



Tribal Youth Program

CTAS PURPOSE AREAS

- 1 COPS Office's 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 BJA's Tribal Justice Systems (BJA), CFDA #16.608
- 4 BJA's Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (BJA), CFDA #16.596
- 5 OVW's Violence Against Women Tribal Governments Program (OVW), CFDA #16.587
- 6 OVC's Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (OVC), CFDA #16.583
- 7 OVC's Tribal Victim Services Program *(to be announced via separate solicitation)* (OVC), CFDA #16.841
- 8 OJJDP's Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts (OJJDP), CFDA #16.731
- 9 OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP), CFDA #16.731
- 10 BJA's Addressing Violent Crime in Native Communities *(managed through a separate, targeted process in 2020)* (BJA), CFDA #16.738

For additional information on the Tribal Youth 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 (OJJDP) 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, 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, 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 not a program but is the overarching structure, under which ten separate grant program applications are collected. 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 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

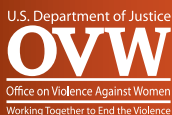


**Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice**
810 Seventh Street NW, 4th Floor
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 616-6500 | www.bja.gov

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



**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

TRIBAL YOUTH PROGRAM

OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program (TYP) is Purpose Area 9 under the CTAS. OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program (TYP) seeks to support and enhance Tribal efforts to prevent and reduce juvenile delinquency and strengthen a fair and beneficial juvenile justice system response for American Indian/Alaska Native Youth. OJJDP understands that tribal nations have widely varying circumstances, strengths, and needs that may challenge their ability to prevent juvenile delinquency or to intervene and treat tribal youth when necessary. The funding in this purpose area is made available to enable tribes to create, expand, or strengthen approaches along the juvenile justice continuum that can range from prevention to intervention and treatment.

We recommend that applicants propose a project that initially focuses on one aspect of the continuum, such as diversion or treatment, based on determined need. OJJDP also recommends applicants ensure proposals for TYP funding are created with broad, tribal-wide planning efforts and with community support, which will be critically important in sustaining efforts beyond the award period. This may include the substantive involvement of key stakeholders such as tribal youth, elders and tribal leaders as well as service providers, law enforcement, child welfare, court and probation officials, and schools, as appropriate and applicable to the proposed program design.

Note: The population of youth served under this grant must not include youth who are age 18 or older.

Priority areas eligible for funding include the areas below.

1. Prevention

Prevention services to impact risk factors for delinquency and promote protective factors. This may include mentoring, youth development, anti-gang education, truancy and school dropout prevention programs, after-school programs, and anti-bullying and parenting education programs.

Prevention, intervention, and treatment for children exposed to violence. This includes development and implementation of trauma-informed practices in programs and services that address child abuse and neglect and the effects and issues of childhood trauma or exposure to violence. Applicants should familiarize themselves with the DOJ report on American Indian/Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence.

Development and implementation of tribal best practices and traditional healing methods to support tribal youth. This may include engaging youth in activities centered on cultural preservation, land reclamation, green or sustainable tribal traditions, and language preservation.

2. Intervention

Interventions for court-involved tribal youth. This may include therapeutic services, mentoring, graduated sanctions, restitution, diversion, home detention, foster and shelter care, and other alternatives to detention.

Intervention and treatment services for children exposed to sex trafficking. This may include the development of or implementation of programs and services for children who are victims of sex trafficking. Please see the OJJDP Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children/Sex Trafficking Literature Review: <https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/litreviews/CSECSexTrafficking.pdf>

3. Treatment

Treatment services for at-risk and high-risk youth. This may include alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention programs; mental health treatment (counseling, referral and placement); and development of comprehensive screening tools, crisis intervention, intake assessments, treatment team planning, and therapeutic services for co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders.

Services for youth in detention or out-of-home placement.

This may include green or sustainable tribal traditions, risk and needs assessments, educational and vocational programming, mental health and substance abuse services, family strengthening, recreational activities, and aftercare and re-entry services to help successfully reintegrate the youth into the tribal community.

4. Effective Use of Data

Improvement or establishment of data collection systems. This may include efforts to create or improve abilities to track youth in detention, placement, or community-based programs with the goal of improving understanding of and responses to youth and community needs.

ONGOING SUPPORT

OJJDP's Tribal Youth Resource 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 delinquency 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 and required strategic planning meeting.

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, which will include a sustainability plan.

Tribal New Grantee Orientation OJJDP CTAS grantees are required to participate in a new grantee orientation. This training provides all new grantees an opportunity to meet the OJJDP leadership and program management team and gain a greater understanding of key grant administration resources (such as the OJP post-award Instructions, Financial Management Guide, and reporting requirements) and a greater awareness of recommended practices in grant administration.

Finally, this training offers an opportunity for grantees to ask questions about the goals, objectives, and key upcoming activities of the Tribal Youth Program.

OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program 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 9 (Tribal Youth Program). This includes Alaska Native Villages and Tribal consortia consisting of two or more federally recognized Indian Tribes. Please see the CTAS solicitation for more information on funding amounts.

Purpose Area 9 has two categories.

(Category 1) Develop a new tribal youth program. Applicants are limited to those tribes that have not been awarded a PA 9 award from OJJDP in FY19, FY 18 or FY 17.

(Category 2) Continue or enhance an existing OJJDP-funded youth program. Funding for this activity is intended for current grantees who have developed and are implementing a successful youth program that they would like to expand or extend. Those tribes that have PA 9 grants awarded in FY 16 or earlier from OJJDP that have a project period end date in 2020 are eligible to apply.

BENEFITS

The need for culturally-based prevention, intervention and treatment programs for at-risk American Indian and Alaska Native Youth is well documented. Purpose Area #9 funding provides support for tribes to develop and implement culturally based programs for Tribal Youth to impact risk factors for delinquency; interventions for court-involved youth; improvements to the juvenile justice system; alcohol and substance abuse prevention programs; and mental health program services. The Tribal Youth Program supports these goals and Tribal efforts to achieve fair and beneficial juvenile justice system responses for American Indian and Alaska Native youth.

Other benefits reported by grantees are the increased collaboration with other jurisdictions including partnerships between Tribal and non-Tribal organizations.

STRATEGIES

Some examples of programs for Tribal Youth funded by OJJDP include the community-driven Comprehensive Truancy Prevention Project created by key partners in the Lac Courte Oreilles Tribe and Hayward communities, a Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians' Creating Restitution and Following Tradition (CRAFT) program, which is designed to divert first-time offenders and youth who have committed minor offenses away from the court system and connect them to their cultural heritage; programs created by the Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians to provide youth with academic, cultural, and professional opportunities; and a Tribal court created by the Klamath Tribes of Oregon to manage juvenile cases and create alternative options for youth who commit non-felony crimes, working in coordination with local social services agencies. The FY2018 Tribal Youth Program supports Oneida Nation as they continue the implementation of the "Yethiyatanunha Program" which works with tribal youth ages 15-18 not able to attend a traditional high school for reasons of truancy, behavior, social and emotional issues, suspensions and expulsions receive a high school diploma that will enroll them in a post-secondary college.

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.

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