ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION
Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona
Maria Dadgar, Executive Director
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Inter Tribal Council of Arizona
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May 6, 2021
TRIBES IN ARIZONA

Total Tribal Population
- Tribal Enrollment: 460,000 (approx. - )
- Represents 5.5% of the Arizona general population
- 28% of Arizona’s Land Base

22 Federally Recognized Tribes in Arizona
Governor Howard Pyle convened a Tribal Leaders’ meeting on September 24, 1951

- Discussed the need for a Forum to convene Tribes and Governor to address tribal concerns

Responding to threat of Termination Policy

- After World War II
- Federal Government no longer wanted to honor the Treaty obligations between the Government and Tribes
ITCA PROGRAM DEPARTMENTS

- WIC - Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children
- Area Agency on Aging
- Environmental Quality Programs
  - Waste Management
  - Air Quality Monitoring
  - Pesticides Monitoring - UST
- Tribal Water Systems
- Tribal Leaders Water Policy Council
- Health & Human Services Programs
- Health Systems Policy
- Tribal Epidemiology Center
“To provide its member Tribes with a united voice and the means for united action on matters that affect them collectively or individually” – ITCA Constitution
ITCA/ITAA IS...

POLICY IN ACTION
TRIBAL LEADERS’ COLLECTIVE VOICE:
TAKING ACTION TOGETHER
Arizona Indian Gaming Benefits to Arizona since 2002:

- 15 Gaming Tribes
- Over 15,000 Direct Jobs
- Over $1 Billion for Arizona
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Programs Funding Tribal Environmental Protection Programs

Position Statement

The 31 Member Tribes of the Inter-Tribal Association of Arizona (ITA) strongly oppose proposed cutbacks or funding decisions that have the effect of reduced federal funding for tribal environmental programs. The ITA is an organization that promotes the protection and viability of tribal resources and the environment. Tribal environmental programs are critical in ensuring the health and safety of tribal communities and the environment. The health and economic well-being of these communities is dependent on the services that are funded by the EPA tribal programs.

Key Points

- Tribal communities throughout the United States are disproportionately impacted by pollution and the degradation of natural resources.
- Congress has extended many of the environmental protections to tribal lands and reservations and has acknowledged the right of tribal governments to manage federal projects and contracts for tribal control.
- Any reduction of elimination of federal funding for tribal environmental programs will have a disproportionate and unintended impact on our Member Tribes and Native American communities across the United States.

Background

Sustainable economic development and public health of our communities are linked to the protection and viability of their natural resources and environment. Tribal environmental programs are essential in ensuring the health and safety of tribal communities and the environment. The EPA’s Tribal Environmental Programs Grants (TEP) for Tribes (STAG) are critical in funding these programs.

1. Safe Drinking Water Act: Section 1472 and SRF Tribal Set-Aside Program
2. Clean Water Act: SRF Tribal Set-Aside Program
3. 40 CFR Part 35 (O): Environmental Program Grants for Tribes (STAG)

EDUCATION + ADVOCACY + DATA

GOOD POLICY
We take an integrative approach to addressing value-based, purposeful needs within our communities through advocacy and leadership....
THANK YOU!

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ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

2021 Three-Year Plan Priorities & the RFGA Process

Steve Selover, GOYFF
Three-Year Plan Priorities

AJJC Implementation Plan

State’s Three-Year Plan Priorities

Title II Program Areas

JJ Commission Activities
Priorities Derived from IP

Goal 1: Prevent juvenile justice system involvement by engaging youth, parents and communities with services that increase protective factors and reduce delinquent behaviors

Priorities:

a) Delinquency Prevention

b) Alternatives to Detention
Goal 2

Ensure youth have access to behavioral health services pre- and post-justice system involvement

Priorities:

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
Goal 3

Reduce recidivism by ensuring youth and families receive adequate support through effective post-placement and reentry services

Priorities:

a) Reentry Services
b) Systems Improvement
Goal 4

Maintain compliance with the four core requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

Priority:

Compliance Monitoring
Goal 5

Establish strong partnerships with tribal communities to address the needs of at-risk and justice-involved Native American youth

Priority:
Native American Community Programs
Priorities feed into Title II Request for Grant Application (RFGA) solicitation

GOYFF determines which priorities will be used as RFGA purpose areas

RFGA will include updated performance measures included in the federal Title II grant solicitation (release date TBA)

Each purpose area is assigned specific performance measures that programs must report as outcomes

If more than one purpose area is included in the RFGA, the applicant will select which purpose area they are applying for
The RFGA and You

- AJJC members are encouraged to participate in the application review process
- Review timeline mid-August through mid-September
- Number of reviewers needed depends on number of applications received
- Training is provided
Questions?
ARIZONA JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

AJJC Youth Survey

Steve Selover, GOYFF
AJJC Youth Survey

AZ Department of Juvenile Corrections conducts a survey with youth who exit the Adobe Mountain facility.

Continuous improvement team has offered technical assistance for developing a new survey that captures youth input from different JJ system points.

Several other states use survey instruments to collect youth input.

JJ-involved youth input is required under the JJDP Act.
Determining the Who

Youth discharged from probation

Detained youth (i.e. during school session or prior to release)

Parents of youth serving probation

Different surveys for different contact points (i.e., diversion, detention, adjudication..)

Other ideas..
Examples from Other States

- What services offered, if any, were the most/least helpful?
- What improvements would you make to the services provided to you?
- Did your experience (in probation, diversion, etc) change the way you see the world? If so, in what way?
- Did you feel included in the decision-making process?
Did you help develop your (your child’s) case plan?

Did you clearly understand what was expected of you (your child)?

Would you be interested in helping other youth who are currently involved in the system?

If you have any advice for a youth (parent) entering the court-system, what would you tell them?

Did you help develop your (your child’s) case plan?

Did you clearly understand what was expected of you (your child)?
Next Steps...

a) Convene a small workgroup over the summer: ADJC, youth (AJJC members and external), contact point representatives
b) Determine purpose, scope, timeline
c) Problem-solve potential challenges
d) Present to GOYFF and AJJC
e) Present to system stakeholders
Questions?
Idea?