The original documents are located in Box 3, folder “Law Enforcement Assistance Administration” of the Bradley H. Patterson Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Mr. Theodore C. Marrs  
Special Assistant - Human Resources  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Marrs:

This will respond to your request for information on selected Indian criminal justice projects currently being developed by LEAA. A selected number is described as follows:

**Indian Prisoner Rehabilitation Program**

The location of this project is the Swiftbird deactivated Job Corps Center on the Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation in South Dakota. The Grantee will be the Cheyenne River Sioux tribal government. The primary goal of the program is to provide meaningful rehabilitation to Indians who are currently serving time for felony convictions with a range of rehabilitation services keyed to Indian culture and traditional lifestyle. This effort will help to develop adequate rehabilitation programs for Indians in state and federal prisons. The principal reason inadequate rehabilitation opportunities in state and federal penal institutions are present is that most correctional theories and programs currently in use were developed to meet the needs of the non-Indian offenders. The values and attitudes of the Anglo society are reflected in all the aspects of confinement and rehabilitation. In this environment, traditional Indians do not perform as well as non-Indians. The result of such a non-Indian system is that Indians tend to underachieve in the penal systems. Moreover, the level of expectation of the Anglo society for pre-parole performance may be similarly influenced. When Indian achievement does not meet expectations, the conclusion may be drawn that the Indians' attitude or adjustment is not complete. This may result in disparate parole rates for Indians.

There is a marked need for Indian people to become involved in the rehabilitation of their own peoples. The Swiftbird project will enable the Indians in penal institutions in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Minnesota to participate in a pre-release program. The cost projection is:

- $1,900,000 for FY 1977
- 560,000 for FY 1978
- 75,000 for FY 1979 and following years
The assumption of cost will be achieved through contracts for inmate services negotiated between the Cheyenne River Sioux tribal government and participating state penal institutions.

It is anticipated that similar programs will be implemented; one in the Southwest and another in the Northwest but at less cost. The expected results and benefits include:

a. The development of a pride in the residents' racial, cultural, and tribal ancestry;

b. The teaching of skills and knowledge to enhance employability which can spin-off to benefit the individual tribes;

c. The equipping of the participant with essential social coping tools to function effectively in the traditional Indian society as well as to better meet the rigors of an alien non-Indian world;

d. Reducing effectively the recidivism rate for Indians;

e. Increasing the rate of parole for Indians from penal institutions; and

f. Affording Indian people collectively a chance to share in the social responsibility of taking care of themselves.

Indian Judiciary Institute

One hundred seventy-five (175) Chief Judges and Associate Judges on Indian courts are receiving training in procedures, case study, and opinion writing in four locations with six sessions per year under LEAA sponsorship. For the judges in the Pueblo Custom Courts, there are additional and specialized training needs. On the whole, there have been only fragment program services available for the Indian judiciary. For example, very little training has been provided for court support personnel like probation and parole, prosecutors, defenders, bailiffs, court clerks, and court administrators. In addition, there has been no consistent response to tribal requests for court advisors nor have there been adequate services for all tribes who want and need help with tribal code update or revision.

In order to better meet these needs, an Indian Judiciary Institute has been proposed to gather together funding from the several federal agencies who deal with Indian courts and court support programs.
LEAA is taking the leadership in this initiative by earmarking $500,000 for FY 77 to continue training for judges and to begin programs for support personnel.

The Criminal Justice Indian Council

The right of self-determination of Indian people is respected and their participation in planning their own destinies is to be implemented in FY 77 through the forum of an LEAA Indian council comprised of 12 Indian criminal justice representatives elected from six regions who deal with Indian law enforcement programs. These representatives were elected at a recent meeting in Albuquerque where all LEAA Indian grantees met together. The Indian Council will meet quarterly to develop an interface with the State criminal justice planning agencies, the LEAA Regional Offices, the Federal Regional Council Indian task forces, as well as other agencies in matters relating to Indian criminal justice programs. The support of this Council will require $100,000 of FY 77 funds.

These initiatives were developed with input from Indian leadership, with assistance from the State criminal justice planning agencies, the LEAA Regional Offices, and in concert with other federal agencies. Basic to the success of these programs is the conviction shared by Indian criminal justice leadership that the path to reduction of crime on Indian reservations is dependent upon an upgraded and improved Indian criminal justice system.

I hope this information will meet the need for current data on selected Indian initiatives within LEAA. If I can provide you with any additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Henry F. McGlade
Deputy Administrator for Policy Development
If there is still time, please add this sentence to the big paragraph ending on the middle of page 2 of the Indian piece I gave you last night:

"The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's program for helping Indian tribes has gone from $97,185 in FY 1969 to $5.7 million in FY 1976."

(This doesn't have to be cleared; I just got it from the LEAA computer.)

Fred, if any of the folks with whom you are clearing that piece have major changes to make, I wish to be informed.
FY 1969
CAT $85,000
BLDC $12,150
& 97,185.

FY 1976

BLOCK

CAT $452,546*
5,281,591
5,704,137

FY 77 CAT: #4,544
September 20, 1976

Mr. Walter Doshene
Mr. Herman Agano
Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council
P.O. Box 927
San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico 87566

Gentlemen:

The White House has asked me to respond to your observations concerning the Federal-Indian relationship and in particular, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Under the Crime Control Act of 1973, the LEAA authorizing legislation, the principal responsibility for criminal justice and law enforcement planning is vested in the Governor of each state. LEAA does not have authority to conduct tribal justice planning of all Indian peoples. However, the Agency does have a Director of Indian Affairs at LEAA's Central Office and an Indian Coordinator in each of LEAA's ten regional offices, whose function is to provide technical assistance to States, localities and Indian Tribes and encourage quality planning. These individuals also review and process discretionary grant applications relating to Indian programs.

The major share of funds administered by LEAA is allocated in block grants to the states. To the extent they are designed to improve the administration of criminal justice and are within the scope of the state comprehensive plan submitted to LEAA, programs may be considered for LEAA funding by the States under either the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, or the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Such programs are administered through the state planning agencies, which have been created as units of each State government for this purpose and are funded by block grants from LEAA. Final decisions on the funding of block grant applications are made by the state planning agencies, based on a determination of each particular state's needs and priorities.

A small portion of LEAA's appropriation is retained by LEAA as a discretionary fund which is used to assist programs of national scope and to provide special impetus for innovative and experimental projects.
One of the principal thrusts of the Crime Control Act is to:

...encourage States and units of general local government to develop and adopt comprehensive plans based upon their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice...

An Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions as determined by the Secretary of the Interior fulfills the definition of a unit of general local government.

Inasmuch as the bulk of LEAA funds are distributed as block grants, the primary responsibility for planning and funding decisions are placed at the state and local level. LEAA encourages quality planning, and stands ready to assist states and localities, including Indian tribes, in this process.

Your interest in the programs of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration is appreciated. Please let me know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Velde
Administrator

Bradley Patterson, White House
This project is funded in the amount of $220,000 under Chapter 23 of the LEA Guide for Discretionary Grant Programs as authorized by Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Public Law 90-351, as amended.

The Menominee Restoration Act of 1973 provided for the reinstatement of the Menominee Tribe as a federally recognized sovereign Indian tribe. The Act restored the tribe's eligibility for federal services and provided for a multi-stage process of restoration. On March 1, 1976, the first phase of restoration was completed and the Menominee Tribe again assumed criminal and civil jurisdiction over the residents living within the boundaries of the reservation. This grant will provide the necessary resources for the establishment and operation of a tribal law enforcement program. It allows for the hiring of four civilian dispatchers and ten police officers to provide 24-hour police protection to the 2,000 residents living on the reservation. In addition, the grant also funds a juvenile officer who has overall responsibility for the 'juvenile program.' By improving the overall response time of the police department, LEA will assist the Menominee Tribe in providing basic law enforcement services and in ultimately increasing the efficiency, effectiveness and total delivery of those services.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. TITLE OF PROJECT</th>
<th>Flathead Community Complex (Law &amp; Order Facility)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. NAME &amp; ADDRESS OF ORGANIZE</td>
<td>Montana Board of Crime Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1336 Montana Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helena, MT 59601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. NAME &amp; ADDRESS OF SUBGRantee</td>
<td>Confederated Salish &amp; Kootenai Tribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dixon, MT 59831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. AMOUNT OF AWARD</td>
<td>$185,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. PERIOD OF AWARD</td>
<td>October 1, 1976 through March 31, 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. TOTAL PROJECT AMOUNT</td>
<td>$218,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. TOTAL PROJECT PERIOD</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. DATE OF AWARD</td>
<td>September 30, 1976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This project will provide the Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Indian Reservation with a much-needed Law Enforcement Complex. The complex will house the police department and complete court facilities as well as provide detention facilities. This complex is being constructed in conjunction with a new Tribal Administrative Facility.
The project will study the extent of delinquency in the NMA region of Northwestern Alaska and the extent to which sociocultural changes, emotional stress, and excessive use of alcohol contribute to the high incidence of juvenile thefts and other crimes. The study will focus on youths between 10-21 years old and their families and rely heavily on standard social science research methods to obtain data from various individuals and community groups. The results will provide baseline data for future assessments and planning programs to control and prevent juvenile crime and delinquency.

Federal funds are utilized primarily to support research staff, some consultants and travel. The funds are provided under Section 306 (A)(2) of Title I, P.L. 91-644.
The purpose of this proposal is to request training funds to assist in upgrading the professionalism of the law enforcement officials within the Department of Public Safety. The Salt River Pima-Apache Indian Community contracts with the Bureau of Indian Affairs for accomplishing the Law Enforcement and Detention Function. Unfortunately, the BIA has been unable to provide the total funds required to operate the department. Due to this limitation, sufficient funds for training have not been available. While substantial improvements have been made in the development of a more effective force, there is a critical need for added general and specialized training for all members of the department. The location of the reservation, near the Phoenix metropolitan area, presents the department with the same law enforcement problems that face police officials in the surrounding communities. To assure effective cooperation with their neighbors, and to upgrade their own operations, it is essential that the police officers achieve the same degree of professionalism as other police forces in the area. Because the force is small, every individual must be knowledgeable in as many police science fields as possible. While the turnover rates have reduced, there is continuing need to provide training for new members joining the force. The project description also requires specialized training to enhance their effectiveness.
# Expansion of Tribal Police Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. PROJECT DIRECTOR (Name, address &amp; telephone number)</th>
<th>B. STAFF CONTACT (Name, address &amp; telephone number)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wilfred Matsoname, Sr., Chairman Hualapai Tribal Council Hualapai Reservation Peach Springs, Arizona 86434</td>
<td>Rick Berman, Police Specialist U.S. Department of Justice LDDA, Region IX 1860 El Camino Real Burlingame, California 94010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. PROJECT ADDRESS (State, address &amp; telephone number)</th>
<th>D. TITLE OF PROJECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E. AMOUNT OF AWARD</th>
<th>F. PERIOD OF AWARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$9,800.00</td>
<td>October 1, 1976, through September 30, 1977</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>G. TOTAL PROJECT AMOUNT</th>
<th>H. TOTAL PROJECT PERIOD</th>
<th>I. DATE OF AWARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$9,800.00</td>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>September 30, 1976</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary Description of Project**

Presently, the Tribal Police do not have an emergency vehicle capable of withstanding the excess wear caused by patrolling the 273 miles of unpaved roads on the reservation. The Tribal Police also assist Hualapai Wildlife and the Recreation Department in enforcement of their laws and regulations within the 992,680 acres of reservation land. Each year thousands of tourists visit the reservation and many require emergency services in isolated areas. The four 1973 Dodges operated by the Tribal Police are inadequate to perform continual necessary assistance in remote areas of the reservation.

Presently, the Tribal Police Officers are using their own and borrowing four wheel drive trucks to perform rescue and rescue efforts. The Tribal Police do not have proper equipment. The purpose of this project, therefore, is the purchase and properly equip one four wheel drive vehicle for use in tribal police operations.

This award in the amount of $9,800.00 is made under the authority of Title I, Public Law 93-630, entitled "The Indian Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1974", contained in LDDA Guide Manual M 4500.1D, Guide for Discretionary Programs.
**New Mexico Indian Justice Program**

**I. NAME & ADDRESS OF GRANTEE**
New Mexico Governor's Council on Criminal Justice Planning 425 Old Santa Fe Trail Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

**II. AMOUNT OF AWARD**
$43,470

**III. PERIOD OF AWARD**
January 1, 1977 - December 31, 1977

This grant will provide continuation support to discretionary grant 76-PF-05-0035 to continue the present two-person Indian specialist staff for an additional year. The grant also proposes to hire a secretary to provide the necessary clerical assistance needed by the specialists.

The Indian specialist staff will provide the Indian tribes of New Mexico assistance with developing tribal comprehensive criminal justice improvement plans, assistance with application development, and assistance in post-award grant management.

Evaluation will be handled by upper levels of management within the Governor's Council.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</th>
<th>GRANT PROJECT SUMMARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION</td>
<td>GRANT NUMBER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76-DJ-06-0039</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. THIS PROJECT IS SUPPORTED UNDER TITLE I OF THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1972.


☐ OTHER:

6. STAFF CONTACT (Name, address & telephone number)

Ms. Janice Bonham
New Mexico State Representative
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
1107 Main Street, 200 Praetorian Building
Dallas, Texas 75201
214/749-7211

7. PROJECT DIRECTOR (Name, address & telephone number)

Mr. Joe C. Riehro, Governor
Taos Pueblo
P.O. Box 1848
Taos Pueblo, New Mexico 87571
505/758-4156

3. TITLE OF PROJECT

Tribal Police Supplement

4. NAME & ADDRESS OF GRANTEE

New Mexico Governor's Council on Criminal Justice Planning
425 Old Santa Fe Trail
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

5. NAME & ADDRESS OF SUBGRANTEE

Taos Pueblo
P.O. Box 1848
Taos Pueblo, New Mexico 87571

6. AMOUNT OF AWARD

$31,508

7. PERIOD OF AWARD

October 1, 1976 - September 30, 1977

8. TOTAL PROJECT AMOUNT

$31,508

9. TOTAL PROJECT PERIOD

12 months

10. DATE OF AWARD

September 30, 1976

11. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

This program is designed to affect a tangible reduction of juvenile crime. Specifically, the aim is to halt the increase of these offenses and to achieve a reduction in juvenile offenses. The program will focus on the three basic factors which must be taken into consideration in the study of a juvenile offense: the offender, victim and environment; and the tribal justice system response in terms of prevention, deterrence, detection and apprehension, adjudication and post adjudication processes.
## U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
### LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

### GRANT PROJECT SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRANT NUMBER</th>
<th>76-06-0042</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### 1. STAFF CONTACT (NAME, ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER)

**Ms. Janice Bonham**  
New Mexico State Representative  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
1607 Main Street, 200 Praetorian Building  
Dallas, Texas 75201  
214/745-7211

### 2. PROJECT DIRECTOR (NAME, ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER)

**Mr. Tom Heidelbaugh**  
National Indian Youth Council  
203 Hermosa Street  
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108  
505/256-3551

### 3. TITLE OF PROJECT

**Indian Ex-Offender Program**

### 4. NAME & ADDRESS OF GRANTEE

**New Mexico Governor's Council on Criminal Justice Planning**  
425 Old Santa Fe Trail  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

### 5. NAME & ADDRESS OF SUBGRANTEE

**Pueblo of Zuni**  
P.O. Box 338  
McKinley, New Mexico 87127

### 6. AMOUNT OF AWARD

$50,000

### 7. PERIOD OF AWARD

October 1, 1976 through September 30, 1977

### 8. TOTAL PROJECT AMOUNT

$50,000

### 9. TOTAL PROJECT PERIOD

12 months

### 10. DATE OF AWARD

September 30, 1976

### 11. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The overall goal of the New Mexico Indian Ex-Offender Program is to assist the approximately 40 Indian inmates of both sexes who will be leaving the New Mexico State Penitentiary in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in 1975 and 1976 on work release, parole or mandatory release with the twin purposes of reducing significantly the high present rate of Indian returnees to prison by aiding their adjustment through use of an Indian environment and of winning earlier paroles for these inmates. This program could hasten earlier release for many Indian inmates since state prison officials at the MSP will not grant early parole or work release unless the inmate is going to a specific job or educational program.
This discretionary grant of $13,193 is made pursuant to the LEAA Guide for Discretionary Grant Programs (M 4500.10), - Indian Law Enforcement Programs.

This grant provides fourth year funding of a probation-parole officer for the Makah Indian Tribe. The probation-parole officer handles cases of Indians from tribal, county and district courts. In addition to salary, this grant provides modest allowances for travel and supplies.
## U.S. Department of Justice

**Law Enforcement Assistance Administration**

**Grant Project Summary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grant Number</th>
<th>Document Control No. 76-0299</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76-09-04-0005 (S-2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1. Staff Contact (Name, Address & Telephone Number)

- **Ms. Carol A. Blair**, State Representative
- **Law Enforcement Assistance Administration**
- **730 Peachtree Street, NE, RM 685**
- **Atlanta, Georgia 30308**
- **404/526-3414**

### 2. Project Director (Name, Address & Telephone Number)

- **Mr. Roy A. Haten**
- **P. O. Box 440021**
- **Tamiami Station**
- **Miami, Florida 33144**

### 4. Title of Project

"Manpower Improvement and Equipment"

### 5. Name & Address of Grantee

- **Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance**
- **620 S. Meridian**
- **Tallahassee, Florida 32304**

### 6. Name & Address of Subgrantee

- **Miccosukee Tribe**
- **P. O. Box 440021**
- **Tamiami Station**
- **Miami, Florida 33144**

### 7. Amount of Award

$1,299

### 8. Period of Award

1/1/76 - 12/31/76

### 10. Description of Project

This Grant Award in the amount of $1,299 to the Miccosukee Tribe will provide four basic objectives: (1) establishment of the Miccosukee Tribal Police Department through the hiring of four regular officers (one Department Director, two police officers, and one sworn trainee), one secretary and four tribal auxiliary officers; and provision of adequate vehicles, equipment, communications system and training; (2) execution of interagency agreements between the Miccosukee Tribal Council and other law enforcement agencies that will affect the tribe's criminal justice system; (3) recommendation of alternative methods to the Tribal Council for extension of police protection to members of the Tribal Council not presently served; and (4) development of a three year comprehensive criminal justice plan for the Tribe consisting of (a) police, (b) Tribal courts, (c) corrections, (d) juvenile justice, (e) Tribal law and order, and (f) diversionary programs.

This is a Supplemental Discretionary Grant pursuant to the provisions of Section 305 of P.L. 90-351, as amended and 45 C.F.R. 10.
**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION**

**GRANT PROJECT SUMMARY**

- **GRANT NUMBER:** 76-DJ-CX-0014

**1. STATE CONTACT NAME, ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER**

Ms. Janice M. Bonham  
New Mexico State Representative  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
1607 Main Street, 200 Praetorian Building  
Dallas, Texas 75201  
214/749-7211

**2. PROJECT DIRECTOR NAME, ADDRESS & TELEPHONE NUMBER**

Mr. James R. Martinez, Governor  
San Ildefonso Pueblo  
Route 5, Box 315-A  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501  
505/455-2346

**7. TITLE OF PROJECT**

Salaries and Equipment for San Ildefonso Pueblo

**8. NAME & ADDRESS OF GRANTEE**

Sen Ildefonso Pueblo  
Route 5, Box 315-A  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

**10. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT**

This grant will provide continuation support for this program which was initiated under discretionary grant number 75-DJ-CX-0014.

The project will provide salaries, equipment, and related operating expenses for a chief of police, one police officer, a dispatcher, a judge, and a court clerk. The grant also provides the tribe with travel and operational monies to provide fuel, oil, and maintenance to their vehicle fleet.

Through the acquisition of the LEAA grant, the San Ildefonso Pueblo hopes to reduce the incidence of misdeemant crimes now occurring on the reservation, and at the same time, provide the protective services for the tribal citizens sorely needed.
# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
## GRANT PROJECT SUMMARY

**Grant Number:** 76-DF-06-0035

- This project is supported under Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970.
- This project is supported under Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.
- Other:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE CONTACT (NAME, ADDRESS &amp; PHONE NUMBER)</th>
<th>PROJECT DIRECTOR (NAME, ADDRESS &amp; PHONE NUMBER)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Janice Bonham&lt;br&gt;New Mexico State Representative&lt;br&gt;Law Enforcement Assistance Administration&lt;br&gt;1607 Main Street, 200 Preston Building&lt;br&gt;Dallas, Texas 75201&lt;br&gt;214/749-7211</td>
<td>Mr. Neebell Chino, President&lt;br&gt;Mescalero Apache Tribe&lt;br&gt;Box 176&lt;br&gt;Mescalero, New Mexico 88340&lt;br&gt;505/671-4494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TITLE OF PROJECT

Adult Correctional Center Construction Completion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME &amp; ADDRESS OF GRANTEE</th>
<th>NAME &amp; ADDRESS OF SUBGRANTEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico Governor's Council on Criminal Justice Planning&lt;br&gt;426 Old Santa Fe Trail&lt;br&gt;Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501</td>
<td>Mescalero Apache Tribe&lt;br&gt;Box 176&lt;br&gt;Mescalero, New Mexico 88340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## AMOUNT OF AWARD

$50,000  | October 1, 1976 - September 30, 1977

## TOTAL PROJECT AMOUNT

$50,000  | Date of Award: September 30, 1976

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

This grant is to provide continuation funding for a construction project started under discretionary grants 74-DF-06-0005 and 75-ED-06-0002. The current funds are to provide for walks, drives, parking, night lighting, fencing, client exercise area, landscaping, watering, planting, and seeding. This will complete the construction site.
This project will provide a method to continue the ability of the SPA to respond to the planning & TA requests from the seven Indian tribes in the state of Montana. It will also provide for monitoring and evaluation of existing projects.

This application proposes to continue the services of the Indian Criminal Justice Planner. By utilizing the planner's expertise, technical assistance will be provided to the seven Montana Indian tribes in the area of planning and plan development. The planner will also implement the monitoring and evaluation plans for selected criminal justice projects.
This project is funded in the amount of $11,690 under Chapter 23 of the LEVA Guide for Discretionary Grant Programs as authorized by Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Public Law 90-351, as amended.

This award will provide additional funds for the employment of tribal police officers serving the 5,000 residents of the Red Lake Reservation. These officers provide 24-hour police protection and are part of a continuing police services program. In addition to providing basic law enforcement services, this project is aimed at ultimately increasing the total efficiency and effectiveness of the tribal law enforcement program.
This grant is a continuation of certain activities associated with grant 75-DF-09-0047.

The project has two major objectives: the first being the employment of three full-time staff personnel who will be responsible for the management of personnel, program budget planning, and periodic evaluation of the entire Hopi Tribal Criminal Justice System. The other major objective is that of purchasing a porta office/classroom trailer with appropriate equipment. This trailer will provide office and classroom space. Both community education programs and training for Hopi Criminal Justice personnel will take place in the trailer.

The population served by the Hopi Criminal Justice agencies consists of 6500 people. There are 13 separate village communities within the reservation boundaries.

This award, in the amount of $94,431.00 is made under Category Two (L), Indian Tribal Justice Programs of the LEAA Discretionary Grant Programs as authorized by Section 306 of the Crime Control Act of 1973.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

[Signatures]

10/7/81

[Handwritten notes]
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTO

Judge: Criminal Justice

Voguer, B. C., Albuquerque

(a jurist)

We shall develop a model judicial formula code.

"Society could adapt.

10. Recession to be held.

(over, good to the third try)"
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1976

NOTE TO DALE WING

For our conversation, kindly look over this file and get in touch with Mr. Robideau. Italked with him on the phone this morning; the Oglala Tribe is definitely the sponsor of the Halfway House. The file contains some very fine endorsements from judges and other local officials.

Mr. R. said that he didn’t think he was going to be very successful pursuing this at the State level; at the November meeting of the Crime Commission he anticipated that they will be cutting all approval periods to 6 months and that would not be long enough to prove out the desirability of this project.

I told him about your program; of course we’d be no commitments other than that you would call him (605-342-4772) and discuss the matter with him.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
ATTACHED are copies of several letters forwarded to me by James Robideau of the Rapid City Indian Service Council. In a nutshell, they describe two problems:

1. Current misuse of LEAA funds; and

2. Problems encountered in attempts to establish a Halfway House for ex-offenders.

Mr. Robideau has written Senator Abourezk, Governor Kneip and the Director of the LEAA at the Department of Justice. Mr. Robideau's letter to me of September 24 expresses the hope that the White House can add its support to his endeavor. I have discussed the matter with Dick Parsons, whose responsibility covers this area, and we both feel that any White House action should be determined and taken by your office.

Thanks for your judgment and assistance.

Attachment
September 24, 1976

Janet Brown
President's Domestic Council
White House
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Janet:

I was informed by Louis Badmound of the Lakota Treaty Council that you may be of assistance in correcting some problems in South Dakota concerning Indian people.

Enclosed are letters of support for what I am trying to accomplish in the Ex-Offender area and letters to LEAA and Senator Abourezk in bringing their attention to the problem.

I realize these are some heavy statements against the Attorney General of this state, but, they happen to be true. There are a large number of Indian people in this state that have supported the American Indian Movement in the past and still do. It seems they have always spoke out the truth about Indian people and when those concerned do not like to hear it they use their positions of power to try to stop it by any means.

I visited the Oglala Sioux Tribal Council yesterday and became aware of their registering voters. The Indian Community in Rapid City will also be doing this in the days to come and I am certain other tribes in South Dakota will wake up to the necessity of voting, especially on the local level.
We want this hate against Indian people stopped and we want Federal funds to this state investigated because Indian people are being discriminated against in housing, welfare, employment, law enforcement and other areas of daily living. There are numerous complaints filed in community agencies and countless others unfiled because nothing is ever done to stop it.

I am also enclosing a copy of our Halfway House proposal so you will see the positive approach we are trying to use in helping end the high crime and recidivism rate of our people.

I hope and pray you can be of assistance.

May the Creator guide you.

Respectfully yours,

James Robideau
Coordinator, Ex-Offender Program

Enclosures

JR:bde

605-346-5300
September 23, 1975

Director
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are two letters for your review. I realize it is difficult from your position to know what is occurring at local levels so I am taking this time to make you aware of an ever growing concern in South Dakota.

I feel the South Dakota State Crime Commission is not representative of the people it is to be serving and there is also heavy influence on Crime Commission members from the Attorney General's office. This is leading them to misuse and cut funds from worthwhile projects.

There was only one Indian representative at the September meeting and none at the July meeting. Since a majority of the arrests and convictions in certain areas of South Dakota are Indian then there should be a fair representation.

I feel that the Crime Commission does not fully understand the needs of Indian people when it comes to crime prevention, recidivism and treatment. Most of the members work outside the Indian community and make no attempts to identify and support worthwhile Indian programs.
I first submitted a halfway house proposal to the Sixth District Crime Commission in October of 1975 and requested their approval and a letter of support. The proposal was not forwarded to the State Crime Commission at that time because I was not aware of the procedures and Sixth District people at that time made very little effort to help. We were not notified of deadline dates, telephone calls were not returned and requests for data and other information were not given.

We missed the deadline for state application and did not submit our proposal until June of 1976. At the July meeting the Attorney General moved to table our application until we went back to the Sixth District for their support. There was no discussion and the fact of our having been to the Sixth District before was disregarded. I commented about the lack of support from LEAA and the roundabout I got. A board member directed that I receive the help I need.

We met with the Sixth District in late July and again received their approval.

The State LEAA office sent two of their employees to meet with the Oglala Sioux Tribal Planner and myself on one occasion and again with the Director, Rapid City Indian Service Council and myself. We were to identify any problems that may arise at the September Crime Commission meeting and work out necessary changes. We were led to believe that the proposal would be approved because all concerns of the LEAA staff were settled.

At the September meeting I was aided by Rochelle Smith, Coordinator of Indian Affairs in South Dakota and Frank Lawrence, Executive Director of United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation. Rochelle read telegrams of support from South Dakota Indian tribes and told of conversations with county and state officials concerning the program. The Attorney General waited until the final vote was to be taken then raised a question that he said conflicted with State Law. This was a stipulation the Oglala Sioux Tribe placed in the Resolution of support for the program. (See attached resolution). Our application was referred back to the Crime and another delay.

I feel we have some sincere people working in the Sixth District and State Offices, but, there is bad administration at the upper levels. They seem to be greatly influenced by the Attorney General who has publicly
expressed hate towards Indian people and is using LEAA funds, equipment and personnel to carry on discrimination, prejudice and terror of Indian people. Examples have been his allowing state and county law enforcement people to infringe upon the rights of Indian people on reservations, where they have no business. Mobilizing the county and state law enforcement personnel over the Fourth of July weekend on the basis of a rumor the FBI said was unfounded.

I feel an evaluation of Mr. Randy Seiler, Director, Division of Law Enforcement is needed to determine if he is working for all people and not just the Attorney General. If he is going to continue funding an agency who is opposed to Indian Self-Determination then he should be replaced or LEAA funding to South Dakota be stopped until we can have equal justice.

I also feel an evaluation of the Crime Commission should be made to determine the degree of prejudice and the success of programs funded.

Respectfully,

James Robideau
Coordinator, Ex-Offender Program

Attachment

cc: Jim Bauer, Criminal Justice Planner
Sixth District Planning
President's Domestic Council
Rochelle Smith, Coordinator, South Dakota Indian Affairs
Oglala Sioux Tribal Council
October 14, 1976

Mr. Brad Patterson  
The White House  
Washington, DC. 20500

Dear Mr. Patterson:

This is to acknowledge your referral of the Robideau application for a half-way house project at Rapid City.

At your suggestion, Mr. Dale Wing called Mr. Robideau and discussed the application he had submitted to the South Dakota Crime Commission. We have since learned that the Crime Commission voted to reject the application. The reasons will be stipulated in a letter to Mr. Robideau.

You may be interested in knowing that the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe is developing a prisoner pre-release program which will contract with the various state penitentiaries for inmate care while the tribe is providing the counseling and rehabilitation services for those Indians who are being paroled, put on probation, or are up for releases. This appears to be a sounder fiscal arrangement than a project which must rely on discretionary funding which is intermittent and terminal. Mr. Wing mentioned this project to Mr. Robideau. He also told Mr. Robideau that his project could not be funded through the Indian Desk of LEAA since the discretionary funds for tribal action grants are awarded to Indian tribal governments which perform law enforcement functions. This would rule out his organization since it is not a tribal government. Further, Mr. Wing told him that the State has the option to fund his project from the State's LEAA block grant funds, if the Crime Commission so decides. While Mr. Robideau was not happy with the developments, we believe he was satisfied with the information passed on to him regarding the tribal action grant program, since he said no one explained it all to him.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Velde  
Administrator