Category Three
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, Massachusetts
Snoqualmie Indian Tribe, Washington

2008 TCAP Recipients
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Traditional Council of Togiak, Alaska
Skokomish Indian Tribe, Washington
Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi, Iowa
Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico
Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico
Quinault Indian Nation, Washington
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley, Nevada
Sokokis Chippewa Community, Wisconsin
Southern Ute Indian Tribe, Colorado
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of the U.S. Indian Reservations, Idaho

Category Four
Yankton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma
Shoshone Tribe of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians of Michigan
Native Village of Scammon Bay, Alaska

2005 TCAP Recipients
Alaskan Tribal Justice Association, Alaska
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, South Dakota
Chief Justice Council, Montana
Columbia River Indian Council, Washington
Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Oregon

Category I: Planning and Implementing a Single Tribe or an Intertribal Court System.
Funds may be used to establish or enhance a single-tribe or tribal court system to meet the needs of one tribe in the same geographic region.

Category II: Enhancing the Operation of Tribal Courts.
Funds may be used to enhance the operation of existing tribal courts, such as establishing a core structure for a tribal court, improving case management, training court personnel, developing civil and criminal codes, acquiring equipment and software, enhancing prosecution and indigent defense, supporting probation diversion and alternative sentencing, designing services and multidisciplinary protocols for juvenile victims of physical and sexual abuse, and structuring intertribal or tribal appellate systems.

Category III: Planning and Implementing Tribal Justice Strategies.
Funds may be used to plan and implement tribal justice strategies to address crime and safety issues in tribal communities in cooperation with other tribal justice components including law enforcement and corrections. Grants are required to design and implement a comprehensive 2-year plan through an established Strategic Planning Advisory Board.

Fact Sheet

Tribal Courts Assistance Program
2008

History
The Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP) was first announced in FY 1999 through a competitive application process to assist federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native communities. It yielded 76 grants that allowed small, medium, and large tribes to plan single and smaller inter-tribal court systems and to implement many court construction, enhancement, and equipment projects. This was followed by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administering competitive processes in FY 2001 through FY 2007 that resulted in more than 361 grants totaling nearly $30 million to support tribal justice systems. Another 38 project sites were funded in FY 2008, totaling more than $5.5 million in additional funding.

Program Overview
The Tribal Courts Assistance Program is one of the U.S. Department of Justice’s primary initiatives for providing court-related support to tribal justice systems. Initially authorized under the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000 (25 U.S.C. § 3681), the program is sponsored through the Department’s Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative, which provides federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native communities with resources (funding, technical assistance, etc.) to develop, implement, enhance, and continue the operation of tribal judicial systems. This flexible funding resource for tribal courts enables tribes to plan, implement, and enhance court services and programs that meet the unique needs of their respective communities.

BJA, as part of the Department’s Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative, administers grants to support the development, implementation, enhancement, and continued operation of tribal judicial systems. Federally recognized tribes may apply in one of three categories:

Category I: Planning and Implementing a Single Tribe or an Intertribal Court System.
Funds may be used to facilitate the development and initial implementation of a single-tribe court system or an intertribal court system to meet the needs of more than one tribe in the same geographic region.

Category II: Enhancing the Operation of Tribal Courts.
Funds may be used to enhance the operation of existing tribal courts, such as establishing a core structure for a tribal court, improving case management, training court personnel, developing civil and criminal codes, acquiring equipment and software, enhancing prosecution and indigent defense, supporting probation diversion and alternative sentencing, designing services and multidisciplinary protocols for juvenile victims of physical and sexual abuse, and structuring intertribal or tribal appellate systems.

Category III: Planning and Implementing Tribal Justice Strategies.
Funds may be used to plan and implement tribal justice strategies to address crime and safety issues in tribal communities in cooperation with other tribal justice components including law enforcement and corrections. Grantmakers are required to design and implement a comprehensive 2-year plan through an established Strategic Planning Advisory Board.

For more information contact:
Kim Norris
Senior Policy Advisor for Adjudication
Phone: (202) 307-2767
Email: kim.norris@usdoj.gov

Current TCAP Grant Recipients
Category Three
Muskogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma
Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota
Lummi Indian Business Council, Washington

Category One
Sauk and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi, Iowa
Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Santa Clara Pueblo, New Mexico
South Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa Indians, Michigan
Shawnee Indian Mission, Kansas

Category Two
Skokomish Indian Tribe, Washington
Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi, Iowa
Sac and Fox Nation of Oklahoma
Santa Clara Pueblo, New Mexico
South Ste. Marie Band of Chippewa Indians, Michigan
Shawnee Indian Mission, Kansas

Past TCAP Grant Recipients
2003 TCAP Recipients
Apsaalooke Nation, Montana
Ashtabula Band of Shawnee Indians, Ohio
Assiniboine-Brule Sioux Tribe of South Dakota
Atsina Band of the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation
Arikara Nation of North Dakota

2004 TCAP Recipients
Atikamekw Nation, Canada
Atwater Band of the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho
Atwater Band of the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho
Atwater Band of the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho
Apsaalooke Nation, Montana

2005 TCAP Recipients
Athabascan Tribe, Alaska
Atsina Band of the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation
Atwater Band of the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho
Arikara Nation of North Dakota
Atwater Band of the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho
Atwater Band of the Nez Perce Tribe, Idaho

Page 4

For more information contact:
Kim Norris
Senior Policy Advisor for Adjudication
Phone: (202) 307-2767
Email: kim.norris@usdoj.gov

Fact Sheet

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, supports law enforcement, courts, corrections, treatment, victim services, technology, and prevention initiatives that strengthen the nation’s criminal justice system. BJA provides leadership, services, and funding to America’s communities by emphasizing local control; building relationships in the field; developing collaboration and partnerships to promote capacity building through planning; streamlining the administration of grants; increasing training and technical assistance; creating project accountability; encouraging innovation; and ultimately communicating the value of justice efforts to decision makers at every level.

BJA works with the Office of Tribal Justice, the Office of Justice Programs American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk, and other federal agencies, in addition to many culturally appropriate organizations, to maintain focus with the fund and to ensure the program’s goals and objectives are achieved.

For more information contact:
Kim Norris
Senior Policy Advisor for Adjudication
Phone: (202) 307-2767
Email: kim.norris@usdoj.gov

Fact Sheet

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, supports law enforcement, courts, corrections, treatment, victim services, technology, and prevention initiatives that strengthen the nation’s criminal justice system. BJA provides leadership, services, and funding to America’s communities by emphasizing local control; building relationships in the field; developing collaboration and partnerships to promote capacity building through planning; streamlining the administration of grants; increasing training and technical assistance; creating project accountability; encouraging innovation; and ultimately communicating the value of justice efforts to decision makers at every level.

BJA works with the Office of Tribal Justice, the Office of Justice Programs American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk, and other federal agencies, in addition to many culturally appropriate organizations, to maintain focus with the fund and to ensure the program’s goals and objectives are achieved.
Program Plans must be approved by BJA upon completion of the first year of the project and prior to
beginning implementation goals. Plans must demonstrate coordination and collaboration with tribal and non-tribal agencies and organizations as well as the enhancement of data criminal justice system data collection and dissemination.

Accomplishments

BJA interacts with the field and department officials, as well as regional and national tribal court advisory boards, to assess challenges, recommend modifications, and recognize accomplishments. These actions foster new partnerships in support of the evolving needs of tribes as they develop culturally relevant justice systems.

- Maximize the delivery of technical assistance and training services.
- Lower the number of grants to provider organizations to reduce overhead.
- Identify an organization (Tribal Judicial Institute at the University of North Dakota School of Law) to coordinate technical assistance and training activities through subcontract agreements for select services. In support of a wide array of national, regional, and local training.
- Establish a cadre of culturally competent consultants to respond to service requests.
- Provide relevant training and technical assistance for tribal justice systems. These collective efforts result in a high level of customer satisfaction. Tribes choose from a menu of services to meet their specific program development needs.
- The menu of training courses available to support tribal court development includes:
  - Essential Skills for Tribal Court Judges
  - General Jurisdiction
  - Alternate Forms of Justice
  - Traditional Circle Peacemaking and Restorative Justice
  - Tribal Court: Plan a court system of either limited or general jurisdiction
  - Tribal Court Clerks Certification Training
  - Advanced Tribal Court Clerk/Administrator Training
  - Contemporary Issues for Tribal Justice Systems
  - Practical Approaches to Family Law Cases in Tribal Court
  - Judicial Strategies for Addressing Domestic Violence
  - Indian Child Welfare Act
  - Lay Advocacy Training
  - Alternative Judicial Approaches to Address Substance Abuse
  - Recognize and Respond to Guns and Drugs in Indian Country
  - Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts
  - Tribal Court Planning and Code Development
  - Judicial Responses to Methamphetamine
  - Tribal Courts and the Child Support Enforcement
  - Tribal Court Administration

From FY 2005 through 2008, the Tribal Judicial Institute delivered more than 103 training events with 3,778 tribal justice personnel in attendance. Attendees included judges, peacemakers, clerks, probation officers, prosecutors, and public defenders throughout the nation. The Tribal Judicial Institute offers a number of scholarships to non-grantee tribes to attend training events offered in conjunction with the Tribal Courts Assistance Program.

The Institute and its partners have also conducted on-site needs assessments in Alaska and California, and conducted a number of on-site court assessments for tribes throughout the nation. In addition to providing national training and on-site support, the Tribal Judicial Institute has assisted tribes through regional on-site training sessions to support planning, developing, and enhancing tribal courts.

Training and technical assistance needs are often diverse and complex. Many of the funded tribes need assistance in planning for tribal justice systems, while others have had justice systems in place for centuries and have sought BJA funding to increase court capacity. Other tribes have indicated a desire to restore traditional dispute resolution methods to enable their community members to participate in a justice system that is consistent with tribal values and traditions.

To assist these tribes, BJA, through its working group partners, has developed a process where each tribal application funded is reviewed and partners develop a series of technical assistance trainings to enable the tribal grantees to achieve their goals in a culturally appropriate manner.

The result of these efforts has been the development of training curriculums designed to meet the diverse needs of tribal grantees. The Tribal Judicial Institute and other providers also offer on-site technical assistance in the form of code drafting, court assessments, and input on court policies and procedures. In addition to these efforts, technical assistance helps build capacity for tribes to compete for and better manage BJA and other federal grants.

Strategies for Developing, Implementing & Enhancing Tribal Courts

Tribal Courts Assistance Program funds have been used to develop, implement, and enhance tribal courts throughout Indian Country. Tribes have used TCAP funding to:

- Plan a court system of either limited or general jurisdiction
- Develop or amend Tribal Codes
- Enhance court services by training key court personnel
- Create a diversionary or alternative court such as wellness courts
- Improve court capacity and efficiency through technology
- Improve data management through electronic record management systems
- Develop post-adjudication services such as probation and parole
- Conduct court assessments and employ strategic planning

Note: This is not an exhaustive list of Tribal Court Initiatives.

Current TCAP Grant Recipients

2006 TCAP Recipients
- Category One
  - Kitik Traditional Council, Alaska
- Category Two
  - Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, California
  - Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York
  - Category Three
  - Cœur d’Alene Tribe, Idaho
  - Lake County Ovettens Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin
  - Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota
  - Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, Wisconsin
  - Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi
  - Navajo Nation, Arizona
  - Pala Band of Patawawi Indians, Michigan
  - Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
  - Seminole Nation, Oklahoma
  - Seneca Nation of Indians, New York
  - Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Wisconsin
  - Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Massachusetts

2007 TCAP Recipients
- Category One
  - Alabama-Coushatta Tribe, Texas
  - Chipewa Cree Tribe, Montana
  - Match-E-Be-She-Win Band of Patawawamiss Indians, Michigan
- Category Two
  - Bishop Indian Tribal Council, California
  - Category Three
  - Burns Paiute Tribe, Oregon
  - Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes, Oklahoma
  - Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma
  - Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana
  - Hidatsa-Sioux Nation, North Dakota
  - Hoopa Valley Tribe, California
  - Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan

2005 TCAP Recipients
- Category Two
  - Native Village of Kwillingigik, Alaska
  - Cotopaxi, Colorado
  - Eastern Band of Cherokee, North Carolina
  - Hoip Tribe, Arizona
  - Paiute Tribe, Arizona
  - Sagnaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, Michigan
  - To-Mak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians, Nevada

[Accomplishments, continued from page 2]

[Accomplishments, continued from page 3]
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Justice Programs
500 E St., NW, Room 2095
Washington, DC 20531
Ph: (202) 616-6610 | Fax: (202) 616-6453
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA

[Program Overview, continued from page 1]

Program Plans must be approved by BJA upon completion of the first year of the project and prior to beginning implementation goals. Plans must demonstrate coordination and collaboration with tribal and non-tribal agencies and organizations as well as the enhancement of data criminal justice system data collection and dissemination.

Accomplishments

BJA interacts with the field and department officials, as well as regional and national tribal court advisory boards, to assess challenges, recommend modifications, and recognize accomplishments. These actions foster new partnerships in support of the evolving needs of tribes as they develop culturally relevant justice systems. Key steps taken:

- Maximize the delivery of technical assistance and training services.
- Lower the number of grants to provide organizations to reduce overhead.
- Identify an organization (Tribal Judicial Institute at the University of North Dakota School of Law) to coordinate technical assistance and training activities through subcontract agreements for select services in support of a wide array of national, regional, and local training.
- Establish a cadre of culturally competent consultants to respond to service requests.
- Provide relevant training and technical assistance for tribal justice systems. These collective efforts result in a high level of customer satisfaction. Tribes choose from a menu of services to meet their specific program development needs.

The menu of training courses available to support tribal court development includes:

- Essential Skills for Tribal Court Judges
- General Jurisdiction
- Alternate Forms of Justice
- Traditional Circle Peacemaking and Restorative Justice
- Tribal Court Administration Training
- Tribal Court Clerks Certification Training
- Advanced Tribal Court Clerk/Administrator Training
- Contemporary Issues for Tribal Justice Systems
- Practical Approaches to Family Law Cases in Tribal Court
- Judicial Strategies for Addressing Domestic Violence
- Indian Child Welfare Act
- Lay Advocacy Training
- Alternative Judicial Approaches to Address Substance Abuse
- Recognize and Respond to Gangs and Drugs in Indian Country
- Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts
- Tribal Court Planning and Code Development
- Judicial Responses to Methamphetamine
- Tribal Courts and the Child Support Enforcement
- Tribal Court Administration

From FY 2005 through 2008, the Tribal Judicial Institute delivered more than 103 training events with 3,778 tribal judicial personnel in attendance. Attendees included judges, peacemakers, clerks, probation officers, prosecutors, and public defenders throughout the nation. The Tribal Judicial Institute offers a number of scholarships to non-grantee tribes to attend training events offered in conjunction with the Tribal Courts Assistance Program.

The Institute and its partners have also conducted on-site needs assessments in Alaska and California, and conducted a number of on-site court assessments for tribes throughout the nation. In addition to providing national training and on-site support, the Tribal Judicial Institute has assisted tribes through regional orientation sessions to support planning, developing, and enhancing tribal courts.

Training and technical assistance needs are often diverse and complex. Many of the funded tribes need assistance in planning for tribal justice systems, while others have had justice systems in place for centuries and have sought BJA funding to increase court capacity. Other tribes have indicated a desire to restore traditional dispute resolution methods to enable their community members to participate in a justice system that is consistent with tribal values and traditions.

[Accomplishments, continued from page 2]

Current TCAP Grant Recipients

2004 TCAP Recipients
Huron Potawatomi, Inc., Michigan

2005 TCAP Recipients
Category Two
Native Village of Kwilling-wing, Alaska
Eastern Band of Cherokee, North Carolina
Hopi Tribe, Arizona
Paiute-Siouan Tribe, Arizona
Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe, Michigan
Te-Mak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians, Nevada

[Accomplishments, continued from page 2]

To assist these tribes, BJA, through its working group partners, has developed a process where each tribal application funded is reviewed and partners develop a series of technical assistance trainings to enable the tribal grantees to achieve their goals in a culturally appropriate manner. The result of these efforts has been the development of training curriculums designed to meet the diverse needs of tribal grantees. The Tribal Judicial Institute and other providers also offer on-site technical assistance in the form of code drafting, court assessments, and input on court policies and procedures. In addition to these efforts, technical assistance helps build capacity for tribes to compete for and better manage BJA and other federal grants.

Strategies for Developing, Implementing & Enhancing Tribal Courts

Tribal Courts Assistance Program funds have been used to develop, implement, and enhance tribal courts throughout Indian Country. Tribes have used TCAP funding to:

- Plan a court system of either limited or general jurisdiction
- Develop or amend Tribal Codes
- Create a diversory or alternative court such as wellness courts
- Funding essential court personnel such as judges, clerks, prosecutors, public defenders, and probation officers
- Improve court capacity and efficiency through technology
- Improve data management through electronic record management systems
- Enhance court services by training key court personnel
- Develop post-adjudication services such as probation and parole
- Conduct court assessments and employ strategic planning

2006 TCAP Recipients
Category One
Kooti Traditional Council, Alaska

Category Two
Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians, California
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe, New York

Category Three
Coeur d’Alene Tribe, Idaho
La Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Wisconsin
Lone Lake Band of Ojibwe, Minnesota
Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, Wisconsin
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, Mississippi
Navajo Nation, Arizona
Paiute Band of Paiute Indians, Michigan
Pueblo of Taos, New Mexico
Seneca Nation, Oklahoma
Seneca Nation of Indians, New York
Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Wisconsin
Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), Massachusetts

2007 TCAP Recipients
Category One
Alabama Coushatta Tribe, Texas
Chippewa Cree Tribe, Montana
Match-E-Be-She-Shi-Wish Band of Pottawatomie Indians, Michigan

Category Two
Bishop Indian Tribal Council, California
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians, California
Huron Band of Potawatomi Indians, Wisconsin
LeCheshe-Ke-Me-Te Tribe, Wisconsin
Muskwa-Kanakaneka Band of Kickapoo Indians, Wisconsin
Oceti Sakowin, South Dakota
Sioux-Red River Band, North Dakota
Washoe Tribe, Nevada

2008 TCAP Recipients
Category One
Alaska Native Village, Alaska
Blue Creek Band of Pottawatomie Indians, Oklahoma
Citizen Potawatomi Nation, Oklahoma
Crow Tribe of Indians, Montana
Hanaway Indian Community, Oklahoma
Hoopa Valley Tribe, California
Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, Michigan

[Current TCAP Grant Recipients, continued on page 4]

This project was supported by Grant No. 2007-IC-BX-K001 and 2008-8O-BX-0235, awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not represent the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice.
Past TCAP Grant Recipients

Category One:
1. Ak Chin Indian Community, Arizona
2. Alapaha Tribe of Oklahoma
3. Blue Lake Rancheria of California
4. Chumash Tribe of the Santa Ynez Valley, California
5. Crow Tribe of Montana
6. Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Crow Reservation, Montana
7. Iowa and Wisconsin Tribal Coalitions
8. Modoc Tribe of the Klamath Reservation, California
9. Navajo Nation of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Utah
10. Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho
12. Tlingit-Haida Indian tribal governments of Alaska
13. Yurok Tribe of California

Category Two:
1. Blackfeet Confederated Tribes of Montana
2. Chippewa Tribe of the Mille Lacs Reservation, Minnesota
3. Chippewa Tribe of the Sucker River Reservation, Wisconsin
4. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana
5. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington
6. Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Crow Reservation, Montana
7. Fort Belknap Indian Community of Montana
9. Hupa, Hoopa, and Trinity County tribes of California
10. Kalispel Tribe of Montana
11. La Hontan Band of the Tonawish (the Puyallup) Tribe of Washington
12. Lazy Point Native Village of Ship Creek, Alaska
13. Minnesota Chippewa Tribe of the Mille Lacs Reservation, Minnesota
14. Navajo Nation of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Utah
15. Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho
16. Organized Village of Kake, Alaska
17. Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma
18. Potawatomi Tribe of Wisconsin

Category Three:
1. Ashtabula Chippewa Band of Indians of the Ashtabula Reservation, Ohio
2. Blue Lake Rancheria of California
3. Chippewa Nation of Kansas
4. Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana
5. Confederated Tribes of Creek, Lower and Middle Creek, Oklahoma
6. Confederated Tribes of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation, Idaho
7. Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington
8. Confederated Tribes of the Klamath Reservation, Oregon
9. Confederated Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
10. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon
11. Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation, Oregon
12. Confederated Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
13. Confederated Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
15. Confederated Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
17. Confederated Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
18. Confederated Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
19. Confederated Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming
20. Confederated Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming

2003 TCAP Recipients

Alabama Native American Services, Alabama
Apache Tribes of Oklahoma
Blue Lake Rancheria of California
Chumash Tribe of the Santa Ynez Valley, California
Crow Tribe of Montana
Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Crow Reservation, Montana
Iowa and Wisconsin Tribal Coalitions
Modoc Tribe of the Klamath Reservation, California
Navajo Nation of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Utah
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan
Tlingit-Haida Indian tribal governments of Alaska
Yurok Tribe of California

2004 TCAP Recipients

Ak Chin Indian Community, Arizona
Alapaha Tribe of Oklahoma
Blue Lake Rancheria of California
Chumash Tribe of the Santa Ynez Valley, California
Crow Tribe of Montana
Fort Belknap Indian Community of the Crow Reservation, Montana
Iowa and Wisconsin Tribal Coalitions
Navajo Nation of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Utah
Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho
Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Michigan
Tlingit-Haida Indian tribal governments of Alaska
Yurok Tribe of California