

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE JANET RENO, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

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Independence Room A
Grand Hyatt Hotel
1000 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Thursday, February 26, 1998

PROCEEDINGS

(6:48 p.m.)

VOICE: Could I have your attention. Could I get you folks to grab a seat. A very special guest has joined us. Good evening. Hello, and thank you one and all for coming to the NCI reception.

As I reported to you in our General Assembly, Attorney General Janet Reno said that she would be able to

come and visit with us and share some time with us this evening in her schedule. So she has come and she has just arrived. So it is a great pleasure to introduce Attorney General Janet Reno, who has done such wonderful things for Indian country.

Quiet down, folks. Quiet down. Could I have your attention? Thank you, thank you.

Ever since this administration took office the last term, one of the first things that they did was to begin with the Listening Conference that included the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, and a number of other departments and agencies. One of the participants back then was Janet Reno, Attorney General for Department of Justice. She spent that whole time with us, conversing with tribal leaders, trying to understand what the issues are in our communities with regard to law enforcement and courts and the issues of our concern in

protecting our sovereignty and tribal rights.

It has really been wonderful to have an Attorney General that has become so knowledgeable about Indian affairs, Indian law, and the concerns and the needs of our communities. As many of you are aware, she's the one who led the effort here to elevate the resources --

GENERAL RENO: -- The United States has recognized Indian tribes as domestic nations under its protection and guaranteed tribal self-government in numerous treaties and agreements. Today, within the framework of our government to government relations, the United States continues to honor and to recognize the right of Indian people to self-government. -- self-government for Indian tribes, recognizes our Federal trust responsibilities and traditional systems.

Let me briefly discuss with you the important subject of law and order in Indian country.

That's the request, but we're going to fight hard to see that that request is appropriated. And if appropriated, these requested funds will be used to fight violent crime, gang-related violence, and juvenile crime in Indian country, and enhance tribal justice systems.

I think it's important, as I explained yesterday, or the day before yesterday, before the Senate

that it is not just gangs from within Indian country; it is gangs that have come, young people that have come from without to cause trouble. And we have got to be prepared.

Of course, I cannot emphasize enough that our first job is to get Congressional approval for this request. If Congress grants our budget request, money will be used to fund grants to construct, modernize, and repair correctional facilities and jails on Indian lands.

Yet even with these new funds, we would not have enough resources to build separate facilities on every reservation. So I will look to tribal leaders for ideas for making the best use of these funds, including regional detention facilities for Indian country. And I will look to tribal leaders to help make sure that we use these funds as wisely as possible.

If our request is granted, we must use the money to ensure that there are detention facilities that are appropriate for adults and for juveniles and to ensure that juvenile facilities have appropriate services and programs for the education and the welfare of the young people. It doesn't make any sense to put a young person in a jail, in a detention facility, and not provide for education that will help them to deal with the issues afterwards.

(Applause.)

And provided that we secure the funding, let us work together to make sure that tribal traditions are reflected in the detention facilities. One of the most moving moments for me in these almost five years that I have been Attorney General was to go to my law school, Harvard Law School, to a Listening Conference at the law school and to hear tribes tell me, "Look, you just want to find guilt or innocence; you just want to blame somebody; we want to heal, we want to find the problem and solve the problem that caused the crime in the first place; we want to bring people together and heal the wounds."

And we can learn so much from those traditions, and those traditions have got to be a part of the

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correctional programs and facilities that we help to fund.

Contingent upon Congressional approval of our request, \$54 million of the amount would fund more tribal police officers and law enforcement training, to enhance efforts to fight violent crime, gang-related offenses, and juvenile crime.

\$10 million would be used to fund Indian tribal courts to meet burgeoning caseloads. \$10 million would be used for drug testing, treatment, and sanctions in Indian country to fight substance abuse.

It's eight years ago now that we established a drug court in Dade County, Florida, where I served as a

prosecutor. I wanted something that gave people an alternative as they came into the court system and into the judicial system with a drug problem, and we developed a carrot and stick approach: Work with us and we'll help you with training, with education, with job placement; don't work with us, come back testing positive for drugs, and you're going to face a more certain sanction each step of the way.

But what if we listened to tribal traditions. Can you give us further insight? Can we help design programs for you? Can we listen to you to find out how best to set up and establish programs that provide for testing, for treatment, for intervention, and for making our young people whole again?

\$20 million of the requested funds would be dedicated to tribal juvenile justice initiatives. Again, you know far better than I do how to reach out to the young people of a particular tribe, how to prevent crime, how to give them wonderful opportunities. Let us work together to do that.

As part of our fiscal year '99 budget request, we are also seeking 30 more FBI agents, 26 assistant United States attorneys, and 31 victim witness coordinators to assist in this effort.

At the same time, the Department of Interior

will also take steps to improve BIA law enforcement.

Reducing violent crime is critical to the safety

of Indian country and the safe and stable community life that is essential to true self-determination for Indian nations. A great leader once said, "Let us put our minds together and see what lives we can make for our children." And I ask you tonight and in these weeks to come: Let us put our minds together, see what we can get Congress to pass, and then see truly what life we can make for our children.

Let me say a few words in that regard about economic development in Indian country. A few tribes have made important gains through Indian gaming and some tribes have made gains through industrial or agricultural development. Yet most American Indians and Alaska Natives are among the poorest people of our Nation.

The 1990 census reported that 42 percent of American Indian and Alaska Native children under five years old live in poverty. They may live in a poverty of dollars, but they don't need to live in a poverty of spirit and tradition and the environment of tribal traditions. We must work together to give them that opportunity.

Last summer the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Department of Justice co-sponsored a

conference on banking in Indian country. This year, in cooperation with USDA, Commerce, Interior, and the Small Business Administration, we are planning a conference on doing business in Indian country.

It is important for tribal leaders, industry leaders, and agency officials to discuss unique features of doing business, how to build a positive environment for business, and how to use new technologies to overcome the problems of distance to the marketplace.

I am interested in your ideas about how to promote dialogue and cooperation between tribes and industry in this area of mutual concern, because if we give the child an opportunity for a life that he or she can treasure, what good is it going to be if we can't find that child a job, a job that will enable them to maintain their tribal traditions and live on their tribal lands and appreciate the air and the sky and the waters that their ancestors knew and loved, but at the same time having an

opportunity to participate in the economy of this Nation.

I think it can be done. One of the things that I've discovered is that young people know an awful lot about computers, a lot that I don't know, and that you can do an awful lot in distance, and I think their ancestors would be extraordinarily proud of young Indians across this land who took the new technologies to maintain their

presence on their tribal lands while at the same time participating around the world in the economies that are opening up because of the marvels of computers.

That is just one example. There is so much that we can do if we come together to see how we can work together to give our children a future.

Finally, I know that you also face challenges on issues of federal and tribal government relations. Last year Secretary Babbitt and I opposed federal income taxation of tribal government revenues because you need your tribal government revenues to build schools, hospitals, roads, and because such taxation would run counter to our treaty pledges to protect tribal self-government.

We also opposed legislative proposals to waive tribal sovereign immunity, that would have undercut your tribal government functions and threatened tribal treasuries.

(Applause.)

You may face similar challenges this year. Please stay in touch with my Office of Tribal Justice as issues of concern develop. And I'd like to thank everybody in that office -- Tom, Mark, Craig, who have made such a difference.

At the Listening Conference in Albuquerque they

told me: Nobody is in the -- we don't know where to go in the Justice Department to be heard, to be heard in the Solicitor General's Office, to be heard in ENRD, to be heard in the Criminal Division. It's a big Department and we don't know where to go.

I haven't heard anybody tell me that in a long time, Tom, and I thank you very much for all the work that

you and your colleagues have done.

In conclusion, I would remind all Americans that our Nation is a great land, a land where we all cherish liberty, freedom, and justice for all of our people. To American Indians, liberty, freedom, and justice mean the right to continue to live according to tribal laws, to tribal customs, and to tribal traditions in their own lands. I want to work with you to make sure that you have the liberty that you cherish.

Thank you. (Applause.)

VOICE: I want to express my appreciation for the Attorney General. She probably has about 15, 20 minutes to mingle among us and converse with the tribal delegation.

I want to thank David Ogden, her counselor, who is here with her, and Tom LeClaire and Mark Van Norman and Craig Alexander, who have been staffing that office, that

cares for Indian affairs.

With that, I think we'll close the opening comments and let the Attorney General mingle among the tribal leadership.

(At 7:04 p.m., end of remarks.)