

# NCJTC

National Criminal Justice Training Center  
Fox Valley Technical College

## Native American Sex Offender Management (NASOM) Forum



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### Background: Native American Sex Offender Management (NASOM) Forum

The Native American Sex Offender Management (NASOM) Initiative was funded by the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART Office) to investigate the best practices, and an evidence-base for sex offender reentry, management, and treatment programs in Indian Country. Since 2011, the SMART Office has also been providing funding for an overall comprehensive review of the research and literature related to sex offender management and treatment via the Sex Offender Management Assessment and Planning Initiative (SOMAPI), however, a decision was made that a review of Indian Country should be handled separately due to the volume and complexity of the issues. As a result, the SMART Office enlisted Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC), the SMART Office's Training and Technical Assistance (TTA) provider for Indian Country, to identify consultants with expertise in Indian country, and sex offender management, treatment, and reentry research to assist with the following:

- A literature review of what is known about Native American adults and juveniles who have committed sex offenses in terms of assessment, treatment, and interventions.
- An assessment of sex offender management, treatment, and reentry programs either in Indian country or serving Native American adults or juveniles who have committed sexual offenses.
- An identification of experts and stakeholders working in Indian country or with Native Americans in order to attend a forum, and provide recommendations for the implementation of services in Indian Country to address reentry, management, and treatment of sex offenders in Indian Country.

The NASOM Forum was held to bring together a diverse group of experts in the field (including FVTC consultants and SMART Office Senior Policy Advisors in Indian Country) to discuss the program data collected, review the literature summary, and collaborate on creating tribal specific, culturally appropriate resources and programs.

As part of the development of the literature review, program inventory, and other written materials, a group of tribal subject matter experts provided a peer-review of all of the documents during the National Forum. This feedback has been incorporated into the final version of this report.



## Successes: Native American Sex Offender Management (NASOM) Forum

Upon conclusion of the Forum a follow up evaluation was emailed to attendees. Attendees' responses in terms of the most important accomplishments of the meeting are summarized below:

- ❖ The Forum did a great job of bringing together experts to review what is best practice for adults and juveniles who have committed sexual offenses rather than creating programming prior to that review. This process provides a great example of how programs should be developed to meet the unique needs of different populations.
- ❖ The Forum brought together a multi-disciplinary group to share knowledge and experience from a wide-variety of states, settings, and disciplines. The review of the NASOM research and literature was very helpful. The sharing among all the attendees in the room as well as the level of expertise shared and taken away. The discussion by Forum participants who shared the expertise was extremely valuable.
- ❖ The Forum described the importance of the project purpose and goals. The scope and challenges related to the project are significant.
- ❖ The Forum began the discussion on sex offender re-entry, including next steps.
- ❖ The Forum provided the opportunity to network with other professionals addressing the cultural aspects of the American Indian and Alaska Native population. The Forum provided access to relevant resources.
- ❖ The Forum brought together people who share a common goal, and can be a good resource to one another.

## Forum Introductions and Overview of NASOM Forum of Tribal Stakeholders

The Forum began with introductions of attendees. An attendee directory may be found at the end of this report. The following is a brief biography of the invited attendees for the NASOM Project. A full listing of biography information may be found at the end of this report.

**Cindy Anderson**, Former therapist with Upper Mississippi Mental Health Center. Ms. Anderson provided treatment to adult sex offenders from three different tribes in Northern Minnesota (additional information on the Center may be accessed at <http://www.ummhcmn.org/>)

**Dolores Subia BigFoot**, Director, University of Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma, Health Sciences Center - Indian Country Child Trauma Center. Dr. BigFoot works with several tribes in relation to trauma treatment and treatment for youth with sexual behavior issues.

**Heather Bowlds**, Senior Psychologist - Sexual Behavior Treatment Program Coordinator, California Department of Justice. Dr. Bowlds provides treatment to incarcerated Native American juveniles who have committed sexual offenses.

**Bernadine Burnette**, Former Vice President and Former Member of the SORNA Task Force, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation. Ms. Burnette worked on SORNA implementation via the SORNA Task Force for the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation.



**Jesse Crabtree**, Detective Sergeant, Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Police Department. Detective Sergeant Crabtree works as a law enforcement officer for the Fort McDowell Police Department and is involved with SORNA implementation and training.

**Steve Dempsey**, Clinical Director, YK Delta Sex Offender Treatment Program. Mr. Dempsey provides therapy to Alaskan Native sexual offenders using traditional community involvement methods.

**Paul Fuentes**, Probation Officer, Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma, Probation Office. Mr. Fuentes works as a tribal probation officer with a sex offender case load and is involved with SORNA implementation.

**Carole Justice**, Tribal Prosecutor & Integrated Health Systems Planner, Northern Arapaho Tribe. Ms. Justice works as a prosecutor in for the Wind River Indian Reservation, as well as on strategic planning throughout the justice and health systems with the Northern Arapaho Tribe.

**Rick LeVeque**, Senior U.S. Probation Officer, U.S. Probation, South Dakota. Mr. LeVeque supervises sex offenders from several tribes in South Dakota and with many tribal communities.

**Lisa Otipoby Herbert**, Trial Court Judge, Osage Nation. Ms. Otipoby Herbert works as a judge in both a tribal and non-tribal capacity as well as a prosecutor.

### [NASOM Project Goals and Objectives](#)

The NASOM Program was created to identify and develop evidence-based and best practice resources for the treatment, management, and re-entry of Native American adults and juveniles who have committed sexual offenses.

#### NASOM Goals

- ❖ Identify programs used in juvenile and adult sex offender treatment and management programs in Indian Country
- ❖ Identify sex offender management experts in tribal communities or experts who provide services in Indian Country
- ❖ Gather these experts for an Indian Country Forum to develop recommendations for the treatment and management of sex offenders.

#### NASOM Objectives

- ❖ Identify treatment and management services, programs, and tools currently being used with Native American adult and juvenile sex offenders
- ❖ Literature review of juvenile and adult sex offender treatment and re-entry services in Indian Country
- ❖ Assessment of research on treatment, management, and re-entry services for adult and juvenile sex offenders
- ❖ Convene a forum of experts to review, provide input, and make recommendations on specific models of sex offender management and treatment programs that can implemented in Indian Country



- ❖ Identify specific tribal sites to serve as case studies for implementation of sex offender treatment, management, and re-entry models
- ❖ Develop written materials for the on-going development of the NASOM Project

### Forum Discussion

The overarching goal of the NASOM Project is to find out what works and develop concrete data sources for Indian country. The Project is seeking to identify how best to treat and manage sex offenders and assist them with community reintegration.

Overall, the Forum findings indicate that there is a limited amount of data available upon which to make project recommendations. The goals and objectives of the NASOM Project are to use the existing information to direct the development of sex offender management, treatment, and reentry programs with sustainability and community-wide involvement.

Throughout the Forum, “parking lot” items were identified for future work within the NASOM Project. These items are as follows:

- ❖ Consideration of the Wind River Indian Reservation Needs Determination Survey (WINDS III) conducted by Steve Butler
- ❖ More discussion on polygraph use
- ❖ How to work with victims as part of the circle reentry approach

Forum participants discussed the use of the term “sex offender” related to the target population and decided for purposes of this meeting to use that term. Participants noted the impact of labeling and the need to be sensitive to this issue.

*Participants also identified the need to have a representative(s) from Indian Health Services as part of the NASOM Project.*

*Possible Resource:* It was noted that in a recent peer review process, there were a number of grant applicants that included juvenile sex offense programming in their applications. It was suggested to review these program proposals as part of the NASOM Project, and that perhaps Tribes would be asked to “opt in” to share their project abstracts from grant applications.

It was further noted that there is a need to build a comprehensive model in order to address the multifaceted issues that may be involved with sexual offending by Native Americans. The model should address treatment needs, prevention, and the possibility of interfacing with the existing infrastructure such as drug/alcohol treatment programs. It was also noted that developing a common assessment process to include in this model is also important. Finally, there are clearly other issues that may inhibit a successful approach to treatment, such as the overwhelmed Indian Health Services system.



### *NASOM Project Needs:*

- ❖ Provide appropriate training to providers
- ❖ Provide an integrated approach to include restorative justice techniques (including housing, treatment, transportation, etc.)
- ❖ Incorporate cultural components and reentry practices that address the population as one that historically was not recognized
- ❖ Identify model assessments that also identify victimization history
- ❖ Approach universities to encourage the development of professionals in the field
- ❖ Provide wraparound care services
- ❖ Address the delay from the time the crime was committed to the assessment and treatment
- ❖ When addressing juveniles, provide tools to child welfare centers
- ❖ Provide decision making tools
- ❖ Develop an assessment of risk and need specific to sexual history
- ❖ Develop transitional planning and programs
- ❖ Involve the Elders
- ❖ Don't forget the power of groups and using these groups to wrap around the reentry of offenders

### Identification of Existing Treatment, Management and Reentry Programs

Presentation of NASOM Project findings was provided by Chris Lobanov-Rostovsky, Jim Warren, Dr. Dewey Ertz, and Dr. C. Kirk Johnson, Consultants, National Criminal Justice Training Center. The full presentation of findings is included as appendix 1 to this report.

### Forum Discussion

Following a review of the research and literature regarding Native American adults and juveniles who commit sexual offenses, Forum participants discussed the need for comprehensive assessment tools and processes to provide the appropriate programming, as was the need to consider culture, trauma (cultural and personal), substance abuse issues, mental health, and family history. The key to a successful assessment model will be to employ traditional tools, involve the Elders, and research the history. Common domains to be assessed include female & children sacredness, positive self-image, one's value system, and a perspective of the Tribal life. Assessment should be used as a tool for directing the treatment plan. It may expand treatment content to include therapy for trauma.

It was noted that the identified programs and services may work for some Native American populations but not others. In preparing the literature reviews, the investigators examined both New Zealand and Canadian models deployed for use with their aboriginal sex offender populations. It is possible that these may be adaptable to support the efforts of the NASOM Project. An example is the New Zealand cultural assessment that addresses environmental factors. The focus with the outcome of the NASOM efforts should be driven from community needs and blended with the Western approach. Other considerations to address throughout include racism, social inadequacies, historical trauma affects and prejudice issues impacting self or others, as well as co-occurring disorders.



## Highlights of Three Programs Represented at the Forum:

*Agency:* Upper Mississippi Mental Health Center

This program is located at a community mental health center in Bemidji, Minnesota. There are 3 tribes located nearby (Red Lake, White Earth, and Leech Lake). This program provides culturally specific adjunct treatment groups with a volunteer staff member. The program has now received funding from the Minnesota Department of Corrections for a cultural specific staff member. Referrals for the program typically come from state or federal corrections. If there was a desire to provide treatment for Tribal court clients, there would need to be a new component of the program developed as there is not currently funding for this need.

The program has incorporated cultural relevance, respect, and regard for heritage into offense specific treatment, and has the offenders do assignments to make it culturally specific. However, the offense specific treatment modules have not been significantly modified. The program does attempt to network with tribal community members who can assist with tribal traditional practices.

The program also offers an adjunct group for interested Native American clients that meets approximately twice per month. This group also addresses sexual offending but from a Native perspective. The person who formerly did the group has since left the program. They are currently trying to reconstitute the program using a new staff member and tribal elders.

The program also utilizes individual sessions to address cultural issues. These adjunct sessions address historical trauma issues, cultural issues, and help the clients grasp group treatment concepts. The program would like to increase the interconnectedness between the sex offender treatment program and the cultural component. The cultural advisor would occasionally come to offense specific groups as well. The clients who attend the program are typically in the program post-incarceration, utilizing reentry funds. The program helps them return back to the community. While the tribal government is aware of the program, they are not directly involved.

The Indian Opportunity Industrial Center (OIC) provides reentry assistance and resources for the clients. This is a joint initiative with OIC.

There is also a Sex Offender Management Collaborative that was assisted by the Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM) in its development. This group includes a variety of different disciplines, including tribal representation. This fluid group provided input into policies and procedures including the use of polygraph. The group has also worked with Red Lake on their SORNA implementation. In addition, Red Lake was interested in setting up a treatment program at one point, but lacked funding to do so. Red Lake does prosecute all tribal criminal cases except homicide and sex assault.



*Agency:* Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation Juvenile Justice (CDCR), Health Care Services

CDCR Juvenile Justice (corrections agency) has an offense specific treatment program that has a cultural module woven in throughout. A graduation ceremony that involves cultural relevance (elder involvement, etc.) is used in the program that typically lasts 18-24 months. The program individualizes assessment and programming throughout, and encourages juveniles who have committed sexual offenses to prioritize their own issues from a holistic perspective (culture, etc.). The program has a Native American spiritual volunteer who works with the program in terms of performing ceremonies and rituals. The facility employs psychologists with a Native American background, which has created a more welcoming culture on the unit.

*Agency:* YK Delta Sex Offender Treatment Program

The Alaska Department of Corrections has funded this program since 2008. It is a CRC (halfway house) facility with 19 beds, but some clients are in outpatient treatment. Clients come from 1 of 56 villages to Bethel, Alaska for treatment. They are on probation or parole after having served an incarceration sentence (5-30 years). The program has capacity to expand but has not as of yet. The program consists of sex offender treatment, which also includes a community safety net for each offender from their local village (5 members - Elder, person of faith, law enforcement, and 1-2 family members). The program also includes a victim impact series annually with the women's shelter, whereby clients do community service for the shelter and a senior center (fishing, and building a fish camp for these groups). The program includes both group and individual sex offense treatment, and melds psychological concepts (Cognitive Behavioral Treatment/Relapse Prevention/Good Lives) with traditional practices. This approach engages the clients and they get the support of village elders (who also support the treatment concepts with traditional approaches). The program formed an advisory board of 40 people to guide the initial development and ongoing work of the program. As part of the program, the clients perform traditional rituals in their villages.

The following resources were offered by participants:

Article of Interest: "Rape Culture in the Alaskan Wilderness" by Sara Bernard (The Atlantic, September 11, 2014). Retrieved from: <http://www.theatlantic.com/features/archive/2014/09/rape-culture-in-the-alaskan-wilderness/379976/>

Book of Interest: "In the Realm of the Hungry Ghosts: Close Encounters with Addiction" by Gabor Mate, MD (North Atlantic Books, 2010).





## Findings and Recommendations

Following discussion on the research and literature related to Native Americans who have committed sexual offenses, Forum participants provided general support for the next step of the NASOM Project, which is to develop tribal case studies regarding the implementation of sex offender treatment, management, and reentry programs. The following considerations were identified:

In order to provide treatment for Native Americans adults and juveniles who have committed sexual offenses, the following should be considered:

### Assessment:

1. Develop mechanisms for tribes to gather information on what assessment and treatment has already occurred
2. Make current assessment information accessible to all relevant tribal professionals
3. Provide training and resources on the use of assessment tools
4. Incorporate trauma into assessment
5. Develop a Native American specific cultural/community assessment model

### Treatment:

1. Provide differential programs for adults and juveniles who have committed sexual offenses
2. Define the treatment/intervention strategies to be utilized
3. Identify strengths/resources and build upon for treatment/intervention
4. Take a multi-professional engagement and collaboration (team) approach, and provide training to teams
5. Seek community support through elders
6. Invite all impacted stakeholders to be involved in the program implementation and do ongoing and regular updates
7. Identify resource availability/information from federal, state, county, and local jurisdictions, and make these resources readily available and accessible
8. Develop a website-resource dissemination/provider availability
9. Identify a mechanism to properly vet treatment providers/minimum qualifications
10. Incorporate a cultural component into existing federal, state, county, and local resources via cross-training and education
11. Have a tribal agency liaison
12. Assist tribes, where needed and appropriate, with developing community based treatment resources through relevant tribal agencies for lower risk and need sex offenders who may be sentenced in tribal court or are returning to the tribal community following federal or state correctional intervention
13. Seek possible evolution of wellness court/family services for treatment needs



**In order to provide reentry services for Native American adults and juveniles who have committed sexual offenses and who are returning to the tribal community, the following should be considered and provided as needed:**

1. Define components of the Comprehensive Approach to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) that can be accomplished by tribal communities;
2. Provide training and resources to tribal communities for requested components of the CASOM approach;
3. Reentry programs should consider focusing on reintegration into the family as well as the community;
4. Develop safety plans driven by assessment and evaluation, and provide education and support for strategies to ensure safety in the community/family, including work with parents, family, and Elders, etc.; and
5. Develop resources for providing ongoing social support beyond supervision (e.g., circles, traditional practices).

**In order to implement the case studies, participants identified the following criteria to be considered regarding tribal communities for participation in the case studies:**

- A. Have engaged staff and stakeholders to support the case study;
- B. Have an identified need for resources;
- C. Have the ability to gain community support;
- D. Have proximate resources with whom to collaborate;
- E. Have those who have committed sex offenses in the community or a specific need related to sexual violence prevention;
- F. Have agreement from the tribe to develop an intervention program that will support the two critical objectives of community safety and offender rehabilitation/reintegration;
- G. Have identified a targeted intervention ;
- H. Have support/cooperation and availability of resources with state and local stakeholders, where appropriate; and
- I. Have the presence of other available resources (e.g., concurrent grant program); and
- J. Have unique community attributes (rural/urban, geographic, resources, etc.) to demonstrate effectiveness in a diversity of case studies.

**Forum participants made the following additional general recommendations related to the NASOM Project, and future funding and policy directions for the federal government:**

1. Develop a problem statement to which the NASOM Project is responding
2. Assist tribes with enhancing prevention efforts and encouraging treatment before offending (e.g., Stop It Now)
3. Develop community education campaigns on reporting sexual victimization to support the need to have a better understanding of the incidence and prevalence of sexual victimization in tribal communities



4. Encourage tribal mental health and criminal justice professionals to include sexual victimization screening in other assessment processes (e.g., wellness, drug/alcohol abuse)
5. Design service delivery methods for disseminating the message to the community
6. Define the sex offender population, including considerations of both reported and unreported sexual offending
7. Review and provide support for the development of effective tribal prosecution models
8. Use the results of the case studies to drive additional replication/pilot studies where sex offender management, treatment, and reentry program implementation can be funded and formally studied for effectiveness

#### **Additional considerations/suggestions received via after forum evaluation**

- ❖ It would be wonderful to meet again as a group and continue to be involved in this type of work activity.
- ❖ I would suggest the development of a template that could be the foundation for an assessment tool which could be altered to fit the different cultures/ tribes. A tool which would take into account the individual, the culture and the community where the offender resides. If the purpose is to reduce risk we must identify the protective factors from all angles.
- ❖ I'm still wrestling with how to show evidence based practice when thinking specifically about Native American specific treatment. In some regard, there seems to be inevitable conflict between the two. I'm also curious to learn more about getting assessment tools normed for that population, it is concerning that tools so widely used are not normed for them yet can so greatly impact their lives. I really appreciated the sense that a holistic approach is acceptable in terms of treatment.
- ❖ I would like to see the development of a pilot plan and then application in a pilot project for re-integration and monitoring. I would like to see some protocols developed for juveniles that can be presented for juveniles that offend and are considered victims in child welfare cases.
- ❖ From the information gathered, work toward the development of a general treatment curriculum to implement which incorporates the goals of the project.



## NASOM Forum Participants

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### NASOM Project Consultants and Staff

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## **NASOM Forum Attendee Biographies**

### **Cindy Anderson**

Ms. Anderson has recently spent fourteen years working in a Community Mental Health Center with an outpatient sex offender treatment program, co-facilitating adult and adolescent groups as well as assisting in the program administration. Prior to this position Cindy worked as a Restorative Justice Program Coordinator with the Upper Mississippi Mental Health Center in Minnesota from 2000-2002. Cindy remains very active in the Northwoods Coalition for Battered Women in Bemidji, MN where she resides. She has been working with victims of abuse for over 14 years and has provided direct service, community awareness/outreach, and program development.

### **Dolores Subia BigFoot**

Dolores “Dee” BigFoot, Ph.D - is an enrolled member of the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma and is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Pediatrics, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center. Dr. BigFoot directs the Indian Country Child Trauma Center that is part of the National Child Traumatic Stress Network. As a doctoral-level counseling psychologist she provides consultation, training, and technical assistance to tribal, state, and federal agencies on child maltreatment, child trauma, and cultural issues. Dr. BigFoot is recognized for her efforts to bring traditional and spiritual practices and beliefs into the formal teaching and instruction of American Indian people as well as the professionals working with Indigenous populations. She directs Project Making Medicine, a national clinical training program build on the cultural adaptations of evidence based interventions titled the Honoring Children Series. Dr. BigFoot developed an American Indian parent training program which builds on the strengths of Indian parents, families, and communities to parent children. She co-authored, “Helping Indian Parents Discipline their Children,” and the IHS/BIA Handbook on Child Protection. In addition to those publications, she developed for the OVC/DOJ the cross cultural training manual, “Upon the Back of a Turtle” and the OVC Monograph Series for Indian Country. She provides clinical services in treatment of adolescent sex offenders and Parent Child Interaction Therapy.

### **Heather Bowlds**

Dr. Heather Bowlds graduated with a doctorate degree in Forensic Psychology from the California School of Professional Psychology. For the last ten years, Dr. Bowlds has specialized in the treatment of adolescents who have engaged in sexually abusive behavior. She has worked with the Department of Juvenile Justice (DJJ) for fifteen years and currently provides oversight for DJJ’s Sexual Behavior Treatment Program (SBTP).

### **Bernadine Burnette**

Burnette was in a leadership role at Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation's government for nearly 18 years, serving as secretary, vice president and president, the longest any female has held a leadership role within the Tribe. She was intimately involved in federal and state government negotiations and subsequent congressional approval of the tribe's federal water rights and also worked to restructure the management contract of the bingo hall in 1992. Burnette also was involved in the total revision of the tribal constitution for the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation in 1999. Prior to holding public office, Burnette worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for 18 years and also served as acting general manager for



Fort McDowell Yavapai Materials. She then decided to take her business experience and apply it to helping her own people.

### **Jesse Crabtree**

Jesse Crabtree is an enrolled member of the Dine Nation from Arizona. He attended and graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in Criminal Justice from Northern Arizona University in 1995. After graduation, he applied and was hired by the Hopi Tribe as a Resource Enforcement Officer. The Hopi Tribe sponsored him through the Phoenix Regional Police Academy and in 1996 he graduated as a sworn peace officer for the state of Arizona. He worked for the Hopi Tribe before being picked up by the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation Police Department. The Yavapai Nation is located in the Phoenix metropolitan area and had decided to take over law enforcement services from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Nation hired 21 of its own police officers, and Jesse was one of those hired in the new department in 1997. He started work as a Patrol Sergeant and was later promoted to Detective Sergeant in 2000. He later attended and graduated from the Criminal Investigation Training Program in Glynco, GA in 2001. In 2004, he was appointed to serve as the Acting Chief of Police for approximately 15 months while the department searched for a new Chief. In 2005, Jesse decided to go back to school at Northern Arizona University and in 2008 he graduated with a Master of Administrative Degree. With the passage of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act by Congress in 2006, the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation opted in to register and monitor its own sex offenders within the Nation. Jesse and a number of other employees organized a task force that could best address this new law. After years of study, meeting, review, discussion, training and more review, the task force and the Nation was finally able to pass the Sex Offender Registration Code in 2011.

### **Steve Dempsey**

Steve has worked with sexually violent offenders for over 25 years. His career began in Colorado and has taken him to Alaska where he developed a culturally appropriate program for Alaska Native people. He has worked to develop a treatment program which combines the best practices models of offender treatment with Alaska Native cultural values and beliefs. In addition to developing a residential program for offenders, Steve is working with village Elders and Tribal leaders in 56 western Alaska villages to support and hold accountable convicted offenders returning from incarceration then treatment to their home village.

### **Dewey Ertz, Ed.D.**

Dr. Dewey Ertz is a member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and a practicing psychologist in Rapid City. His practice includes providing evidence-based intervention techniques and cognitive-behavioral methods to a wide variety of patients including children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. Dr. Ertz has been in clinical practice at the doctoral level since 1977. He has worked in a private residential Indian school and in community mental health for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe. He is the chairperson for the Aberdeen Area IRB. Dr. Ertz completes forensic evaluations in several areas and he provides psycho-sexual assessments and treatment to sex offenders.



**Paul Fuentes**

Mr. Paul Fuentes has been employed with the Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma since 2009. He currently serves as Probation/SORNA Officer of the Trial Court. Mr. Fuentes has contributed to the Judicial Branch of the Tribes by providing extensive grant writing and successful program development. Most recently, he secured funding for the construction of Phase I of the Tribal Justice Center. Mr. Fuentes serves as a Grant Peer Reviewer for the Office of Justice Programs. Earlier in his career, Mr. Fuentes worked in the Behavioral Health field as a Mental Health Aid, Case Manager and Program Coordinator for Substance Abuse Prevention Services for Western Oklahoma Indians. He holds a Bachelor's Degree in Psychology and Master's Degree in Community Counseling from Southwestern Oklahoma State University.

**Juli Ana Grant**

Juli Ana Grant is a Policy Advisor in the Office on Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking (SMART) at the United States Department of Justice. Prior to her position at SMART, Ms. Grant worked for the Office on Violence Against Women at the United States Department of Justice.

Prior to her work at the Department of Justice, Ms. Grant was the Manager of Sex Offense Management and Domestic Violence Programs and the Tribal Justice Exchange Project at the Center for Court Innovation where she oversaw development and implementation of sex offense management programs, specialized sex offense courts, and domestic violence courts in New York State, including: developing collaborative projects; coordinating grant writing for innovative approaches; providing training to advocates and other professionals; and participating in countywide and statewide management committees. Ms. Grant was also a part of the Tribal Justice Exchange Project team, working to ensure tribal communities had access to training and ongoing technical assistance about problem-solving community-based practices and encouraging formal collaborations between traditional tribal justice systems and state and local court systems; as well as identifying and disseminating best practices developed in Indian country that could help to strengthen public safety initiatives elsewhere in the United States. In addition, she provided technical assistance to States on domestic violence issues to help design and develop protocols, research projects, service plans, resources and techniques for documenting results.

Before joining the Center, Ms. Grant was the Director of victim services in Brooklyn Criminal, Community and Supreme Courts, the Kings County District Attorney's Office and the Brooklyn Family Justice Center, overseeing staff providing crisis intervention, social services, restitution and child care to victims of crime. In addition to supervising staff and services, Ms. Grant participated in multiple planning committees for specialized services, expanded outreach to underserved communities, and developed early intervention projects for domestic and sexual violence victims.

**C. Kirk Johnson, Ph.D.**

Dr. Christopher "Kirk" Johnson has been the Directors of Vancouver Guidance Clinic, a private practice, since 1989. He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Arizona with a major in Counseling/Guidance and a minor in Educational Psychology. He received a Master of Science and Bachelor of Science from the University of Oregon. He is a Sex Offender Evaluation and Treatment Specialist for the State of





Washington and also sits on the Clark County Sheriff's Department's Sex Offender Leveling Committee. Kirk also specializes in child sex abuse counseling and treatment.

### **Carole Justice**

Carole Justice, B.A. B.S. M.Ed. J.D. has had the honor to serve the tribes of the Wind River Indian Reservation for twenty years. When she served as the Shoshone and Arapaho tribal prosecutor in the 1990's methamphetamine first began its invasion of the Wind River Indian Reservation. During her tenure as prosecutor, Mrs. Justice guided and actively participated in the creation of a number of programs including the Crime Victim Services program and the Wind River Child Advocacy Center. Ms. Justice returned from retirement to the tribal prosecutor's office part time basis in 2007 and continues in that role, primarily handling child protective services cases and violent felony-level cases for which the court shares concurrent prosecution with the federal government and was actively involved in creation of the Wind River SORNA office. Ms. Justice also accepts guardian ad litem appointments from the tribal court on complex domestic relations cases. Ms. Justice is the Vice-President and the former President of the Wind River Bar Association. She was selected to provide expert testimony to the Attorney Generals' Defending Childhood Task Force on rural and Indian Country issues and to the Attorney General's Task Force on Native Children Exposed to Violence concerning programs that work in Indian Country.

### **Rick LeVeque**

Rick LeVeque has worked with U.S. Probation since May of 1998 in the capacity of a supervision officer, supervisor, and contracting officer. The District of SD has one of the highest concentrations of violent and sex offenders on supervision in the federal system in the United States. Prior to working with U.S. Probation, Rick was a Parole Officer with the State of South Dakota for 10 years.

### **Christopher Lobanov-Rostovsky**

Chris Lobanov-Rostovsky is a Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW) with 27 years experience working in the area of sex offender management and treatment, including both treatment and policy development. Mr. Lobanov-Rostovsky currently works for the Colorado Department of Public Safety/Division of Criminal Justice as the Program Director for the Colorado Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB), where he is responsible for the development of standards for the treatment and management of sexual offenders, approving treatment providers, and providing legislative and policy input. Mr. Lobanov-Rostovsky also works as a private consultant for federal and federally funded agencies and organizations (Fox Valley Technical College), including tribal jurisdictions, responsible for developing and providing training, technical assistance, program assessment, literature reviews, peer review of grant solicitations and reports, and legislative and policy development. Mr. Lobanov-Rostovsky has also published a number of articles and chapters related to sex offender management, with specific expertise on the state implementation of federal sex offender management legislation and sex offender public policy. Finally, Mr. Lobanov-Rostovsky is on the Board of Directors for the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) and is co-chair of ATSA's public policy committee.

### **Lisa Otipoby Herbert**

Lisa B. Otipoby Herbert began serving Tribal communities in 1998 after practicing criminal and domestic relations law in Lawrence, Kansas. She served the Kaw Nation as the Director of the Kaw Enterprise



Development Authority, then served on the Board and later the Kaw Nation Supreme Court, serving her second six year term.

She became a Magistrate for the Courts of Indian Offenses for the Southern Plains Area in Oklahoma in 2007, later adding courts in Nevada and Utah and continues to serve in that capacity as a Trial Court Magistrate and an Appeals Magistrate. In addition to the CFR Courts, she serves several Tribal Courts in Oklahoma as a Trial Court Judge and as a Children's Court Prosecutor.

Lisa serves the cities of Fairfax, Kaw City and Shidler, Oklahoma as their municipal judge and is active in the Oklahoma Municipal Judges Association.

Lisa resides on a ranch near Ponca City, Oklahoma with her husband Brian Herbert who is an investigator with the Osage Nation Attorney General's Office.

### **Devin Rieckmann-Sell**

Devin Rieckmann-Sell is a Program Coordinator with the National Criminal Justice Training Center at Fox Valley Technical College. She is responsible for a wide variety of technical and administrative duties to manage, develop and coordinate projects, training and event activities. Her primary responsibility includes the management of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act in Indian Country Training and Technical Assistance (SORNA T&TA) project. In addition to the successful management of the SORNA TTA, Devin's responsibilities include coordination with state and national partners for conferences and training events, such as the Wisconsin Serving Victims of Crime, the Wisconsin State Victim Assistance Academy the Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management as well as multiple specialized trainings and technical assistance requests. In addition to her role with these major events, Devin provides leadership with establishing and maintaining collaboration within the National Criminal Justice Training Center team. She developed a comprehensive framework to collect, analyze, and report detailed and time-sensitive financial and program information. Devin received an Associate in Applied Science Degree in Administrative Assistant from Fox Valley Technical College, a Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice Leadership Studies from Marian University in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and is actively pursuing her Masters of Business Administration through Lakeland College.

### **Allison Turkel**

Allison Turkel serves as a senior policy advisor in the Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking (SMART) Office for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. Her primary assignment is assisting the Indian Tribes with implementation of SORNA. Prior to coming to the SMART office, Ms. Turkel served as the Director of the National District Attorneys Association's (NDAA) National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse (NCPCA), where she managed and supervised program activities and staff. She also provided training and technical assistance nationwide and in the territories to prosecutors, law enforcement, child protection workers, social workers, medical personnel, forensic interviewers and other multi-disciplinary team members on child abuse, maltreatment, sexual exploitation, computer facilitated crimes against children and domestic violence. She served on national advisory groups. She authored numerous articles including the sexual abuse section of the "Preparing a Case for Court" chapter in the GW Medical 2 volume set, Child Maltreatment, A Clinical Guide and Photographic Reference, 3rd Edition. Prior to her appointment as



the Director of NCPA, Ms. Turkel served as the Chief of Training for NDAA's Child Abuse programs, which included NCPA and the National Child Protection Training Center (NCPTC). Ms. Turkel was responsible for oversight of the national, regional, and local training conferences and programs, as well as supervision of all staff training. Ms. Turkel is a national recognized trainer and keynote speaker. Prior to coming to NDAA, Ms. Turkel was an Assistant State's Attorney in McLean County, Illinois for 18 months where she prosecuted felony domestic violence cases including severe physical abuse cases of children. Before that, she was an Assistant District Attorney in the New York County District Attorneys Office for nine and a half years. She tried a wide variety of felony cases including narcotics, child physical and sexual abuse, and homicides. Prior to becoming a prosecutor, Ms. Turkel was a police officer for eight years. She served in patrol, a plainclothes undercover officer investigating high crime areas and rose to the level of Lieutenant. She also served as the Training Lieutenant in charge of in-house training and fire arms instruction. Ms. Turkel received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania and her J.D. from Temple University.

### **James Warren**

James Warren retired as the Administrator of the Division of Criminal Investigation for the Wisconsin Department of Justice in January of 2008. He held that position since March of 1997. As administrator, he was responsible for all agency investigations and was instrumental in the development of the agency's Internet Crimes against Children's Program and the Native American Drug and Gang Initiative. Jim is the former Chair of the Wisconsin Police Executive Group and is a member of the Association of State Criminal Investigative Agencies. Warren was with the Milwaukee Police Department from July 1965 until 1997. He worked his way up from a police aide to be a police officer, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, and was promoted to deputy inspector in August 1991. Warren earned his BA from Marquette University and his MS from UW-Milwaukee. He has taught police science at Milwaukee Area Technical College and criminal justice at UW-Milwaukee and Concordia University. Warren is the past- president of Indian Summer Festivals, Inc. and United Festivals, Inc. He is the past co-chairman of the Greater Milwaukee Crime Prevention Project. Jim is currently a consultant with the National Criminal Justice Training Center (NCJTC) of Fox Valley Technical College where he provides consulting/content expertise for NCJTC's Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) in Indian Country project; the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services' Tribal Oriented Policing Strategies Program; Crimes Against Indian Children initiative, and other multi-jurisdictional and multi-disciplinary national, state, regional, and local training initiatives. Jim is an enrolled member of the White Earth Ojibwe Nation.



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