

CTAS PURPOSE AREAS

- 1** Public Safety and Community Policing
(COPS Office), CFDA #16.710
- 2** Comprehensive Tribal Justice Systems Strategic Planning
(BJA, COPS Office, OJJDP, OVC), CFDA #16.608
- 3** Tribal Justice Systems
(BJA), CFDA #16.608
- 4** Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program
(BJA), CFDA #16.596
- 6** Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities
(OVC), CFDA #16.583
- 8** Youth Healing to Wellness Courts
(OJJDP), CFDA #16.585
- 9** Tribal Youth Program
(OJJDP), CFDA #16.731

For additional information on the Tribal Justice Systems program, contact:

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Office of Justice Programs
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(202) 307-0581

ABOUT PURPOSE AREA 3**TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS**

Under CTAS, the BJA offers funding through Purpose Area #3: Tribal Justice Systems. BJA has structured Purpose Area 3 to be as broad and flexible as possible to support a variety of Tribal justice programs.

The overall purpose of Purpose Area #3 is to provide key funding to Tribal justice systems to develop, support, and enhance adult Tribal justice systems and the prevention of violent crime and crime related to opioid stimulant, alcohol, and other substance use disorders. This funding supports a broad range of needs in the adult tribal justice system, from law enforcement to courts to corrections.

Programs can include but are not limited to the following: Tribal courts, alternative justice courts, risk and needs assessment, diversion and alternatives to incarceration, prevention, treatment, corrections including community corrections, re-entry, law enforcement, and strategic planning.

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:

- Executive Office for United States Attorney's (EOUSA)
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
- Office of Justice Programs (OJP) *including:*
 - Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
 - Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
- Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ)

PURPOSE AREA PROVIDERS



Bureau of Justice Assistance
U.S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Justice Assistance Office of Justice Programs U.S. Department of Justice

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.



Community Oriented Policing Services

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 of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention

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

TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Purpose Area #3 (PA #3) supports the critical and priority needs of Tribal justice systems, to prevent crime and to ensure Tribal safety through the development, implementation, and enhancement of strategies, including, but not limited to the following:

- To plan new or enhance existing tribal courts. Support staffing of prosecutors, attorneys, advocates, probation and pretrial service officers, tribal court judges and other court staff, and clerical support staff, including indigent defense services to effectively respond to crime and related Tribal safety. This includes supporting an effective response to Supreme Court decisions and other court decisions.
- Support an effective response to jurisdictional changes resulting from Supreme Court and other court-related decisions. Support activities relating to implementation of the enhanced sentencing authority provisions of the Tribal Law and Order Act and the special criminal jurisdiction under the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022, including Alaska pilot project-related activities, and/or address crimes related to missing or murdered Indigenous persons.
- Plan new or enhance existing peacemaking courts, healing to wellness courts, veteran's treatment courts, sentencing circles, community courts, and other traditional or alternative justice courts. This can include access to medication-assisted treatment and other recovery support services, including building peer recovery support expertise and services and efforts to prevent overdoses.
- Develop and integrate the use of risk and needs assessment tools into the tribal justice system decision making process. To follow up on results, coordinate access to key social and behavioral health services, tracking and case management of services, and ongoing risk assessment reviews.
- Employ decision making models and programming to divert low-risk persons with tribal justice involvement, including juveniles at high risk for involvement in the adult system, from prosecution or incarceration. This includes law enforcement, pretrial and prosecution diversion, community supervision, mental health services and substance use disorder treatment, electronic alcohol and offender monitoring, recovery support services including job training and placement, housing assistance and education, and family, peer, and community supports.
- Develop, implement, and enhance culturally appropriate re-entry programs. This can include providing treatment, aftercare, and other re-entry supportive services to individuals re-entering communities from tribal, local, state, and federal correctional facilities.
- To develop, enhance, and continue programs to improve the safety and effectiveness of Tribal law enforcement officers such as planning for and developing their own law enforcement agency, law enforcement support as part of a larger strategy in PA #3.
- Identify, apprehend, and prosecute individuals who illegally transport, distribute, and misuse illegal substances in tribal communities (subject to existing legal authority). Support programming to improve officer safety and improve the delivery of law enforcement services related to opioid, stimulant, and other substance use disorder-related overdose and crimes in the tribal community. Develop strategies to enhance the capacity to collect and analyze data in collaboration with federal, state, and local partners by using justice information strategies that complement the efforts of DOJ's Tribal Access Program.
- Support programming to improve officer safety and improve the delivery of law enforcement services in the tribal community. or court security issues such adding an officer at the courthouse to improve court security.

- To develop, implement, and enhance substance misuse and crime prevention, interventions, and alternatives to incarceration to address crime related to the opioid epidemic. This can include opioid, alcohol, and other substance abuse and related crime prevention; healing to wellness courts; intervention; or treatment, including those that prevent and address the needs of drug-endangered children.
- Provide treatment services and/or integrate tribal, federal, state, and local services with culturally appropriate treatment for individuals who are at risk of justice system involvement, diverted from the tribal justice system, or involved in the tribal justice system (including the incarcerated population), as well as re-entering individuals and their families.
- Develop, implement, and enhance programming for tribal members incarcerated in tribal, federal, state, or local correctional facilities or under community supervision to reduce their risks for reoffending and support successful rehabilitation. Programming could include collaborations to address behavioral health needs, effective treatment such as cognitive behavioral therapy, education and vocational services, and other programming to reduce the risk for recidivism.

TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

BJA has several TTA providers that support PA #3 grantees and non-grantee tribes that request assistance.

Tribal Courts, and Tribal Justice Systems: The Tribal Law and Policy Institute

WalkingOnCommonGround.org and TribalJustice.org

Catherine Retana | (323) 696-0732 | Tribal Law Specialist | Catherine@TLPI.org

Opiates, Alcohol and Other Substance Use Disorders:

The National Criminal Justice Training Center at Fox Valley Technical College - www.ncjtc.org/iasap

Lynn Chernich | Program Manager | (855) 866-2582 | lynn.chernich6443@fvtc.edu

Tribal Corrections: Fox Valley Technical College - www.ncjtc.org/tribal

Greg Brown | Program Manager | (303) 579-7944 | greg.brown3306@fvtc.edu

Tribal Responses to Violent Crime: Tribal Judicial Institute - <https://law.und.edu/npilc/tji/>

Michelle Rivard Parks | Associate Director, Tribal Judicial Institute | Michelle.rivard@und.edu

Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: Tribal Law and Policy Institute

WellnessCourts.org and EnhancementTraining.org

Angélica Juárez-Monger | (970) 779-9382 | Tribal Wellness Court Specialist | Angie@TLPI.org

Alaska Specific TTA: Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP) - www.atjrc.org/

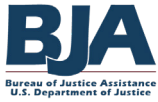
Kimberly Martus | (907) 865-7265 | lkmartus@ruralcap.org

Services and Training and Technical Assistance

- Publications, fact-sheets, and model codes
- Code drafting assistance
- Peer-to-peer consultations and community of practice session
- Listserv communications
- Onsite training and technical assistance.
- Technical assistance via teleconference, videoconference, and email mentoring services
- Policy and procedure review
- Resource provision
- Distance learning training and technical assistance via interactive online training modules, webinars and Live Online Instructor Led Training
- In-person training at regional events and national conferences

FUNDING AGENCY OVERVIEW

BJA | OVC | COPS | 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 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Public Law 93-415, as amended, established the **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)** to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve juvenile justice systems.

A component of the Office of Justice Programs within the U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP works to prevent and respond to youth delinquency and protect children.

Through its divisions, 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.

OJJDP envisions a nation where all children are free from crime and violence. Youth contact with the justice system should be rare, fair, and beneficial.

OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to youth delinquency and victimization. The Office helps states, localities, and tribes develop effective and equitable juvenile justice systems that create safer communities and empower youth to lead productive lives.

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