



Justice Systems and Alcohol & Substance Abuse

CTAS PURPOSE AREAS

- 1** Public Safety and Community Policing
(COPS Tribal Resources Hiring Grant Program and Tribal Resources Grant Equipment/Training), CFDA #16.710
- 2** Comprehensive Planning Demonstration Project
(OJP/BJA), CFDA #16.608
- 3** Justice Systems and Alcohol & Substance Abuse
(OJP/BJA—Tribal Courts Assistance Program and Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Program), CFDA #16.608
- 4** Corrections and Correctional Alternatives
(OJP/BJA—Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure Program), CFDA #16.596
- 5** Violence Against Women
(OVW—Tribal Governments Program – Tribal Governments Program), CFDA #16.587
- 6** Victims of Crime
(OJP/OVC—Children’s Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities), CFDA #16.583
- 7** Victims of Crime
(OJP/OVC- Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program), CFDA#16.582
- 8** Juvenile Justice
(OJP/OJJDP—Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts), CFDA #16.731
- 9** Tribal Youth Program
(OJP/OJJDP—Tribal Youth Program – TYP), CFDA #16.731

For additional information on the Tribal Youth Program, contact:

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ABOUT PURPOSE AREA 3

JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Under CTAS, the BJA offers funding through Purpose Area #3: Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse. Purpose Area #3 encompasses both the Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP) and the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program (IASAP). Projects under this purpose area can focus on the tribal justice system, alcohol and substance abuse or both.

Goals

- Develop, enhance, and continue tribal justice systems, including law enforcement, pretrial services, risk and needs assessment development and implementation, diversion programming, tribal court services, detention programming, community corrections, re-entry planning and programming, justice system infrastructure enhancement, and justice system information sharing.
- Respond to and prevent alcohol- and substance abuse-related crimes, including alcohol and substance abuse prevention, healing to wellness courts, intervention, or treatment.
- Develop, implement, and enhance substance abuse prevention and treatment programs, including those that prevent and address the needs of drug-endangered children.
- Implement enhanced authorities and provisions under the Tribal Law and Order Act and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.
- Engage in comprehensive strategic planning to improve tribal justice and community safety as it relates to tribal courts and alcohol and substance abuse.

OVERVIEW

COORDINATED TRIBAL ASSISTANCE SOLICITATION

The Department of Justice (DOJ) launched its Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) in Fiscal Year 2010 in direct response to concerns raised by tribal leaders about the Department’s grant process that did not provide the flexibility tribes needed to address their criminal justice and public safety needs.

Through CTAS, federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia were able, for the first time, to submit a single application for most of DOJ’s tribal grant programs. DOJ designed this comprehensive approach to save time and resources and allow tribes and DOJ to gain a better understanding of the tribes’ overall public safety needs. CTAS is currently operated through collaborative efforts across many department components, bureaus, and offices, including:

- Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
- Executive Office for United States Attorney’s (EOUSA)
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
- Office of Intergovernmental and Public Liaison (OIPL)
- Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
- Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ)
- Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
- Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)

PURPOSE AREA PROVIDERS

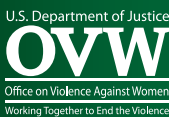


**Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Justice Programs
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810 Seventh Street NW, 4th Floor
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 616-6500 | www.bja.gov

Email tribalgrants@usdoj.gov for questions regarding the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitations.



**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented
Policing Services**
145 N Street NE
Washington, DC 20530
(800) 421-6770 | www.cops.usdoj.gov



Office on Violence Against Women
145 N Street, NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 307-6026 | www.justice.gov/ovw



**Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention**
810 Seventh Street NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5911 | www.ojjdp.gov



Office for Victims of Crime
810 Seventh Street NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5983 | www.ovc.gov

OVERVIEW

INDIAN ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

In FY2001, the Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-553) appropriated resources for the **Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program (IASAP)**. BJA initiated the program in FY2002 through a competitive application process distributed to all federally recognized Indian tribes. IASAP supports grantees to plan and implement system-wide strategies that address crime issues related to alcohol and substance abuse.

During the program's first year, three funding categories provided tribes with opportunities to develop strategies that addressed law enforcement and treatment together, or either area separately. Based on feedback from the field, the program was modified in year two so that submissions could focus on comprehensive, system-wide strategies involving multi-disciplinary teams led by law enforcement to reduce and prevent crime associated with the distribution and abuse of alcohol or other controlled substances. Program goals and objectives remained similar, award amounts were increased, and the project period was extended to three years.

In subsequent years, goals and objectives remained the same; however, the funding periods and award amounts were adjusted based on the availability of funding each year. As a result of CTAS implementation, the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program was assigned to purpose area 3 – Justice Systems, and Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

Since 2002, over 155 American Indian and Alaska Native communities received IASAP funding to support their alcohol and substance abuse programs.

OVERVIEW

TRIBAL COURTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

In FY2000, the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. § 3681) authorized the **Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP)**.

The TCAP was first announced in FY 1999 through a competitive application process, in accordance with the Indian Tribal Justice Act (P.L. 103-176). TCAP was created to assist federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native tribes with the development, implementation, and enhancement of tribal judicial systems that are culturally appropriate. The first year the program yielded 76 grants to small, medium, and large tribes to plan tribal court systems or to enhance existing court systems.

In FY 2000, the Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. § 3681) reaffirmed the TCAP program and included provisions to support training and technical assistance to support such efforts as the development, enhancement and continuing operation of tribal justice systems, tribal courts, and tribal codes. One of the primary purposes of this training and technical assistance was to provide assistance with the development and enhancement of tribal justice systems and complement prior Congressional efforts such as the Indian Tribal Justice Act (25 U.S.C. § 3601). Beginning in FY 2001, TCAP received separate authorizing legislation pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 3689(a). To date, TCAP continues to be one of DOJ's primary initiatives for providing court-related support to tribal justice systems.

In FY 2010, when DOJ created CTAS to combined existing tribal government-specific competitive solicitations into one, TCAP was assigned to purpose area 3 – Justice Systems and Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

Since 1999 more than 400 American Indian and Alaska Native tribes received TCAP funding to support the development of their tribal courts.

JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND ALCOHOL & SUBSTANCE ABUSE TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Indian Country has longstanding criminal justice issues associated with substance abuse, and most recently, tribal communities have been forced to confront a rapid and unprecedented rise in methamphetamine, heroin, and opiate trafficking and abuse that has led to a dramatic increase in reservation crime.

The National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA) is committed to customizing innovative, grassroots solutions by providing true peer-to-peer TTA that will address the unique interests of tribal sovereigns as defined by the community the justice system serves. The benefit of this approach is bringing together TTA providers who understand the insular nature of reservations and who are invested in the growth and wellbeing of tribal communities with current best practices and cultural competency.

NAICJA will provide TTA to Program Area 3 grantees in partnership with:

- Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
- Indigenous Peacemaking Initiative of the Native American Rights Fund
- Tribal Law and Policy Institute
- Cheryl Fairbanks, LLC
- Hon. Lawrence Lujan
- Columbia Law School
- National Center for State Courts
- Tribal Judicial Institute.

NAICJA's goal is to provide Training and Technical Assistance that preserves each tribe's own individual concepts of native law and support tribal self-determination by strengthening the justice system and the intervention programs designed to address alcohol and substance abuse.

Training Objectives

1. Increasing the knowledge of criminal and tribal justice practitioners through in-person training, web based learning, distance learning including webinars and podcasts, and developing or revising training curricula;
2. Increasing all serviced tribal justice agency's ability to solve problems and/or modify policies and practices; and,
3. Increase information provided to BJA and the criminal and tribal justice communities.

Services and Training and Technical Assistance

- Publications, fact-sheets, and model codes,
- Code drafting assistance,
- Peer-to-peer consultations,
- Listserv communications,
- Onsite TTA,
- Distance Learning TTA via teleconference, videoconference, and email,
- Interactive online training modules,
- Webinars,
- In-person training and needs assessments via a National Training Conference. Training and pre-conference topics will be related to tribal justice systems, including traditional justice, alcohol and substance abuse as it relates to public safety and victims' services, law enforcement, prosecution, defense services/legal aid, offender reentry, tribal-federal-state intergovernmental collaboration, and justice information sharing.



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FUNDING AGENCY OVERVIEW

BJA | OVC | COPS | OVW | OJJDP



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 collaborations and partnerships; promoting 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 Program's American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk, and other federal agencies, in addition to many culturally appropriate organizations, to maintain focus with the field and to ensure the program's goals and objectives are achieved.



Established in 1988 through an amendment to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984, **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)** is charged by Congress with administering the Crime Victims Fund (the Fund). Through OVC, the Fund supports a broad array of programs and services that focus on helping victims in the immediate aftermath of crime and continuing to support them as they rebuild their lives. Millions of dollars are invested annually in victim compensation and assistance in every U.S. state and territory, as well as for training, technical assistance, and other capacity-building programs designed to enhance service providers' ability to support victims of crime in communities across the Nation.



The **Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)** was created through the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The COPS Office is the component of the U.S. Department of Justice responsible for advancing the practice of community policing by the nation's state, local, territory, and tribal law enforcement agencies through information and grant resources.

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. The COPS Office has also produced and compiled a broad range of information resources that can help law enforcement better address specific crime and operational issues, and help community leaders better understand how to work cooperatively with their law enforcement agency to reduce crime.



The **Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)** is component of the United States Department of Justice. In recognition of the severity of the crimes associated with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA 1994) as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. VAWA is a comprehensive legislative package designed to end violence against women and was reauthorized in both 2000 and 2005. The legislative history of VAWA indicates that Congress seeks to remedy the legacy of laws and social norms that serve to justify violence against women. Since the passage of VAWA, there has been a paradigm shift in how the issue of violence against women is addressed nationwide.

OVW was created specifically to implement VAWA and subsequent legislation. OVW administers financial and technical assistance to communities around the country to facilitate the creation of programs, policies, and practices aimed at ending domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.



The **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act** established OJJDP, a component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. OJJDP collaborates with professionals from diverse disciplines to improve juvenile justice policies and practices by supporting states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles. The Office strives to strengthen the juvenile justice system's efforts to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and provide services that address the needs of youth and their families.

OJJDP sponsors research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide federal juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming.

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