to the individual consultants in addition to their fees (e.g. travel, meals, lodging).

Item	Location	Computation	Cost
			Subtotal _____

Contracts: Provide a description of the product or service to be procured by contract and an estimate of the cost. Applicants are encouraged to promote free and open competition in awarding contracts. A separate justification must be provided for sole source contracts in excess of \$100,000.

Item	Cost
Subtotal _____	
Total _____	

H. Other Costs. List items (e.g., rent, reproduction, telephone, janitorial or security services, investigative or confidential funds) by major type and basis of computation. For example, provide the square footage and cost per square foot for rent, or provide a monthly rental cost and how many months to rent.

Description	Computation	Cost
		Total _____

I. Indirect Costs. Indirect costs are allowed only if the applicant has a federally approved indirect cost rate. A copy of the rate approval (a fully executed, negotiated agreement) must be attached. If the applicant does not have an approved rate, one can be requested by contacting the applicant's cognizant federal agency, which will review all documentation and approve a rate for the applicant organization. Or, if the applicant's accounting system permits, costs may be allocated in the direct costs categories.

Description	Computation	Cost
		Total _____

Budget Summary. When you have completed the budget worksheet, transfer the totals for each category to the spaces below. Compute the total direct costs and the total project costs. Indicate the amount of requested federal funds and the amount of nonfederal funds that will support the project.

Budget Category	Amount
A. Personnel	_____
B. Fringe benefits	_____
C. Travel	_____
D. Equipment	_____
E. Supplies	_____
F. Construction	_____
G. Consultants/contracts	_____
H. Other	_____
Total Direct Costs	_____
I. Indirect Costs	_____
Total Project Costs	_____
Federal Request	_____
Nonfederal Amount	_____

Appendix F: Sample Letter to Tribal Court

(This is a sample letter for use by the Tribe in seeking the advice of the judicial system)

Tribal Court Judge
Name of Tribe
1234 Main Street
Any City, State ZIP

Dear Honorable Judge XXXXXXXX,

The (tribe's name) is developing an application to the Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant (Tribal JADG) Program, which is funded and administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The Tribal JADG Program provides funding to help tribes strengthen their juvenile justice systems by implementing accountability-based reforms. Per the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 2002, in the development of the grant application, tribes shall take into consideration the needs of the judicial branch in strengthening the juvenile justice system and specifically seek the advice of the tribal court.

We are seeking the input of your office in the development of the tribe's application to the federal government for fiscal year 2005 funds. It is our goal to work with your office to ensure that the needs of the court are integrated into the overall juvenile justice system improvements we hope to achieve through the Tribal JADG.

I would like to arrange a meeting between you, your staff, and my office to discuss your ideas for how the Tribal JADG program can benefit the court system. I look forward to working with you and will contact your office to arrange a meeting. Should you have any questions, please contact me at xxx-xxx-xxxx.

Sincerely,

Tribal Program Manager

Appendix G: List of Federally Recognized Tribes

(from the *Federal Register*, Vol. 68, No. 234, pp. 68179–68184)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs

AGENCY: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given of the current list of 562 tribal entities recognized and eligible for funding and services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs by virtue of their status as Indian tribes. This notice is published pursuant to section 104 of the Act of November 2, 1994 (Pub. L. 103-454; 108 Stat. 4791, 4792).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Daisy West, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Division of Tribal Government Services, MS-320-MIB, 1849 C Street, NW., Washington, DC 20240. Telephone number: (202) 513-7641.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This notice is published in exercise of authority delegated to the Assistant Secretary--Indian Affairs under 25 U.S.C. 2 and 9 and 209 DM 8.

Published below is a list of federally acknowledged tribes in the contiguous 48 states and in Alaska. The list is updated from the notice published on July 12, 2002 (67 FR 46328).

Several tribes have made changes to their tribal name. To aid in identifying tribal name changes, the tribe's former name is included with the new tribal name. We will continue to list the tribe's former name for several years before dropping the former name from the list. We have also made several corrections. To aid in identifying corrections, the tribe's previously listed name is included with the tribal name.

The listed entities are acknowledged to have the immunities and privileges available to other federally acknowledged Indian tribes by virtue of their government-to-government relationship with the United States as well as the responsibilities, powers, limitations and obligations of such tribes. We have continued the practice of listing the Alaska Native entities separately solely for the purpose of facilitating identification of them and reference to them given the large number of complex Native names.

Dated: November 21, 2003.

Aurene M. Martin,

Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary—Indian Affairs.

Indian Tribal Entities Within the Contiguous 48 States Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians of the Agua Caliente Indian Reservation, California
Ak Chin Indian Community of the Maricopa (Ak Chin) Indian Reservation, Arizona
Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of Texas
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma
Alturas Indian Rancheria, California
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
Arapahoe Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians of Maine
Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Montana
Augustine Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Augustine Reservation, California
Bad River Band of the Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians of the Bad River Reservation, Wisconsin
Bay Mills Indian Community, Michigan
Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria, California
Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California
Big Lagoon Rancheria, California
Big Pine Band of Owens Valley Paiute Shoshone Indians of the Big Pine Reservation, California
Big Sandy Rancheria of Mono Indians of California

Big Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Big Valley Rancheria, California

Blackfoot Tribe of the Blackfoot Indian Reservation of Montana

Blue Lake Rancheria, California

Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony of California

Buena Vista Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California

Burns Paiute Tribe of the Burns Paiute Indian Colony of Oregon

Cabazon Band of Mission Indians, California (previously listed as the Cabazon Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the Cabazon Reservation)

Cachil DeHe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Community of the Colusa Rancheria, California

Caddo Nation of Oklahoma (formerly the Caddo Indian Tribe of Oklahoma)

Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians of the Cahuilla Reservation, California

Cahto Indian Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria, California

California Valley Miwok Tribe, California (formerly the Sheep Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California)

Campo Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Campo Indian Reservation, California

Capitan Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California:

Barona Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Barona Reservation, California

Viejas (Baron Long) Group of Capitan Grande Band of Mission Indians of the Viejas Reservation, California

Catawba Indian Nation (aka Catawba Tribe of South Carolina)

Cayuga Nation of New York

Cedarville Rancheria, California

Chemehuevi Indian Tribe of the Chemehuevi Reservation, California

Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria, California

Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma

Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma

Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe of the Cheyenne River Reservation, South Dakota

Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma

Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California

Chippewa-Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana

Chitimacha Tribe of Louisiana

Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma

Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma

Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California

Cocopah Tribe of Arizona

Coeur D'Alene Tribe of the Coeur D'Alene Reservation, Idaho

Cold Springs Rancheria of Mono Indians of California

Colorado River Indian Tribes of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona and California

Comanche Nation, Oklahoma (formerly the Comanche Indian Tribe)

Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana

Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, Washington

Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington

Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon

Confederated Tribes of the Goshute Reservation, Nevada and Utah

Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde Community of Oregon

Confederated Tribes of the Siletz Reservation, Oregon

Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon

Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon

Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, Washington (formerly the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Indian Nation of the Yakama Reservation)

Coquille Tribe of Oregon

Cortina Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of California

Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana

Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians of Oregon

Cowlitz Indian Tribe, Washington

Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California

Crow Tribe of Montana

Crow Creek Sioux Tribe of the Crow Creek Reservation, South Dakota

Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band of California

Delaware Nation, Oklahoma (formerly the Delaware Tribe of Western Oklahoma)

Delaware Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma

Dry Creek Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe of the Duckwater Reservation, Nevada

Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina

Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma

Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, California

Elk Valley Rancheria, California
 Ely Shoshone Tribe of Nevada
 Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California
 Ewiiapaayp Band of Kumeyaay Indians, California
 (formerly the Cuyapaipe Community of Diegueno
 Mission Indians of the Cuyapaipe Reservation)
 Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria, California
 (formerly the Graton Rancheria)
 Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
 Forest County Potawatomi Community, Wisconsin
 Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Fort Belknap
 Reservation of Montana
 Fort Bidwell Indian Community of the Fort Bidwell
 Reservation of California
 Fort Independence Indian Community of Paiute Indians
 of the Fort Independence Reservation, California
 Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes of the Fort
 McDermitt Indian Reservation, Nevada and Oregon
 Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, Arizona (formerly the
 Fort McDowell Mohave-Apache Community of the
 Fort McDowell Indian Reservation)
 Fort Mojave Indian Tribe of Arizona, California &
 Nevada
 Fort Sill Apache Tribe of Oklahoma
 Gila River Indian Community of the Gila River Indian
 Reservation, Arizona
 Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians,
 Michigan
 Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California
 Grindstone Indian Rancheria of Wintun-Wailaki
 Indians of California
 Guidiville Rancheria of California
 Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan
 Havasupai Tribe of the Havasupai Reservation, Arizona
 Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin (formerly the
 Wisconsin Winnebago Tribe)
 Hoh Indian Tribe of the Hoh Indian Reservation,
 Washington
 Hoopa Valley Tribe, California
 Hopi Tribe of Arizona
 Hopland Band of Pomo Indians of the Hopland
 Rancheria, California
 Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians of Maine
 Hualapai Indian Tribe of the Hualapai Indian
 Reservation, Arizona
 Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan
 Inaja Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the Inaja
 and Cosmit Reservation, California
 Ione Band of Miwok Indians of California
 Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska
 Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
 Jackson Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California
 Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe of Washington
 Jamul Indian Village of California
 Jena Band of Choctaw Indians, Louisiana
 Jicarilla Apache Nation, New Mexico (formerly the
 Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Apache Indian
 Reservation)
 Kaibab Band of Paiute Indians of the Kaibab Indian
 Reservation, Arizona
 Kalispel Indian Community of the Kalispel
 Reservation, Washington
 Karuk Tribe of California
 Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of the Stewarts Point
 Rancheria, California
 Kaw Nation, Oklahoma
 Keweenaw Bay Indian Community, Michigan
 Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma
 Kickapoo Tribe of Indians of the Kickapoo Reservation
 in Kansas
 Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma
 Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
 Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
 Klamath Indian Tribe of Oregon
 Kootenai Tribe of Idaho
 La Jolla Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the La
 Jolla Reservation, California
 La Posta Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the La
 Posta Indian Reservation, California
 Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
 Indians of Wisconsin
 Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
 Indians of the Lac du Flambeau Reservation of
 Wisconsin
 Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa
 Indians, Michigan
 Las Vegas Tribe of Paiute Indians of the Las Vegas
 Indian Colony, Nevada
 Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, Michigan
 Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan
 Lower Lake Rancheria, California
 Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla & Cupeno Indians of the
 Los Coyotes Reservation, California (formerly the
 Los Coyotes Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the
 Los Coyotes Reservation)
 Lovelock Paiute Tribe of the Lovelock Indian Colony,
 Nevada
 Lower Brule Sioux Tribe of the Lower Brule
 Reservation, South Dakota
 Lower Elwha Tribal Community of the Lower Elwha
 Reservation, Washington
 Lower Sioux Indian Community in the State of
 Minnesota
 Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington

Lytton Rancheria of California
 Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation,
 Washington
 Manchester Band of Pomo Indians of the
 Manchester-Point Arena Rancheria, California
 Manzanita Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the
 Manzanita Reservation, California
 Mashantucket Pequot Tribe of Connecticut
 Match-e-be-nash-she-wish Band of Pottawatomi
 Indians of Michigan
 Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria,
 California
 Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin
 Mesa Grande Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the
 Mesa Grande Reservation, California
 Mescalero Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation,
 New Mexico
 Miami Tribe of Oklahoma
 Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
 Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
 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)
 Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi
 Moapa Band of Paiute Indians of the Moapa River
 Indian Reservation, Nevada
 Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma
 Mohegan Indian Tribe of Connecticut
 Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians of California
 Morongo Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the
 Morongo Reservation, California
 Muckleshoot Indian Tribe of the Muckleshoot
 Reservation, Washington
 Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma
 Narragansett Indian Tribe of Rhode Island
 Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah
 Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho
 Nisqually Indian Tribe of the Nisqually Reservation,
 Washington
 Nooksack Indian Tribe of Washington
 Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne
 Indian Reservation, Montana
 Northfork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California
 Northwestern Band of Shoshoni Nation of Utah
 (Washakie)
 Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation,
 South Dakota
 Omaha Tribe of Nebraska
 Oneida Nation of New York
 Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin
 Onondaga Nation of New York
 Osage Tribe, Oklahoma
 Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma
 Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma
 Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (Cedar City Band of
 Paiutes, Kanosh Band of Paiutes, Koosharem Band of
 Paiutes, Indian Peaks Band of Paiutes, and Shivwits
 Band of Paiutes)
 Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Bishop Community of
 the Bishop Colony, California
 Paiute-Shoshone Tribe of the Fallon Reservation and
 Colony, Nevada
 Paiute-Shoshone Indians of the Lone Pine Community
 of the Lone Pine Reservation, California
 Pala Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pala
 Reservation, California
 Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona
 Paskenta Band of Nomlaki Indians of California
 Passamaquoddy Tribe of Maine
 Pauma Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Pauma
 & Yuima Reservation, California
 Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma
 Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the
 Pechanga Reservation, California
 Penobscot Tribe of Maine
 Peoria Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
 Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians of
 California
 Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
 Pit River Tribe, California (includes XL Ranch, Big
 Bend, Likely, Lookout, Montgomery Creek and
 Roaring Creek Rancherias)
 Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
 Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians, Michigan and
 Indiana
 Ponca Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
 Ponca Tribe of Nebraska
 Port Gamble Indian Community of the Port Gamble
 Reservation, Washington
 Potter Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
 Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation, Kansas (formerly
 the Prairie Band of Potawatomi Indians)
 Prairie Island Indian Community in the State of
 Minnesota
 Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Cochiti, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Nambe, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Picuris, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Pojoaque, New Mexico

Pueblo of San Felipe, New Mexico
 Pueblo of San Juan, New Mexico
 Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Sandia, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Santa Ana, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Santa Clara, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Tesuque, New Mexico
 Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico
 Puyallup Tribe of the Puyallup Reservation,
 Washington
 Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe of the Pyramid Lake
 Reservation, Nevada
 Quapaw Tribe of Indians, Oklahoma
 Quartz Valley Indian Community of the Quartz Valley
 Reservation of California
 Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation,
 California & Arizona
 Quileute Tribe of the Quileute Reservation, Washington
 Quinault Tribe of the Quinault Reservation,
 Washington
 Ramona Band or Village of Cahuilla Mission Indians of
 California
 Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians of
 Wisconsin
 Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota
 Redding Rancheria, California
 Redwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of
 California
 Reno-Sparks Indian Colony, Nevada
 Resighini Rancheria, California (formerly the Coast
 Indian Community of Yurok Indians of the Resighini
 Rancheria)
 Rincon Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Rincon
 Reservation, California
 Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians of California
 Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Indian
 Reservation, South Dakota
 Round Valley Indian Tribes of the Round Valley
 Reservation, California (formerly the Covelo Indian
 Community)
 Rumsey Indian Rancheria of Wintun Indians of
 California
 Sac & Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa
 Sac & Fox Nation of Missouri in Kansas and Nebraska
 Sac & Fox Nation, Oklahoma
 Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe of Michigan
 St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin
 St. Regis Band of Mohawk Indians of New York
 Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community of the
 Salt River Reservation, Arizona
 Samish Indian Tribe, Washington
 San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos
 Reservation, Arizona
 San Juan Southern Paiute Tribe of Arizona
 San Manual Band of Serrano Mission Indians of the
 San Manual Reservation, California
 San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of
 California
 Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa
 Rancheria, California
 Santa Rosa Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of the
 Santa Rosa Reservation, California
 Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians of the
 Santa Ynez Reservation, California
 Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of the
 Santa Ysabel Reservation, California
 Santee Sioux Nation, Nebraska (formerly the Santee
 Sioux Tribe of the Santee Reservation of Nebraska)
 Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe of Washington
 Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians of
 Michigan
 Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of California
 Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
 Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress,
 Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations
 Seneca Nation of New York
 Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma
 Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of
 Minnesota
 Shawnee Tribe, Oklahoma
 Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians of
 California
 Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Shingle
 Springs Rancheria (Verona Tract), California
 Shoalwater Bay Tribe of the Shoalwater Bay Indian
 Reservation, Washington
 Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation,
 Wyoming
 Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the Fort Hall Reservation
 of Idaho
 Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley
 Reservation, Nevada
 Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse
 Reservation, South Dakota (formerly the
 Sisseton-Wahpeton
 Sioux Tribe of the Lake Traverse Reservation)
 Skokomish Indian Tribe of the Skokomish Reservation,
 Washington
 Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians of Utah
 Smith River Rancheria, California
 Snoqualmie Tribe, Washington

Soboba Band of Luiseno Indians, California (formerly the Soboba Band of Luiseno Mission Indians of the Soboba Reservation)
Sokaogon Chippewa Community, Wisconsin
Southern Ute Indian Tribe of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado
Spirit Lake Tribe, North Dakota
Spokane Tribe of the Spokane Reservation, Washington
Squaxin Island Tribe of the Squaxin Island Reservation, Washington
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe of North & South Dakota
Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin
Stillaguamish Tribe of Washington
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe of Nevada
Suquamish Indian Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation, Washington
Susanville Indian Rancheria, California
Swinomish Indians of the Swinomish Reservation, Washington
Sycuan Band of Diegueno Mission Indians of California
Table Bluff Reservation--Wiyot Tribe, California
Table Mountain Rancheria of California
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada (Four constituent bands: Battle Mountain Band; Elko Band; South Fork Band and Wells Band)
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma
Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation, North Dakota
Tohono O'odham Nation of Arizona
Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians of New York
Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona
Torres-Martinez Band of Cahuilla Mission Indians of California
Tule River Indian Tribe of the Tule River Reservation, California
Tulalip Tribes of the Tulalip Reservation, Washington
Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe of Louisiana
Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians of the Tuolumne Rancheria of California
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota
Tuscarora Nation of New York
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians of California
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria of California
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma
Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians of Upper Lake Rancheria of California

Upper Sioux Community, Minnesota
Upper Skagit Indian Tribe of Washington
Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah & Ouray Reservation, Utah
Ute Mountain Tribe of the Ute Mountain Reservation, Colorado, New Mexico & Utah
Utu Utu Gwaitu Paiute Tribe of the Benton Paiute Reservation, California
Walker River Paiute Tribe of the Walker River Reservation, Nevada
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts
Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California (Carson Colony, Dresslerville Colony, Woodfords Community, Stewart Community, & Washoe Ranches)
White Mountain Apache Tribe of the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes (Wichita, Keechi, Waco & Tawakonie), Oklahoma
Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska
Winnemucca Indian Colony of Nevada
Wyandotte Nation, Oklahoma (formerly the Wyandotte Tribe of Oklahoma)
Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
Yavapai-Apache Nation of the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, Arizona
Yavapai-Prescott Tribe of the Yavapai Reservation, Arizona
Yerington Paiute Tribe of the Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch, Nevada
Yomba Shoshone Tribe of the Yomba Reservation, Nevada
Ysleta Del Sur Pueblo of Texas
Yurok Tribe of the Yurok Reservation, California
Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation, New Mexico

**Native Entities Within the State of Alaska
Recognized and Eligible To Receive Services From
the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs**

Native Village of Afognak (formerly the Village of Afognak)
Agdaagux Tribe of King Cove
Native Village of Akhiok
Akiachak Native Community
Akiak Native Community
Native Village of Akutan
Village of Alakanuk
Alatna Village
Native Village of Aleknagik
Algaaciq Native Village (St. Mary's)
Allakaket Village

Native Village of Ambler
 Village of Anaktuvuk Pass
 Yupiit of Andreafski
 Angoon Community Association
 Village of Aniak
 Anvik Village
 Arctic Village (See Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government)
 Asa'carsarmiut Tribe (formerly the Native Village of Mountain Village)
 Native Village of Atka
 Village of Atmautluak
 Atqasuk Village (Atkasook)
 Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government
 Beaver Village
 Native Village of Belkofski
 Village of Bill Moore's Slough
 Birch Creek Tribe
 Native Village of Brevig Mission
 Native Village of Buckland
 Native Village of Cantwell
 Native Village of Chanega (aka Chenega)
 Chalkyitsik Village
 Cheesh-Na Tribe (formerly the Native Village of Chistochina)
 Village of Chefornak
 Chevak Native Village
 Chickaloon Native Village
 Native Village of Chignik
 Native Village of Chignik Lagoon
 Chignik Lake Village
 Chilkat Indian Village (Klukwan)
 Chilkoot Indian Association (Haines)
 Chinik Eskimo Community (Golovin)
 Native Village of Chitina
 Native Village of Chuathbaluk (Russian Mission, Kuskokwim)
 Chuloonawick Native Village
 Circle Native Community
 Village of Clarks Point
 Native Village of Council
 Organized Village of Kake
 Kaktovik Village (aka Barter Island)
 Village of Kalskag
 Village of Kaltag
 Native Village of Kanatak
 Native Village of Karluk
 Organized Village of Kasaan
 Native Village of Kasigluk
 Kenaitze Indian Tribe
 Ketchikan Indian Corporation
 Craig Community Association
 Village of Crooked Creek
 Curyung Tribal Council (formerly the Native Village of Dillingham)
 Native Village of Deering
 Native Village of Diomedede (aka Inalik)
 Village of Dot Lake
 Douglas Indian Association
 Native Village of Eagle
 Native Village of Eek
 Egegik Village
 Eklutna Native Village
 Native Village of Ekuk
 Ekwok Village
 Native Village of Elim
 Emmonak Village
 Evansville Village (aka Bettles Field)
 Native Village of Eyak (Cordova)
 Native Village of False Pass
 Native Village of Fort Yukon
 Native Village of Gakona
 Galena Village (aka Loudon Village)
 Native Village of Gambell
 Native Village of Georgetown
 Native Village of Goodnews Bay
 Organized Village of Grayling (aka Holikachuk)
 Gulkana Village
 Native Village of Hamilton
 Healy Lake Village
 Holy Cross Village
 Hoonah Indian Association
 Native Village of Hooper Bay
 Hughes Village
 Huslia Village
 Hydaburg Cooperative Association
 Igiugig Village
 Village of Iliamna
 Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope
 Iqurmuit Traditional Council (formerly the Native Village of Russian Mission)
 Ivanoff Bay Village
 Kaguyak Village
 Native Village of Kiana
 King Island Native Community
 King Salmon Tribe
 Native Village of Kipnuk
 Native Village of Kivalina
 Klawock Cooperative Association
 Native Village of Kluti Kaah (aka Copper Center)
 Knik Tribe
 Native Village of Kobuk
 Kokhanok Village

Native Village of Kongiganak	Native Village of Ouzinkie
Village of Kotlik	Native Village of Paimiut
Native Village of Kotzebue	Pauloff Harbor Village
Native Village of Koyuk	Pedro Bay Village
Koyukuk Native Village	Native Village of Perryville
Organized Village of Kwethluk	Petersburg Indian Association
Native Village of Kwigillingok	Native Village of Pilot Point
Native Village of Kwinhagak (aka Quinhagak)	Pilot Station Traditional Village
Native Village of Larsen Bay	Native Village of Pitka's Point
Levelock Village	Platinum Traditional Village
Lesnoi Village (aka Woody Island)	Native Village of Point Hope
Lime Village	Native Village of Point Lay
Village of Lower Kalskag	Native Village of Port Graham
Manley Hot Springs Village	Native Village of Port Heiden
Manokotak Village	Native Village of Port Lions
Native Village of Marshall (aka Fortuna Ledge)	Portage Creek Village (aka Ohgsenakale)
Native Village of Mary's Igloo	Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands
McGrath Native Village	Qagan Tayagungin Tribe of Sand Point Village
Native Village of Mekoryuk	Qawalangin Tribe of Unalaska
Mentasta Traditional Council	Rampart Village
Metlakatla Indian Community, Annette Island Reserve	Village of Red Devil
Native Village of Minto	Native Village of Ruby
Naknek Native Village	Saint George Island (See Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands)
Native Village of Nanwalek (aka English Bay)	Native Village of Saint Michael
Native Village of Napaimute	Saint Paul Island (See Pribilof Islands Aleut Communities of St. Paul & St. George Islands)
Native Village of Napakiak	Village of Salamatoff
Native Village of Napaskiak	Native Village of Savoonga
Native Village of Nelson Lagoon	Organized Village of Saxman
Nenana Native Association	Native Village of Scammon Bay
New Koliganek Village Council (formerly the Koliganek Village)	Native Village of Selawik
New Stuyahok Village	Seldovia Village Tribe
Newhalen Village	Shageluk Native Village
Newtok Village	Native Village of Shaktoolik
Native Village of Nightmute	Native Village of Sheldon's Point
Nikolai Village	Native Village of Shishmaref
Native Village of Nikolski	Shoonaq' Tribe of Kodiak
Ninilchik Village	Native Village of Shungnak
Native Village of Noatak	Sitka Tribe of Alaska
Nome Eskimo Community	Skagway Village
Nondalton Village	Village of Sleetmute
Noorvik Native Community	Village of Solomon
Northway Village	South Naknek Village
Native Village of Nuiqsut (aka Nooiksut)	Stebbins Community Association
Nulato Village	Native Village of Stevens
Nunakauyarmiut Tribe (formerly the Native Village of Toksook Bay)	Village of Stony River
Native Village of Nunapitchuk	Takotna Village
Village of Ohogamiut	Native Village of Tanacross
Village of Old Harbor	Native Village of Tanana
Orutsararmuit Native Village (aka Bethel)	Native Village of Tatitlek
Oscarville Traditional Village	

Native Village of Tazlina
Telida Village
Native Village of Teller
Native Village of Tetlin
Central Council of the Tlingit & Haida Indian Tribes
Traditional Village of Togiak
Tuluksak Native Community
Native Village of Tuntutuliak
Native Village of Tununak
Twin Hills Village
Native Village of Tyonek
Ugashik Village

Umkumiute Native Village
Native Village of Unalakleet
Native Village of Unga
Village of Venetie (See Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government)
Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government (Arctic Village and Village of Venetie)
Village of Wainwright
Native Village of Wales
Native Village of White Mountain
Wrangell Cooperative Association
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe

Appendix H: Suggested Readings

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