

FUNDING AGENCY OVERVIEW

BJA | OVC | COPS | OVV | OJJD



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 Programs' 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.



This project was supported by Grant No. 2014-IC-BX-K004 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.



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.

REV. 3/1/2018

COORDINATED TRIBAL ASSISTANCE SOLICITATION



FACT SHEET

PURPOSE AREA 7

Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance

CTAS PURPOSE AREAS

- 1 Public Safety and Community Policing (COPS Office), CFDA #16.710
- 2 Comprehensive Tribal Justice Systems Strategic Planning (BJA, COPS Office, OVW, OJJDP, OVC), CFDA #16.608
- 3 Tribal Justice Systems (BJA), CFDA #16.608
- 4 Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (BJA), CFDA #16.596
- 5 Office on Violence Against Women Tribal Governments Program (OVW), CFDA #16.587
- 6 Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (OVC), CFDA #16.583
- 7 Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program (OVC), CFDA #16.582
- 8 Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts (OJJDP), CFDA #16.731
- 9 Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP), CFDA #16.731

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HISTORY

THE OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

The mission of the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is to enhance the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices in ways that will promote justice and healing for all victims. OVC is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, within the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).

Established in 1988 through an amendment to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984, OVC is charged by Congress with administering the Crime Victims Fund, a major source of funding for victim services throughout the Nation. The Fund consists primarily of fines, special assessments, and bond forfeitures from convicted federal offenders. Without relying on American tax dollars, the Fund supports thousands of programs annually that represent millions of dollars invested in victim compensation and assistance in every U.S. state and territory, as well as training and demonstration projects designed to enhance the skills of those who provide services to victims. The Fund provides state victim compensation and assistance formula grants; support for victim-witness coordinators in U.S. Attorneys' Offices, FBI victim specialists, and the Federal Victim Notification System; formula grants to states through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as mandated by the Children's Justice Act; and discretionary grants, including the Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program.

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 ever, 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

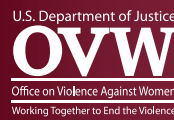


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(202) 616-6500 | www.bja.gov

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



**U.S. Department of Justice
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
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(202) 307-5911 | www.ojjdp.gov



Office for Victims of Crime
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OVERVIEW

COMPREHENSIVE TRIBAL VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

OVC initiated the Victim Assistance in Indian Country Discretionary Grant Program in 1988 to establish “on-reservation” victim assistance programs to provide direct services to crime victims. In FY 1997, OVC provided funding to Tribes rather than administering it through the states and in FY 1999, \$1.3 million was allocated to support Victim Assistance in Indian Country programs located on reservations with federal criminal jurisdiction. In FY 2003, the program was renamed the Tribal Victim Assistance (TVA) Discretionary Grant Program—to include eligibility for all federally recognized Tribes in the United States—and funding was expanded to \$2.5 million. In 2010, it was renamed the Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program (CTVA Program) when it was incorporated into the CTAS as Purpose Area 7. Between FY 2013–FY 2017, OVC awarded 84 grants to eligible Tribal applicants in CTAS Purpose Area 7, totaling \$33,852,262.

The goal of the Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program (CTVA Program) is to assist American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities to develop, enhance, and sustain a comprehensive victim assistance program that 1) provides a coordinated collaborative multidisciplinary response to victims of crime, their families, and the community and 2) provides trauma-informed, culturally competent holistic services to all identifiable victims of crime, their families, and the community. A comprehensive victim assistance program includes, but is not limited to, the following services where reasonable and necessary to address the consequences of victimization: case management; direct advocacy and counseling services; emergency shelter; mental health services; legal advocacy; educational support and transportation; safety planning; assistance with crime victim compensation claims, information and referrals, and routine follow up to ensure victim’s needs are being addressed. Recipients may use funds from the CTVA Program to support a wide array of victim assistance activities, including:

1. Staffing: Funding may support the salary and fringe benefits of personnel who provide, and oversee staff providing, direct victim assistance to victims of crime, such as advocates, case managers, response team coordinators, and counselors, as well as individuals contracted to provide direct services to victims such as short-term individual counseling or support groups. All personnel must be clearly linked to victim assistance program activities. Funding cannot support prosecutors or investigators.

2. Coordination/Outreach/Awareness: Funding may support: multidisciplinary team meetings; the development and distribution of written response protocols policies, and standard operating procedure manuals that promote trauma-informed approaches to the delivery of victim services; development of Tribal codes related to defining and expanding victims’ rights and crimes; community forums, PSAs, posters, brochures, fact sheets, etc. that are designed to increase the public’s awareness and understanding of the victim services available.

3. Cultural and Traditional Practices: Applicants are encouraged to incorporate cultural and traditional practices in proposed activities (for example sweat lodges, talking circles, healing ceremonies), for victims and survivors.

4. Comprehensive Victim Assistance: Funding must be used to provide comprehensive victim assistance that will support focus areas that may include, but are not limited to, services for victims of elder abuse, child abuse, homicide, gang violence, youth violence, human trafficking, sexual assault, domestic violence, battery and assault, identity theft, hate crimes, driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs, or comprehensive services to all victims of crime. Examples of allowable costs include the following, where reasonable

and necessary to address the consequences of victimization: case management, including assessment of client needs, development of individualized service plans, and assessment of eligibility for other public or community-based programs; safety planning; assistance with crime victim compensation claims; information and referrals including, documentation of services provided, and routine follow up to ensure victim’s needs are being addressed; basic services including, but not limited to, shelter/housing and sustenance, medical care, substance abuse treatment, dental care, mental health treatment, emergency mental health assessments, individual and group counseling, interpreter and translator services; victim advocacy and information about crime victims’ rights and services; education/GED assistance and employment services; transportation assistance; life skills training including, but not limited to, managing personal finances, self-care, parenting classes; emergency response such as hotline services, call forwarding systems, rotating on-call cell phones. Funding cannot support investigation and prosecution services, or prevention efforts.

5. Travel: Airfare, lodging, mileage reimbursement, and registration fees for meeting or training costs related to purpose area activities, including costs associated with at least two program staff to attend three OVC and/or DOJ-required training (e.g., CTAS Grantee Orientation, OVC Regional Trainings, and Indian Nations Conference).

6. Training: Funding can be used to support training specific to victim assistance topics, victim related topics, training and technical assistance conferences, seminars, classes, and other program staff professional development resources. For example training for SANE’s, forensic interviewing or other specialized topics not available through the OVC TTA provider.

7. Equipment and Supplies: Funds may support new or enhancement of existing equipment/technology exclusively related to the implementation or improvement of the victim assistance program. Costs may include computers, fax machines, printers, scanners, exam room equipment for SANE program, recording equipment/cameras for children’s forensic interviewing rooms, office furniture, equipment necessary to establish information-sharing database, leasing vehicles for use by program staff for victim service related travel, small appliances and cleaning supplies for shelter, supplies necessary to create brochures, posters, fliers, resource manuals, materials for traditional arts and crafts, etc.

ONGOING SUPPORT

OVC has provided funding to Unified Solutions and Fox Valley Technical College to provide resources and training and technical assistance to CTVA Program grantees to improve their ability to

enhance their response to victims of crime, their families, and the community. Working closely with OVC, these organizations will:

- Support CTVA Program grantees in developing a comprehensive community needs assessment and implementing a strategic plan and logic model that builds a new, or enhances an existing, comprehensive array of culturally appropriate victim-centered services to victims of crime, their families, and the community.
- Support CTVA Program grantees and OVC in developing or enhancing comprehensive victim assistance programs that provide coordinated, collaborative, multidisciplinary responses that are trauma-informed and based on culturally competent holistic approaches through the provision of program support, training and technical assistance, and appropriate resources.

FUNDING & ELIGIBILITY

A federally recognized Tribe or an organization that is acting as the authorized designee of a federally recognized Indian Tribe may apply. If the applicant is a Tribal designee under Purpose Area 7, OVC Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance (CTVA) program, the applicant will need a Tribal resolution or equivalent legal enactment from the Tribe as part of the application. See the current solicitation for more information about the required content for the resolution or equivalent legal enactment. Eligible applicants can request up to \$450,000 to support a CTVA Program project. All award periods for CTVA Program grants are 36 months. The funds for this program are authorized by the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984. VOCA states that funds are available for award recipients to use during the Federal Fiscal Year (FY) that the award is made, plus three additional FYs (e.g. VOCA funds awarded in FY 2018 are available for use through the end of FY 2021). **Therefore, OVC will not approve any project extensions for this award.**

No applicant is eligible to apply for grant funding under Purpose Area 7 who received funding in that purpose area the prior FY. [For example: If an applicant received Purpose Area 7 funding in FY 2017, then the applicant is not eligible for Purpose Area 7 funding in FY 2018, but would be eligible to do so in FY 2019.]

BENEFITS

The Bureau of Justice Statistics has reported that American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) individuals experience violent crime victimization at a rate that greatly exceeds that of individuals who are members of other racial/ethnic groups¹. OVC has made funding Tribal governments to support programs that address the needs of AI/AN victims of crime an office-wide priority. CTVA Program award recipients have a unique opportunity to address the needs of AI/AN crime victims across their lifespan, and across all types of crime victimization.

¹ Catalano, S.M., Intimate Partner Violence in the United States, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 2007, NCJ 210675.