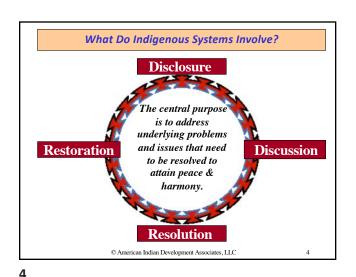
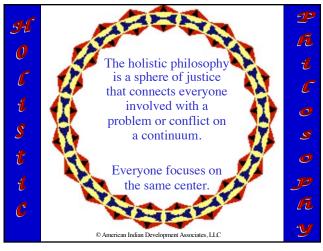
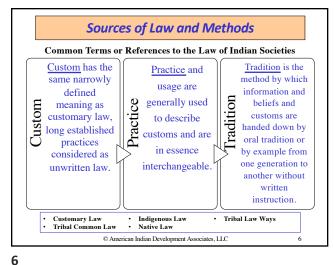


#### **Primary Foundations Love and Caring Focal Point** Atonement by the Based on the wrongdoer (offender). unconditional love Goal of everyone affected Cleanse and healing for the by wrongdoing (aka wrongdoer, victim, crime): everyone. The offender(s) Address the needs of victim(s) or those harmed The victim(s) by the offender's actions. The relatives Restore peace and harmony The community of affected individuals. family, and the community. © American Indian Development Associates, LLC



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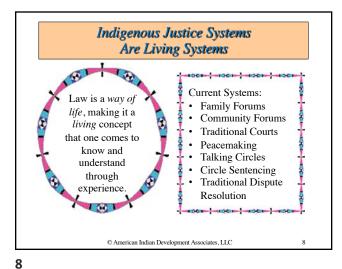




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**Indigenous Justice Principles** Distributive Restorative Reparative Builds upon the strengths of family and community. Make amends Victim focal point. Goal to help victims heal. through apology. and community.

Hold family
members and
relatives
accountable for
allowing the
misconduct or
offending to occur.
Family members Ask forgiveness, • Renew victim's physical, emotional, mental, and spiritual Make restitution. Engage in acts that demonstrate his or well-being. her sincerity to For wrongdoer or offender to regain make things right. Corrective action to dignity, and trust. Family members and relatives essential for make changes. Return to a healthy physical, emotional, mental, and spiritual state of being. restoration and reparation. © American Indian Development Associates, LLC



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## Do indigenous justice systems exist now?

### Many tribes have multiple coexisting systems:

- Peacekeeping, Traditional Sheriffs, War Captains, Village Officers, Sworn Police Officers
  - People patrolling wilderness and ancestral land areas, where illegal hunting, dumping, drug trafficking, marijuana growing occurs.
- Family forums, traditional courts, indigenous peacemaking, tribal courts.

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# Who works in indigenous systems?

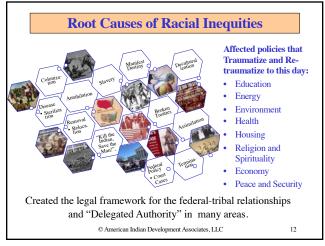
- Family relatives, leaders
- Cultural-based healers, natural leaders
- · Tribal Officials
- · Program staffs
- · Justice practitioners

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Differences in the Paradigms of Justice Indigenous Justice Paradigm American Justice Paradigm Vertical Holistic Communication Rehearsed Communication is Fluid English language is used Native language is used Written statutes, rules, procedures Customary law passed down orally Separation of powers Law and justice part of whole Spirituality is essential Separation of church and state Adversarial and conflict oriented Builds trusting relationships and safe environments Argumentative Talking, listening and discussion is essential Isolate behavior, freeze frame acts Reviews entire problem and contributing factors Fragmented approach Comprehensive problem solving © American Indian Development Associates, LLC

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American Justice Paradigm	Indigenous Justice Paradigm
Time controlled process	Relaxed time limits, silence and patience are valued
Exclusive and limit participation in the process	Inclusive of all affected parties in process
Representation by strangers	Representation by extended family members
Focus on individual rights	Focus on victim & communal rights
Punitive and removes offender	Corrective; Offender is accountable and responsible for change
Prescribed penalties by and for the state	Customary sanctions used to restore relationships
Right of accused, especially against self-incrimination	Obligation of accused to verbalize accountability
Vindication to society	Reparative obligation to victims and community; apology & forgiveness



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11 12

# Impact on Supervision: Creating Safe Pathways

#### **Tribal-Specific Issues**

- · Limits on criminal jurisdiction.
- Sentencing disparities.
- · High incarceration rates.
- · Growing rate of sex offenders.
- Minimal ways to make amends.
- Disconnect from culture benefits.
- Return to same tribal neighborhoods.

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- Without amends, apology and forgiveness cannot occur.
- Have no way to restore their status as good citizens, regain privileges.

## Resilience

- Native American tribes and people know and live the historical forces and racial inequities affecting us.
- We have powerful resilience that counteracts the traumas and inequities endured.
- Culture is our resource.
- It is grounded in our traditions, beliefs, and ways of life.

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### So what can we do?

- Incorporate accountability through a cultural lens—apply indigenous justice principles!
- Respect and give full faith and credit to indigenous systems and tribal courts.
- Support non-competitive multiyear funding to tribes to develop justice systems reflective of who they are as indigenous people.
- Infuse programs with culture, spirituality—crucial elements for identity, healing, and restoring one's life in a good way.
- Consult cultural experts to guide program design, develop or provide culturalbased services, treatment, etc.
- Help Native people access programs and resources.
- Reflect your clientele with staffing!
  - Hire Native people to work in justice systems.
- Strive for cultural competency!
  - Provide ongoing cultural education to staff.
- Practice cultural responsivity!
- Incorporate elements in rehabilitation, supervision, reentry plans
- Engage in intergovernmental relations with Tribes.

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