

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'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.



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 (OVV)** 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.

OVV was created specifically to implement VAWA and subsequent legislation. OVV 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 OJJD, 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. OJJD 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.

OJJD 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



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

FACT SHEET

PURPOSE AREA 8

Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts

CTAS PURPOSE AREAS

- 1 Public Safety and Community Policing (COPS Office), CFDA #16.710
- 2 Comprehensive Tribal Justice Systems Strategic Planning (BJA, COPS Office, OVV, OJJD, 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 (OVV), 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 (OJJD), CFDA #16.731
- 9 Tribal Youth Program (OJJD), CFDA #16.731

For additional information on the Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts program, contact:

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HISTORY

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974 established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJD) to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. OJJD 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.

OJJD 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, Tribes and communities to support local programming.

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 (OJJD)
- Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ)
- Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
- Office on Violence Against Women (OVV)

PURPOSE AREA PROVIDERS

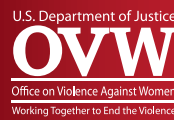


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Office of Justice Programs
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Washington, DC 20531
(202) 616-6500 | www.bja.gov

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



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Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
145 N Street NE
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(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
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5911 | www.ojjdp.gov



Office for Victims of Crime
810 Seventh Street NW, Second Floor
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OVERVIEW

JUVENILE TRIBAL HEALING TO WELLNESS COURTS

The Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts program was incorporated into the CTAS in Fiscal Year 2015 as Purpose Area 8, the first time that an OJJDP CTAS Purpose Area included a specific court focus. This program aims to develop and enhance the capacity of Tribal courts to respond to the alcohol and substance use related issues of youth under the age of 21. This includes the **enhancement of existing** juvenile healing to wellness courts. The principal objectives of this program include: identifying the relevant data that is being collected with regard to Tribal underage alcohol possession and consumption, and its related issues; inventorying policies, procedures, assessment tools, and services that address youth under age 21 who possess or consume alcohol and suffer from alcohol-related issues; determining gaps in such policies, procedures, assessment tools and services; and developing or enhancing the same. Gaps to be addressed by grantees may include culturally appropriate provisions for right to counsel for persons under age 21 who have alcohol-related issues; and judicial policies that work appropriately in Tribal justice systems to allow for delinquent charges/records to be expunged after completion of court-ordered action or programming.

Under this program, grantees can direct funding to support **enhancement** of Tribal juvenile healing to wellness courts in accordance with the following 10 key components¹:

1. Individual and community healing focus The court uses a team approach to achieve the physical and spiritual healing of the individual participant and to promote Nation building and the well-being of the community.

2. Referral points and legal process Participants enter Tribal healing to wellness court through various referral points and legal processes that promote Tribal sovereignty and the participants' due (fair) process rights.

3. Screening and eligibility Eligible participants are identified early through legal and clinical screening for eligibility. Grant funds may not be used to serve violent offenders. For purposes of this grant program, the term violent offender means a juvenile who has been convicted of or adjudicated delinquent for a felony-level offense that (1) has as an element the use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force against the person or property of another or the possession of a firearm; or (2) by its nature involved a substantial risk that physical force against the person or property of another may have been used in the course of committing the offense.

4. Treatment and rehabilitation Tribal healing to wellness court provides access to holistic, structured, and phased alcohol and drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation services that incorporate culture and tradition.

5. Intensive supervision Tribal healing to wellness court participants are monitored through intensive supervision that includes frequent and random testing for alcohol and drug use, while participants and their families benefit from effective team-based case management.

6. Incentives and sanctions Progressive rewards (or incentives) and consequences (or sanctions) are used to encourage participant compliance with the Tribal healing to wellness court requirements.

7. Judicial interaction Ongoing involvement of a Tribal healing to wellness court judge with the Tribal wellness court team and staffing and ongoing Tribal wellness court judge interaction with each participant are essential.

8. Monitoring and evaluation Process and performance measurement and evaluation are tools used to monitor and evaluate the achievement of program goals;

identify needed improvements to the Tribal healing to wellness court and to the Tribal court process; determine participant progress; and provide information for governing bodies, interested community groups, and funding sources.

9. Continuing interdisciplinary and community education Continuing interdisciplinary and community education promote effective Tribal healing to wellness court planning, implementation, and operation.

10. Team interaction The development and maintenance of ongoing commitments, communication, coordination, and cooperation among Tribal healing to wellness court team members, service providers and payers, the community, and relevant organizations, including the use of formal written procedures and agreements, are critical for Tribal healing to wellness court success.

ONGOING SUPPORT

OJJDP's Tribal Youth training and technical assistance (TTA) center assists selected project sites as they work to achieve their goals and objectives under each of these programs. Through this TTA, OJJDP assists Tribal grantees to increase their skills, knowledge and capabilities in developing effective and sustainable programs for reducing juvenile crime and increasing youth potential in Tribal communities. The TTA provided to the OJJDP CTAS grantees includes both onsite visits and long-distance support consisting of email, phone and online meetings. It also includes the opportunity for peer-to-peer learning through a new grantee orientation webinar and a required initial Strategic Planning meeting (i.e., Strat Pak).

Strategic Planning The Strategic Planning phase was created to support OJJDP CTAS grantees through a strategic planning process that includes developing a mission and vision statement, developing an advisory board, creating a logic model, action planning, and communications and sustainability planning. The strategic planning process helps to identify program challenges and strategies to address them and to create partnerships that are important for implementation and sustainability. The Strategic Plan is required by OJJDP as a special condition of the Tribal grant. All awardees will be required to travel to a strategic planning training and submit a comprehensive plan for implementation of their program.

The Tribal New Grantee Orientation OJJDP CTAS grantees are required to participate in a web-based new grantee orientation. This training provides all new grantees an opportunity to meet the OJJDP leadership and program management team. The orientation gives grantees to gain a greater understanding of key grant administration resources (such as the OJP post-award Instructions, Financial Management Guide, and reporting requirements) as well as a greater awareness of common shortfall in grant administration. Finally, this training offers an opportunity for grantees to ask any questions

about the goals, objectives, and key upcoming activities of the Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts program.

OJJDP's Tribal Youth TTA center is also available to provide assistance to all federally recognized Tribes and can be accessed at www.tribalyouthprogram.org.

FUNDING & ELIGIBILITY

Only federally recognized Tribes are eligible to apply for funding under Purpose Area 8 (Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court). This includes Alaska Native Villages and Tribal consortia consisting of two or more federally recognized Indian Tribes. Please see the CTAS solicitation document for more information on funding amounts.

BENEFITS

The Purpose Area 8 funding provides support for Tribes to **enhance** Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts focused on issues related to underage drinking and substance use. The issues of alcohol and substance use and abuse among American Indian and Alaska Native youth is well documented. The rehabilitation and treatment-focused approach of the Healing to Wellness court is supportive of individual needs of the youth and can include programming that honors the culture of each Tribe. Other benefits reported by grantees are the increased collaboration with other jurisdictions that results from development of Memoranda of Understanding (MOU's). This can include partnerships between Tribal and non-Tribal organizations.

STRATEGIES

Some examples of programs for youth funded by OJJDP include the White Earth Nation Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court which offers a culturally focused non-adversarial judicial process for Tribal youth. Youth are screened and assessed to determine eligibility for the Juvenile Healing to Wellness Court and are supported with a culturally appropriate treatment plan. A holistic approach by a team of judicial, traditional, and wellness providers coincide to create a safe space for youth to heal and thrive. Similarly the Karuk Youth Wellness Court offers phased treatment (substance use and mental health) educational plans that are inclusive of cultural activity. Phases are broken down into four phases: Honesty, Acceptance, Initiative, and Mastery phase. These phases offer various skill development, treatment, healing, and transition into a drug and alcohol free lifestyle. The court has been able to provide a supportive role for youth at risk, including serving two homeless youth and their caregivers in obtaining housing.

¹Overview of Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts, 2nd Edition, September 2014. A product of the Tribal Law and Policy Institute, West Hollywood, CA.