

CRS American Indian Initiative

13th National Indian Nations Conference Justice for Victims of Crimes

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CRS - Who We Are

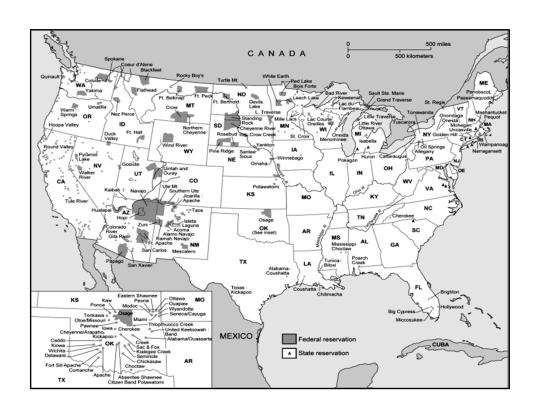
- * CRS-Community Relations Service, USDOJ
- ❖ 1964 Civil Rights Act
- * 2009 Shepard-Bryd Hate Crime Prevention Act
- * Neutrality Confidentiality-Services





Demographics

- *Less than 1% of the U.S. population but over 50% of the diversity
- * American Indian Tribes
 - * Federally recognized vs. State recognized
 - *Federally Recognized: 566
 - *State Recognized: 24
- * American Indian or Native American



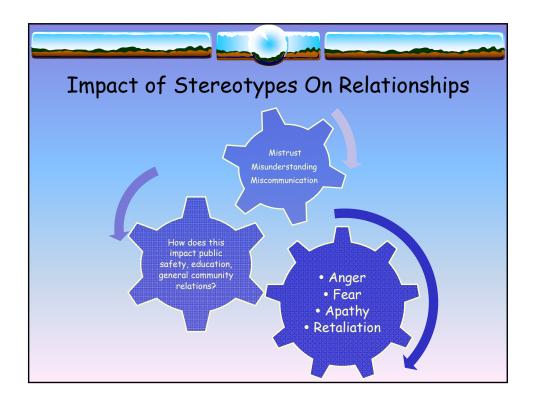


Stereotypes I Hear...

- * All Indians are savages
- * All Indians are noble and stoic
- * All Indians drink/are alcoholic/s
- All Indians get a check every month from the government
- All Indians do NOT pay taxes
- All Indians are the SAME or either Lakota or Navajo or Cherokee
- * All Indians live in teepees

More Stereotypes I Hear...

- * All Indians are Christians
- * All Indians are non-Christians
- All Indians are lazy and undependable and make bad employees
- * All Indians are late and on "Indian time"
- All Indians like being called Chief or Squaw they understand you're showing respect
- All Indians are retarded or resistant because they don't talk and share
- * All Indians know one another



CRS American Indian Initiative

- * What makes the American Indian communities/nations unique?
 - * Sovereignty

 - Trust responsibility

Understanding Sovereignty

- * Power to:
 - * Establish a form of government
 - * Determine membership
 - Legislate adopt civil and criminal laws
 - * Administer justice
 - Exclude persons from the territory or reservation (citizenship)
 - * Sovereign immunity

Government-to-Government Relationship: Trust Responsibility

- ❖ Between 1787 and 1871, the US entered into over 400 Treaties with Indian nations: Created Reservations to Protect Well Being
- Trusted the US to fulfill its promises. The US' obligation to fulfill this trust is called the "trust responsibility."

American Indian History Timeline Significant

- American Indians are impacted by and have experience, knowledge and understanding of the history and timeline
- * Development of US American Indian Policy
 - * Started in Pre-constitutional time period (1532-1789)
 - Continues today (2012)

American Indian History Timeline Five Periods that Impact All

- The Reservation System (1853 to present)
- ❖Boarding Schools 1878-192
- The Indian Citizenship Act of 1924
- ❖Public Law 280
 - ❖First general Federal legislation extending State Jurisdiction to Indian Country
- The "Self-Determination" Era (1961-Present)
 - ❖Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968
 - ❖Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975

CRS and American Indian Nations

- * Administration of Justice (AOJ)
 - *Public Law 280 (1954; 1968)
 - Non-Public Law 280 States

CRS and American Indian Nations

- Public Law 280 impact & challenges for tribes:
 - The act violates tribal sovereignty by giving states criminal jurisdiction
 - The act is often cited as a rationale for denying PL 280 tribes funding for law enforcement
 - Creates a jurisdictional "vacuum"
 - The act gives non-tribal law enforcement greater authority on tribal reservations.

CRS and American Indian Nations

- * Education (ED)
 - * Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) Schools
 - *Non-BIE Schools

CRS and American Indian Nations

- * BIE vs. Non-BIE Schools
 - Status determines the parties in the case and the various points of case entry
 - Determine CRS' interaction with other federal agencies
 - Legacy of "boarding schools"

CRS and American Indian Nations

- - * Sacred sites
 - Environmental Justice (water, land and air)
 - * Border towns

CRS and American Indian Nations

- * Border Towns
 - *Intersection of AOJ, ED and GCR conflicts
 - * Farmington Report (2004); USCCR
 - *Racial profiling
 - ♦ Bias/Hate Crimes
 - *Disparate Treatment
 - * Access to services

Outcomes

- Development of policies that will support opportunities for collaboration
- * Development of practices based on partnerships
- Development of sustained communication and information sharing channels

Communication Practices when Working American Indian Nations

- Shaking hands
- * Different tribes have different customs
- * Looking people in the eye
- Speaking and Silence
- * Interrupting, talking over, talking too loud
- * Use and belief in animals
- Telling stories
- Use of Ceremonies Sweat Lodge, Smudging, etc.
- Know the American Indian communities in your regions- research and find out their cultural practices

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