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Office on Violence Against Women

Working Together to End the Violence

2024 Update on the Status of Tribal Consultation Recommendations

prepared for

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Violence Against Women Tribal Consultation

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Table of Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	3
Part One: Detailed Responses to Selected 2024 Recommendations	4
Part Two: Implementation of the Tribal Provisions in VAWA	11
Part Three: Strengthening the Federal Response to Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women	25
Appendices	
A: Brief Responses to 2024 Recommendations	29
B: Analysis of FY 2024 OVW Tribal Grant Program Funding	45
C: FY 2023 OVW Tribal Grant Awards	47
D: FY 2024 OVW Tribal Grant Awards	51
E: HHS Office of Family Violence Prevention and Services	56

Introduction

On August 8-10, 2023, the Department of Justice (DOJ) hosted its 18th annual government-to-government consultation on violence against American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) women. This annual consultation is required by law to address the federal administration of Tribal funds and programs established under the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA) and its subsequent reauthorizations.¹ DOJ, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and the Department of the Interior (DOI) received recommendations on the four statutorily-mandated consultation topics:

- Administering Tribal funds and programs;
- Enhancing the safety of Indian women from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, homicide, stalking, and sex trafficking;
- Strengthening the federal response to such violent crimes; and
- Improving access to local, regional, state, and federal crime information databases and criminal justice information systems.²

In addition, DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) issued framing papers and requested testimony on [potential administration](#) of OVW's Tribal Governments Program on a formula basis and [potential expansion of eligibility](#) for OVW's Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program. DOJ also provided an [update and proposed framework](#) for the Alaska Pilot Program established in VAWA 2022 and held a special session at which Tribal leaders and stakeholders provided feedback on the framework.

The purpose of this follow-up report, also known as the Update Report, is to provide Tribal leaders with a comprehensive update on activities undertaken in the past year to respond to their recommendations at the 2023 consultation, including DOJ's coordination and collaboration with Tribes, HHS, and DOI to address these recommendations. This report includes three parts: 1) information on actions taken in response to certain specific recommendations; 2) a review of progress made on implementation of Tribal provisions included in VAWA, as amended; and 3) an update on other DOJ activities addressing violence against AI/AN women. It also includes an appendix with a table of recommendations from the 2023 consultation and brief responses (Appendix A) and three appendices with information on OVW's Tribal grant funding. This Update Report is meant to be a companion to the report summarizing the proceedings of the 2023 consultation, which is available on the [OVW website](#).

¹ 34 U.S.C. § 20126; Pub. L. No. 103-322, tit. IV, 108 Stat. 1796, 1902-55; Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386, div. B, 114 Stat. 1464, 1492-1539; Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (VAWA 2005), Pub. L. No. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960 (2006); Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA 2013), Pub. L. No. 113-4, 127 Stat. 54; Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 (VAWA 2022), Pub. L. No. 117-103, div. W, 136 Stat. 49, 840-962.

² This fourth topic, along with the crime of homicide, was added to the statutory list of consultation topics on October 10, 2020, by Savanna's Act, Pub. L. No. 116-165, 134 Stat. 760.

Part One: Detailed Responses to Selected 2023 Recommendations

This part addresses recommendations made by Tribal leaders (or their designees)³ at the 2023 consultation in four specific areas: 1) public safety and justice funding for Tribal communities; 2) implementation of VAWA 2022 provisions regarding special Tribal criminal jurisdiction (STCJ) over non-Indian offenders, including the Alaska Pilot Program; 3) Tribal access to crime information databases; and 4) framing questions posed at the 2023 consultation regarding two OVW grant programs. Information on responses to other recommendations related to the implementation of VAWA's Tribal provisions, as well as strengthening the federal response to violence against AI/AN women, can be found in Parts Two and Three of this report. In addition, Appendix A of this report contains a table of recommendations made at the 2023 consultation with brief responses or cross-references to relevant information.

Public Safety and Justice Funding for Tribal Communities

Recommendations: Many Tribal leaders called on DOJ, DOI, and other federal agencies to honor their trust and treaty responsibilities to Tribal nations by including flexible, consistent, and sustainable noncompetitive funding for Tribal nations for all public safety and victim services needs in agencies' annual budget requests. Suggested funding mechanisms included formula funding with a base amount for every Tribe; substantial increases in base funding or higher set asides for Tribes; a program like PL-477⁴ that would combine all public safety and justice funding from numerous sources into a single plan with minimal reporting requirements; or expansion of self-governance authority to DOJ or to all public safety and justice programs across the federal government. Some Tribal leaders specifically recommended funding to build infrastructure for police departments, courts, and prisons, as well as sufficient funding to provide law enforcement retirement and benefit packages comparable to those of their county and federal counterparts. Some also recommended additional federal funding and authority to support the public safety and justice needs of Tribes affected by P.L. 280 and other similar laws, including that DOI's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) seek to end the disparity in funding among Tribal nations based on their location. Finally, Alaska Tribes recommended that DOJ and DOI provide comprehensive justice and public safety funding directly to Alaska Native Villages, rather than through the State of Alaska.

Response: Over the years, DOJ has implemented various changes to grant structures to address concerns raised by Tribes about access to DOJ's funding sources. For example, DOJ has advocated for and received Congressional approval for Tribal set-aside programs, including OVW's Tribal Governments Program and the Office for Victims of Crime's (OVC) Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside Program. OVW, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

³ When describing Tribal testimony and recommendations, this report uses "Tribal leaders" to refer to testimony and recommendations submitted by Tribal leaders or their authorized designees.

⁴ Indian Employment, Training, and Related Services Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-477, codified as amended at 25 U.S.C. §§ 3401-3417.

(COPS Office) have worked directly with Tribes to make it easier for them to access grant funding tailored to their needs and to support them in developing and implementing grant-funded projects, including having DOJ grants staff based in or travel to Tribal communities, such as remote Alaska Native Villages. The three grantmaking components also have adopted mechanisms to streamline all Tribes' access to and administration of funding and continue to do so within existing legal authorities in response to [Executive Order 14112](#) and a directive from then-Associate Attorney General Vanita Gupta after meetings with Tribal leaders, including an October 2023 trip to Alaska.

In addition to these efforts, DOJ remains committed to exploring additional ways to streamline funding and ensure Tribes receive the funding they need to effectively operate their public safety and criminal justice systems. To that end, DOJ assembled an internal working group that includes DOJ's grantmaking offices and the Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ) to examine options for further improving funding opportunities for Tribes, including consideration of potential legislative proposals. This working group identified three proposals based on Tribal suggestions for potential pathways to address long-standing concerns about inadequate and cumbersome funding for Tribal public safety programming, each of which would require Congressional action. DOJ presented these proposals in a [framing paper](#) and scheduled a [series of consultations](#) with Tribal governments during October and November 2024. Tribes also have the option of addressing this topic in their oral testimony at the 2024 consultation for which this Update Report is being issued. These proposals take into account BIA's [estimate](#) of public safety and justice funding need and the importance of continued coordination between DOJ and DOI, in consultation with Tribes.

Implementation of STCJ, Including the Alaska Pilot Program

Recommendations: VAWA 2022 recognized the inherent authority of participating Tribes to exercise STCJ over all persons, regardless of their Indian or non-Indian status, for a "covered crime" that occurs in the Indian country of the participating Tribe. Covered crimes are domestic violence, dating violence, violation of a protection order, assault of Tribal justice personnel, child violence, obstruction of justice, sexual violence, sex trafficking, and stalking. VAWA 2022 also created the Alaska Pilot Program, under which the Attorney General is to designate up to five Alaska Tribes per calendar year as participating Tribes to exercise STCJ over non-Indians who commit covered crimes in their Villages. STCJ was the focus of many Tribal leaders' testimony, and recommendations included funding for costs associated with exercising STCJ, as well as building Tribal criminal justice system capacity and infrastructure to enable more Tribes to exercise the jurisdiction, increased coordination and collaboration between DOJ and DOI to support STCJ implementation, and full restoration of Tribes' inherent sovereignty over all Indian country crime. Tribal leaders also recommended that DOJ and DOI provide multi-year, graduated funding, beyond OVW's Tribal Jurisdiction Grant Program, tailored to the needs of Alaska Tribes interested in the Alaska Pilot Program.

Response: DOJ continues to work internally and with other agencies to support the implementation of STCJ. Many of the concerns raised by Tribal leaders, including those in Alaska, about the underlying criminal justice infrastructure needed to implement STCJ are closely related to the issues discussed in the preceding section of this report on public safety funding. DOJ took them into account in developing the framing paper on this topic [issued in October 2024](#). In addition, OVW continues to fund the Tribal Law and Policy Institute to provide training and technical assistance on STCJ, including support for the Inter-Tribal Technical-Assistance Working Group or ITWG, through which Tribes at any stage of exploring STCJ may exchange views and learn from peers on a wide range of specific topics related to the jurisdiction. The ITWG includes representatives from 55 Tribes and will meet next in December 2024 at DOJ's National Advocacy Center in South Carolina. DOJ's National Indian Country Training Initiative (NICTI), a project of the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA), has incorporated the STCJ covered crimes into all its law enforcement training over the past year, including training for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), and BIA, and provided several national webinars on human trafficking that included prosecuting sex trafficking as a covered crime under VAWA 2022.

After discussions with Tribal stakeholders at the 2023 VAWA Consultation, DOJ [announced](#) the launch of the Alaska Pilot Program in October 2023 at the Alaska Federation of Natives meeting in Anchorage. DOJ efforts to support the pilot include active engagement by several DOJ components, including the Office for Access to Justice, EOUSA's NICTI, the Office of Tribal Justice, and the grantmaking components (the COPS Office, OJP, and OVW), as well as coordination with other federal agencies, including DOI and the U.S. Census Bureau, Alaska Tribes, and Alaska-based technical assistance providers. To that end, OVW funded a new training and technical assistance project through the Alaska Native Justice Center – which in turn is partnering with multiple Alaska-based Tribal organizations – to assist Alaska Tribes in planning for, implementing, and exercising STCJ, including support for an Alaska-specific ITWG created by DOJ. The new Alaska ITWG has met twice, in May and October 2024, with representatives from about 35 Tribes attending both meetings. Representatives from OVW, the COPS Office, and OJP, as well as the U.S. Attorney's Office in Alaska also attended both meetings, and representatives from the State of Alaska and the U.S. Census Bureau attended the meeting in October.

The Alaska Pilot Program includes [three tracks](#), with the first two enabling Alaska Tribes to explore STCJ before deciding whether to request formal AG designation as “participating Tribes” to exercise STCJ. Track One is formal membership in the Alaska ITWG, and Track Two assists Tribes in developing and implementing an STCJ readiness plan through assignment of a federal liaison with expertise in federal funding options and specialized technical assistance from ANJC and its partners. OVW has engaged in extensive outreach to Alaska Tribes about the program, including in-person attendance at national and Alaska-based conferences and two virtual outreach sessions. OVW and the NICTI collaborated on an orientation training for federal staff who will serve as liaisons for Tribes participating in Track Two of the pilot. As of mid-November 2024, 17 Alaska Tribes have formally joined the Alaska ITWG and one has

signed up for Track Two, with others reporting that they are working on completing the Track Two [questionnaire](#) that supports development of a readiness plan.

Tribes are eligible for many DOJ funding opportunities that can support implementation of STCJ, including OVW's Tribal Jurisdiction Grant Program, under which 33 Tribes – including three in Alaska – currently have grant awards. DOJ maintains a [directory](#) of funding opportunities available to Tribes for a range of criminal justice-related purposes; this directory can be accessed, along with additional grant-related information, through the [Tribal Justice and Safety section](#) of the DOJ website. The COPS Office, OJP, and OVW engage in extensive outreach to Tribes to provide support and answer questions for those interested in applying for DOJ grants. These efforts include in-person workshops, often in conjunction with other Tribal conferences, webinars, virtual office hours, and in-person visits from grant staff. In addition, Alaska Tribes that participate in Track Two of the pilot program will work with their federal liaison and the Alaska STCJ technical assistance providers to identify those funding opportunities that best fit their needs in preparing to exercise STCJ.

Finally, OVW made its first round of reimbursements to 14 Tribes for expenses incurred in exercising STCJ in May 2024 under the new Tribal Reimbursement Program authorized by VAWA 2022. These initial allocations, also called maximum allowable reimbursements under the authorizing statute, were based on Tribes' expenses exercising STCJ in calendar year 2023 and are available for drawdown to reimburse eligible expenses incurred in calendar year 2024. Any of the 14 Tribes whose expenses exceed their initial allocations will be eligible for waivers in early 2025 to offset a percentage of those additional costs. OVW also will issue a new Notice of Reimbursement Opportunity for all exercising Tribes early in calendar year 2025. The President's budget request for FY 2025 requested an increase in the total appropriation for both OVW STCJ programs – for grants and reimbursements – from \$11 million to \$25 million, the full amount authorized by VAWA 2022.

Tribal Access to National Crime Information Databases

Recommendations: Tribal leaders recommended that the Department maintain funding for the Tribal Access Program for National Crime Information (TAP). They emphasized the need for funding to support program enhancements and sustainability, as well as for technical assistance to assess the infrastructure and capacity needs of Tribes in connecting to critical databases.

Response: DOJ launched TAP in August 2015 and has expanded it each year to provide Tribes access to national crime information systems for authorized criminal justice and non-criminal justice purposes. TAP enables selected federally recognized Tribes to serve their citizens by facilitating the exchange of critical data within FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) systems and other national crime information systems. This includes the ability to enter information, such as warrants and

orders of protection, into national crime databases where they can be visible and more easily enforced by law enforcement agencies both on and off reservations.

TAP offers two levels of access: TAP-LIGHT, which allows agencies to conduct name-based record checks and enter information on persons and property, and TAP-FULL, which includes additional hardware needed for fingerprint-based criminal and non-criminal justice transactions. TAP also provides both online and on-site training and assists Tribes in assessing their specific needs to maximize the program's value.

Currently, 149 Tribes participate in TAP, which provides over 460 Tribal government agencies with access to national crime information. Details on participating Tribes and agencies are available on DOJ's [TAP webpage](#). Tribes interested in more information about TAP or seeking training and technical assistance to make greater use of TAP should contact TribalAccess@usdoj.gov.

In response to recommendations from Tribal consultations, DOJ has advocated for dedicated funding for TAP. VAWA 2022 statutorily established TAP, with \$6 million authorized for each fiscal year from 2023 to 2027. DOJ's FY 2024 enacted budget allocated a minimum of \$4 million for TAP, and the President's FY 2025 Budget requested the full authorized amount of \$6 million. DOJ continues to collaborate with partners to expand TAP and increase the services it offers. The TAP application period for FY 2024 ended on August 29, 2024, with 17 new Tribes selected for program participation. Tribes are encouraged to check the [TAP website](#) for updates on future application periods.

To support the entry of protection orders entitled to full faith and credit into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), DOJ is working closely with each participating Tribe to evaluate how often TAP is used for this purpose. These evaluations address any obstacles to entering protection orders, ensure that appropriate staff are trained, and include the review of Tribal codes and protection order forms, if requested. DOJ provides webinar training and one-on-one technical assistance to help Tribes address these issues and use TAP effectively to enter protection orders into NCIC.

These efforts have produced measurable outcomes. Between July 1, 2023, and June 30, 2024, 32 Tribes, represented by 40 Tribal agencies, entered 1,157 protection orders, marking a 34.5 percent increase over the prior 12 months. Among these, 245 of the 709 full protection orders included an indicator restricting firearm access – reflecting a 90 percent increase in the use of this indicator compared to previous years. Overall, TAP has contributed to increased entry of protection orders, with an average annual growth rate of 26.4 percent since 2018.

OVW Tribal Governments Program and Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program

Recommendations: In preparation for the 2023 consultation, OVW provided two framing papers to Tribal leaders with the following questions for consideration: 1) questions related to the possibility of administering the Tribal Governments Grants Program (TGP) on a formula basis; and 2) questions about potentially expanding eligibility for the Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (TSASP) to include urban Indian organizations (UIOs).

Tribes supported revisiting the possibility of an equitable formula for TGP, but many were skeptical that a fair formula is possible, given the insufficient total amount of funding available under the program and the cost of developing and sustaining effective responses to domestic and sexual violence in Tribal communities. Tribal leaders emphasized, however, that non-competitive funding is essential to providing consistent sustainable services in Tribal communities and reflects respect for Tribal sovereignty and the federal government's trust responsibility. Whether supportive of a TGP formula or not, most Tribal leaders expressed interest in serving on a working group to examine the issue more closely.

In response to the TSASP framing questions, Tribes cautioned OVW about providing funds intended for Tribal governments to organizations located in urban areas and not affiliated with a Tribal government. Many recommended instead making the application process easier and allowing funds to be used for more types of activities, not limited to direct services, such as prevention, awareness, sexual assault medical forensic exams, and sexual assault response teams. Some also suggested funding Tribes to partner with UIOs to provide services to their citizens living off Tribal land.

Response: OVW decided not to move forward with a potential formula approach for TGP alone given the limited amount of funding currently available and the potential negative impact on smaller Tribes that have been implementing programs under TGP. Additionally, OVW has been participating in other efforts that DOJ has underway to look at funding models across public safety and justice funding streams. Many of the suggestions Tribes made regarding formula funding, from different allocation methods to other noncompetitive models, were taken into account by DOJ in developing the [October 2024 framing paper](#) on public safety and justice funding discussed above. In addition, rather than setting up a working group solely on this issue, OVW decided to implement the recommendation made at the 2023 consultation that OVW set up an advisory group of Tribal leaders to discuss a wider range of intergovernmental responsibilities for implementing federal programs under VAWA and related laws, including TGP. OVW has been working to identify Tribal leaders from all 12 BIA regions to serve on the group and expects to announce the members in November 2024.

As with other OVW grant programs designed for Tribal communities, OVW has continued to take steps to ease the application and administrative burdens of TSASP funding, within existing statutory authorities. As discussed in Part Two of this Update Report, OVW's Tribal Affairs Division also has engaged in increased outreach to Tribes and Tribal organizations, resulting in a significant increase in TSASP applications in FY 2024. As Tribal leaders generally opposed OVW seeking an amendment to the TSASP

statute to expand eligible applicant types, OVW is considering alternative legislative expansions of the program as recommended by Tribes. For example, OVW could propose expanding the permissible service area to increase applications, including by allowing Tribes to make subawards to UIOs for services in urban areas. Expanding the program to cover more types of activities, such as prevention, awareness, or sexual assault nurse examiner programs or sexual assault response teams would be a significant departure from the direct services focus of the Sexual Assault Services Program funding stream. TGP funds already may be used for these other purposes; for example, a Tribe could use TGP funds for prevention and awareness programming and use TSASP funds to provide direct services, when these efforts result in more victims coming forward. OVW welcomes continued input from Tribal stakeholders on ensuring that TSASP funds meet the needs of sexual assault survivors in Tribal communities.

Part Two: Implementation of the Tribal Provisions in VAWA

The reauthorizations of VAWA in 2005, 2013, and 2022 included several provisions specifically aimed at preventing and responding to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking in Tribal communities. This part provides a summary of DOJ efforts to implement these provisions and respond to related recommendations from Tribal leaders.

Administering VAWA grant programs

VAWA authorizes four grant programs, as well as a reimbursement program, that are specifically designed for Tribal communities:

- 1) Tribal Governments Grant Program;
- 2) Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction Grant Program;
- 3) Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction Reimbursement Program;
- 4) Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (or TSASP); and
- 5) Tribal Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Coalitions Program (or Tribal Coalitions Program).

More information about each of these programs appears below, and an analysis of the funding levels for each of these programs in FY 2024 is provided in Appendix B.

Tribal Governments Program

The Tribal Governments Program (TGP) (Section 906 of VAWA 2005, amended in 2013 and 2020 but not in 2022) provides funding to Tribal governments or their designees to:

- 1) develop and enhance effective governmental strategies to curtail violent crimes against women;
- 2) increase Tribal capacity to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, and sex trafficking crimes against Native women;
- 3) strengthen Tribal justice interventions including Tribal law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation, and correctional facilities;
- 4) enhance services to Indian women who are victims;
- 5) develop prevention and education strategies;
- 6) provide supervised visitation services;
- 7) provide transitional housing and related support services to victims;
- 8) provide legal assistance to victims;
- 9) provide services to youth victims and children and youth exposed to these crimes;
- 10) develop and promote legislation and policies to respond to violent crimes against Indian women;
- 11) develop, strengthen, and implement policies, protocols, and training for law enforcement regarding cases of missing or murdered Indians, as described in section 5 of Savanna's Act (25 U.S.C. § 5704); and

12) compile and annually report data to the Attorney General related to missing or murdered Indians, as described in section 6 of Savanna's Act (25 U.S.C. § 5705).⁵

In response to Tribal feedback, OVW announced in FY 2020 that grantees in good standing would be eligible for an additional two years of non-competitive funding in FY 2023, for a total award period of five years. In FY 2023, OVW received 54 unduplicated applications requesting a total of \$42,047,012, including 14 FY 2020 TGP grantees that were eligible for this non-competitive continuation funding. Of the remaining forty applications, four were removed for failing to meet eligibility requirements, and the remaining 36 applications were sent to a panel of external peer reviewers and were also reviewed internally by OVW grants management specialists. Each application sent to external peer review was evaluated and scored by a three-person panel composed of individuals with expertise in violence against women issues and the unique needs of Tribal communities. Internal review consisted of assessing each application for out-of-scope activities, unallowable activities, or activities that might compromise victim safety and reviewing applicants' current TGP grant awards and past performance.

Based on the external and internal review of the applications, OVW made a total of 48 grant awards, including the 14 non-competitive continuation awards, for a total of \$39,958,557. A list of the FY 2023 TGP awards is provided in Appendix C to this report.

In FY 2024, OVW released two solicitations under TGP, the standard one and the newly established Tribal Governments Program Strengthening Tribal Advocacy Response Track (TGP START). TGP START was intended for applicants that have never received, or not recently received, a TGP award and was developed in response to feedback received at prior consultations. The application required less narrative content, and applicants selected for funding received early, intensive technical assistance support to complete a comprehensive assessment and project implementation plan. Both the regular TGP solicitation and TGP START were open from February 1, 2024, through April 25, 2024. As in FY 2023, prior TGP award recipients (in this case the grantees from FY 2021) were eligible to apply for two years of continuation funding on a non-competitive basis in FY 2024. TGP staff held a workshop at the annual summit for all TGP grantees to assist FY 2021 grantees in planning for their continuation project implementation.

OVW's Tribal Affairs Division conducted extensive outreach activities in FY 2024. The TGP unit outreach activities included: recording and posting a preapplication webinar, with accompanying PDF and transcript of the presentation, to the "OVW Resources for Applicants" webpage; distributing information regarding the

⁵ Purpose areas 11 and 12 were added in October 2020 by Savanna's Act and are applicable to awards made under the FY 2021 TGP solicitation or later.

solicitation and the recorded preapplication webinar through OVW Tribal technical assistance providers' email listservs and through the TAP newsletter listserv; and hosting weekly Office Hours using a platform that allows for video and telephone conferencing.

In addition, in response to Tribal leader testimony at the 2023 consultation, OVW worked to streamline the application process for FY 2024 and made significant changes including the provision of a sample narrative in a table format which allowed applicants to provide their project narrative proposals in a simple and efficient format, reducing the application burden. Application components, including the Letter of Intent and Qualified Partner Letter, were removed as a requirement for the application. As a result of these and other efforts, the program saw an increase in applications from 54 in FY 2023 to 62 in FY 2024, including 14 applicants that did not have a current or recent TGP award. OVW selected 58 applications for funding, including 15 that were eligible for 24 months of non-competitive continuation funding, for a total of \$53,466,491. The average award amount increased to \$925,305 from FY 2023, an 11.15% increase.

Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction Grant Program

Originally created by VAWA 2013 and expanded by VAWA 2022, the Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction Grant Program (Tribal Jurisdiction Program) supports Tribal governments in planning for and implementing their inherent authority, also recognized in VAWA 2022, to exercise "special Tribal criminal jurisdiction" (STCJ) over "covered crimes," regardless of the Indian or non-Indian status of the defendant. The grant program makes funds available to:

- 1) strengthen Tribal criminal justice systems to assist Tribes in exercising the jurisdiction,
- 2) provide counsel for indigent defendants in cases prosecuted under the jurisdiction,
- 3) ensure that jurors are summoned, selected, and instructed in a manner consistent with all applicable requirements in such cases, and
- 4) accord victims rights that are similar to the rights of a crime victim described in section 3771(a) of Title 18, consistent with Tribal law and custom in such cases.

Tribal Jurisdiction Program grant funds may be used for law enforcement, prosecution, trial and appellate courts, probation systems, detention and correctional facilities (including medical care), alternative rehabilitation centers, culturally appropriate services and assistance for victims and their families, and criminal codes and rules of criminal procedure, appellate procedure, and evidence. Eligibility for the program includes both Tribes that are already exercising or immediately prepared to exercise the jurisdiction and those that intend to use funding for planning and preparation activities related to implementing the jurisdiction.

In FY 2023, OVW issued two solicitations under the Tribal Jurisdiction Program, one standard and one offering targeted support for Alaska Tribes interested in pursuing designation as participating Tribes in the Alaska Pilot Program to exercise STCJ; both were open for more than six months, and OVW's Tribal Affairs Division conducted extensive outreach to potential applicants. A total of eight applications were submitted, including two from Alaska Native Villages. Two continuation applicants had too much funding left on their open awards to qualify for awards, and the remaining six applications were selected for funding. In response to Tribal consultation feedback on the need for longer term, more predictable funding, OVW made five-year awards of \$1.5 million each to all eligible applicants, including the two new applicants in Alaska, for a total of \$9 million. These awards are included in the list of FY 2023 grant awards in Appendix C.

In FY 2024, OVW again issued two solicitations for the Tribal Jurisdiction Program, including a targeted initiative for Alaska. However, in response to Tribal feedback, OVW notified applicants from the outset that awards would be for five years and did not include any caps on the amount of funds requested. As a result of this change, applicants could request sufficient funding needed to fully support all proposed project goals and activities needed to plan for, implement, and exercise STCJ. In addition, OVW discontinued the limit on funds used for medical care costs for incarcerated non-Indian defendants, which previously were subject to a maximum of 20 percent of a grantee's total project budget. Allowing applicants to decide what amount to include in their budgets for medical costs reduces the likelihood that the grantee will exceed the amount budgeted. A total of ten applications were submitted under both solicitations, four of which were not eligible yet for continuation funding because they had more than 50 percent of funds left on their current awards. After an internal peer review and programmatic review, OVW made four awards, including one in Alaska, totaling \$5,074,055, which are included in the list of awards in Appendix D.

Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction Reimbursement Program

Created by Section 804 of VAWA 2022, the STCJ Reimbursement Program, also known as the Tribal Reimbursement Program or TRP, reimburses Tribes for expenses incurred in exercising STCJ. As directed in the statute, approximately one year after enactment of VAWA 2022, OVW issued [regulations](#) governing the program, and after spreading the word on how to apply, issued the first [Notice of Reimbursement Opportunity](#) for the TRP in December 2023. As requested by Tribes, OVW allowed reimbursement for any expenses incurred in, relating to, or associated with exercising STCJ and made the application requirements very simple – essentially a summary of expenses incurred during calendar year 2023 and a certification of eligibility. As required by the implementing regulations, OVW allocated 25 percent of available funds for initial allocations and made reimbursement awards totaling \$559,824 to all 14 Tribes based on their reported 2023 expenses (or estimated 2024 expenses for those newly implementing STCJ). The remaining funds will be available to distribute at the end of the

calendar year, based on a Tribe's actual expenses. At the end of calendar year 2024, recipient Tribes may request these additional funds (referred to as a waiver) if their actual 2024 expenses exceeded their initial allocation. If there is sufficient funding available, all Tribes requesting a waiver will be fully reimbursed; if not, each Tribe requesting a waiver will be reimbursed for the same percentage of their remaining expenses. Tribes that were exercising STCJ in 2023 but had no expenses received an initial allocation of only \$1, but the purpose of this award was to enable them to apply for a waiver amount at the end of the year, should they have expenses related to STCJ cases during calendar year 2024.

VAWA 2022 authorized OVW to use up to 40 percent of the total annual appropriation for grants and reimbursements to implement the Tribal Reimbursement Program. The total amount appropriated was \$11 million in both FY 2023 and FY 2024. After making grant awards in FY 2023, OVW had \$3.7 million remaining to allocate for the TRP for calendar year 2024 reimbursements. OVW plans to issue a new Notice of Reimbursement Opportunity in early 2025 for the Tribal Reimbursement Program. Due to the strong interest in the program in 2024, OVW reserved the full 40 percent, \$4.4 million, out of the FY 2024 appropriation to be made available for the 2025 reimbursements. The initial 2024 reimbursement awards are included in the list of OVW awards in Appendix D.

TSASP

Section 202 of VAWA 2005 created the Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP), which encompasses five different funding streams, including a program specifically for Tribal communities. By statute, ten percent of the amount appropriated for SASP is directed towards Tribal SASP (TSASP) funding. Overall, the purpose of SASP is to provide intervention, advocacy, accompaniment (e.g., accompanying victims to court, medical facilities, police departments, etc.), support services, and related assistance for adult, youth, and child victims of sexual assault, family and household members of victims, and those collaterally affected by the sexual assault. The goal of TSASP is to create, maintain, and expand sustainable sexual assault services provided by Tribal governments and Tribal organizations, which are uniquely situated to respond to the needs of AI/AN sexual assault victims. By statute, Tribal governments, Tribal organizations, and Tribal non-profits with programs and activities within Indian country and Alaska Native Villages are the only eligible entities for TSASP funding. All applications must include documentation demonstrating authority to apply as described in the solicitation.

In response to the FY 2023 TSASP solicitation, OVW received eight applications requesting a total of \$4,024,041. Each application was reviewed internally for eligibility, completeness, proposed project activities within the scope of the TSASP statutory purpose area, and any proposed activities that might compromise victim safety. All eight received an external peer review with panels of three individuals with expertise in the areas of sexual assault, victim advocacy, and serving Tribal communities. One application could not be funded because it

did not propose direct services for victims, as required by the TSASP statute. The remaining seven applications were funded at higher than the requested amounts to enhance the accessibility of funded services and support recipients in implementing a VAWA 2022 amendment allowing grant funds to be used for financial assistance for survivors. As a result, OVW awarded \$6,450,000 through TSASP for FY 2023. A list of FY 2023 TSASP awards is provided in Appendix C to this report.

For FY 2024, OVW posted the TSASP solicitation on July 1, 2024, with a deadline of August 15, 2024. To increase applications, TSASP offered a special track for new applicants with a higher award amount and longer project period and offered all applicants the option of submitting a simplified proposal narrative, using a table format modeled on the one available to TGP applicants as described above. These options, along with extensive outreach by the OVW Tribal Affairs Division (TAD), resulted in 22 applications requesting a total of \$11,744,968. Of the 22 applications, 19 were from Tribal governments and three were from Tribal nonprofit organizations. In addition, 11 were for continuation funding. All but one application met the minimum requirements in the solicitation and were forwarded to an external peer review. OVW TAD then conducted a programmatic review of each application for proposed activities within the scope of the program and any proposed activities that might compromise victim safety. Based on the peer and programmatic reviews of the applications, OVW made 17 awards for a total of \$11,085,000. A list of FY 2024 TSASP awards is provided in Appendix C to this report.

Tribal Coalitions Program

OVW's Tribal Coalitions Program provides funding to 20 nonprofit Tribal organizations in 16 states to support Tribal communities in ending violence against AI/AN women. Grant funds can be used to increase awareness of domestic violence and sexual assault against Indian or Native Hawaiian women; enhance the federal, state, and Tribal response to violence against Indian or Native Hawaiian women; provide technical assistance to coalition membership and Tribal communities or Native Hawaiian communities to enhance access to essential services for victims of domestic and sexual violence, including sex trafficking; and assist Tribes or Native Hawaiian communities in developing and promoting legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to violent crimes against AI/AN or Native Hawaiian women.

VAWA authorizes three funding sources for Tribal coalitions. The first is a distribution of 1/56 of the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Program appropriation. The second is five percent of the appropriation for the Improving the Criminal Justice System Response to Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking Program. The third is not less than one percent of the total appropriation for SASP and is available only to those coalitions that are involved in addressing sexual assault. At least 90 percent of Tribal Coalitions Program funding is to be equally divided among the recognized Tribal coalitions

that apply each fiscal year, and up to 10 percent may be awarded to new coalitions.

In FY 2023 and FY 2024, OVW issued an invitation to apply to 20 recognized Tribal Coalitions. Total funding for these coalitions in FY 2023 was \$7,643,760, and in FY 2024 it was \$8,282,940. Lists of these awards are in Appendices C and D to this report.

In addition to these five Tribal programs, Tribal governments are eligible to apply directly to a number of the other grant programs authorized by VAWA, and OVW continues to receive applications from Tribes for those programs. FY 2023 and FY 2024 OVW grant awards to Tribes and Tribal organizations from all OVW programs are included in Appendices C and D to this report.

Analysis and Research on Violence Against Indian Women (VAIW) (VAWA 2005 § 904, VAWA 2013 § 907)

NIJ's VAIW Program of Research

Section 904(a) of VAWA 2005, as amended by VAWA 2013, calls for the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), in consultation with OVW, to examine violence against Indian women in Indian country and Alaska Native Villages, including conducting a national baseline study.⁶ In conducting its analyses and research, NIJ is asked to focus on domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, murder, and sex trafficking, and to evaluate the effectiveness of federal, state, Tribal, and local responses to violence against Indian women.

In response to recommendations made at the 2023 consultation, NIJ issued three framing papers for Tribal leaders' consideration in preparation for the 2024 consultation. The first one focuses on the [national baseline study](#) (NBS) and NIJ's program of research designed to produce a deeper understanding of the issues faced by AI/AN women, expand the body of criminal justice policy-relevant research, and help formulate public policies and prevention strategies to decrease the incidence of violent crimes committed against AI/AN women. The framing paper requests guidance and feedback from Tribes on (1) the concerns regarding violence against AI/AN women that could be addressed through research; and (2) what topics relating to violence against AI/AN women Tribes would like to focus on.

The second NIJ framing paper addresses improving the [National Missing and Unidentified Persons System](#) (NamUs) for AI/AN individuals, one of the main goals of which is to enable families and loved ones to remain involved in missing persons cases and allow the public to give information to the proper agency. The framing paper requests Tribal leaders' input on the information, services, and education/outreach NamUS could provide to Tribal Nations and police that would be most helpful to them and their communities.

⁶ Pub. L. No. 109-162, § 904(a), 119 Stat. 2960, 3078-79 (2006); Pub. L. No. 113-4, § 907, 127 Stat. 54, 125.

The third framing paper requests Tribal leaders' view on [data sovereignty](#), as it pertains to the handling and archiving of Tribal data collected through NIJ-funded research and evaluation projects.

Federal Advisory Task Force

VAWA 2005 also required the Attorney General to establish a Task Force on Research on Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women (hereafter referred to as the Task Force), which is subject to Federal Advisory Committee Act requirements. Under VAWA, Task Force members must include representatives from Tribal governments, national Tribal domestic and sexual violence non-profit organizations, or national Tribal organizations. The OVW Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs serves as the Task Force's Designated Federal Officer. The Task Force's primary function is to provide advice and recommendations on developing and implementing NIJ's program of research and, eventually, on improvements to federal, state, Tribal, and local responses to violence against Indian women in light of the research findings.

The Attorney General initially established the Task Force on March 31, 2008, and it has been re-chartered on a regular basis to ensure that NIJ continues to receive timely advice during the execution of the program of research. The Task Force last met in June 2024 to receive updates on NIJ's program of research and participate in a facilitated discussion about research in Tribal communities and potential topics for future research. In July 2024, the Task Force charter was renewed for two years. At the time of the renewal, there were seven members of the Task Force. In August 2024, OVW requested nominations from Tribal leaders and stakeholders to expand the number of Task Force members, seeking nominees who have diverse expertise and are representative of Tribes across Indian country and Alaska. Nominations were due October 15, 2024, and OVW will announce the seven new members at the 2024 VAWA consultation. These new members will join the seven existing members at the Task Force's next meeting in 2025.

OVW Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs (VAWA 2005 § 907)

In 2025, we will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the 2005 reauthorization of VAWA that included for the first time Title IX, Safety for Indian Women. The intent of Title IX is to decrease violence against Indian women by increasing the capacity of Indian Tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to enhance public safety and hold perpetrators accountable for their crimes. Title IX also established the position of Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs, which is one of only three statutorily created positions within OVW. The Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs is responsible for the ongoing and successful implementation of VAWA's Tribal provisions, including:

1. coordinating intergovernmental activities related to violence against AI/AN women;
2. serving as a point of contact with federal and Tribal officials on VAWA implementation; and

3. overseeing administration of OVW Tribal funding and programs.

OVW's Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs serves as an advisor to the OVW Director on matters related to Tribal affairs, including the incorporation of traditional cultural practices into projects funded by OVW. The Tribal Deputy Director position has many responsibilities that are of great concern to Tribal leaders, Tribal advocates, and Tribal citizens as part of working together to strengthen the capacity of Indian Tribes to exercise their sovereign authority to respond to violent crimes committed in Tribal communities.

Sherriann Moore, citizen of the Rosebud Sicangu' Lakota, has served as Deputy Director for OVW's Tribal Affairs Division (TAD) since 2017. Deputy Director Moore currently oversees a staff of grant program specialists and is responsible for ensuring that the Attorney General's mandate to conduct annual government-to-government consultation with Tribal leaders on violence against AI/AN women is fulfilled. Through consultation, OVW works with Tribes to streamline processes and reduce burdens and challenges that prevent Tribes from gaining access to much needed resources to strengthen their system responses and achieve success in project implementation.

In response to testimony received from Tribal leaders at prior Tribal consultations, Deputy Director Moore has worked to triple the size of TAD, which allows staff to be even more responsive to the needs of Tribes to address violence in Tribal communities. Also, in response to Tribal leader testimony, TAD has taken steps to simplify the application process for Tribal-specific grant programs as well as increase award caps and grant project periods to assist applicants with effectively planning, preparing, and submitting grant proposals in response to OVW notices of funding opportunities. TAD grant funds support services for victims and enable Tribal governments, law enforcement, prosecutors, and courts to enhance victim safety and affirm Tribal sovereignty. In FY 2024, TAD awarded more than \$86.16 million in grants to American Indian and Alaska Native communities to support survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking. TAD expanded its outreach through Project Implementation Workshops to include Tribal grantees in California and the Midwest, in addition to Alaska. These workshops are designed to help OVW Tribal grantees be successful in implementing their funded projects by working directly with OVW grant financial and program management staff. TAD will continue to expand these workshops and its outreach efforts going forward into FY 2025 and beyond.

In addition to administering Tribal grant funds, OVW's TAD works to build Tribes' capacity to reduce violence against AI/AN women and collaborates with other DOJ components and federal agencies to increase the focus on sex trafficking and murdered or missing Indigenous people in Tribal communities. This includes special initiatives, such as the Healing and Response Teams Initiative in response to findings of the Not Invisible Act Commission (NIAC); hosting the first ever national Tribal men's *ProtectHER* Conference to provide culturally specific training and support for Tribal men working as allies and advocates; strengthening sovereign responses to sex trafficking in Indian country and Alaska; and developing partnerships with Tribal colleges and

universities to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on campus.

In response to Tribal leaders' testimony at prior consultations, OVW established in 2024 the Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women Tribal Leaders Council (OVW TLC). In fall 2024, OVW sought nominations and selected Tribal leaders representing each of the 12 BIA regions, who will be announced at the 2024 consultation. The OVW TLC will serve as a forum for sharing perspectives, insights, and guidance on implementing federal programs designed to enhance the safety of American Indian and Alaska Native survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking. The OVW Deputy Director will rely upon this Council to advise OVW's Director on the implementation of VAWA's Tribal provisions and public safety and justice issues that Tribes are facing across the nation.

Strengthening federal and Tribal prosecutions under VAWA and related laws

DOJ recognizes the United States' unique legal relationship with federally recognized Indian Tribes. Improving public safety and the fair administration of justice in Indian country is a top priority for the Department, as reinforced by the Deputy Attorney General's July 2022 [memorandum](#) updating existing directives to U.S. Attorneys' Offices (USAOs). DOJ's overarching goal is to create substantial, lasting improvements in public safety for AI/AN people. This effort includes training for federal, state, and Tribal criminal justice and social service professionals working in Indian country. In July 2010, DOJ's Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) launched the National Indian Country Training Initiative (NICTI) to ensure that federal prosecutors, as well as state and Tribal criminal justice and social service personnel, receive the training and support needed to address the particular challenges relevant to Indian country prosecutions. This training effort is led by the Department's National Indian Country Training Coordinator and is based at the National Advocacy Center (NAC) in Columbia, SC. The training is a mix of virtual and residential offerings.

The NICTI consistently provides training on trauma-informed and victim-centered interview and investigation techniques. The following is a list of completed NICTI course offerings for FY 2024:

Course	Dates	Number of Students
White Collar Investigations: An Introduction to HHS-OIG Division of Data Analytics (Webinar)	October 12, 2023	153
Drafting, Reviewing, and Executing, a Defensible Search Warrant (Webinar)	October 30, 2023	410
Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country Seminar (Online Course)	November 7-8, 2023	183

Accessing Grants to Strengthen Tribal Justice System Capacity (Residential)	November 14-15, 2023	50
EOUSA's MMIP Regional Outreach Program (Webinar)	November 16, 2023	291
Military Cases and Concerns: What Every AUSA Needs to Know (Online Course)	November 20-21, 2023	104
The Investigation and Prosecution of Non-Fatal Strangulation Cases (Online Course)	November 27-30, 2023	392
21st Meeting of the Inter-Tribal Technical-Assistance Working Group on Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction (Residential)	December 5-6, 2023	95
Human Trafficking in Indian Country (Webinar)	January 8, 2024	890
Federal Mandatory Child Abuse Reporting Laws (Webinar)	January 23, 2024	659
Indian Country Violent Crime Basics Seminar (Residential)	January 30 – February 8, 2024	90
Forensic Evidence in the Courtroom: Law, Science, and Trial Advocacy (Residential)	February 6-9, 2024	41
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners Testifying in Court (Webinar)	February 20, 2024	105
Advanced Trial Skills: Witness Preparation, Jury Selection, and Expert Witnesses (NAAG) (Residential)	February 21-23, 2024	55
Identifying and Responding to Corruption (NAAG) (Residential)	February 21-23, 2024	60
Indian Country Criminal Trial Advocacy Seminar (Residential)	March 4-8, 2024	21
Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country Seminar (Online Course)	March 26-27, 2024	321
First Responders to Violent Crime Training (Residential)	April 9-11, 2024	82
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Expert Witness Training (Residential)	April 30 – May 2, 2024	38
Culture as Prevention: Alaska EXCEL and Vocational Education for Success (Webinar)	May 28, 2024	118

Operation Not Forgotten: Investigating Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Indian Country (Webinar)	June 6, 2024	39
Hidden Homicides: Overcoming the Challenges of Staged Crime Scenes (Residential)	June 11-14, 2024	89
2024 Tribal Justice Safety and Wellness Summit (Online Course)	July 9 – 11, 2024	948
Criminal jurisdiction in Indian Country (Online Course)	July 22, 2024	272
ICWA Webinar Series: The Indian Child Welfare Act and the Role of the Federal Government (Webinar)	July 25, 2024	593
Alaska STCJ Federal Project Liaison Orientation (Webinar)	August 1, 2024	11
ICWA Webinar Series: The Indian Child Welfare Act and the Role of Tribal and State Social Workers (Webinar)	August 20, 2024	761
BIA MMU Human Trafficking Seminar (Residential)	August 13-14, 2024	26
ICWA Webinar Series: The Indian Child Welfare Act and Advocates for Native Youth (Webinar)	September 17, 2024	455
EOUSA's MMIP Regional Outreach Program Inservice (Residential)	September 23-26, 2024	13
Culture as Prevention: Using Elders to Enrich Child and Youth Programs (Webinar)	September 19, 2024	457

Total for FY 24 = 7822

As of October 22, 2024, the following is a list of NICTI courses completed in FY 2025 or currently open for registration:

Course	Dates	Number of Students
Protecting Tribal Lands from Trespass (Webinar)	October 7, 2024	189
ICWA Webinar Series: The Indian Child Welfare Act and the Role of Tribal and State Attorneys (Webinar)	October 8, 2024	474

Investigating and Prosecution Staff-Committed Sexual Abuse in BOP Facilities (Residential)	October 16-18, 2024	109
White Collar Investigations: The Important Work of Inspectors General in Indian Country (Webinar)	October 23, 2024	232
ICWA Webinar Series: The Role of Attorneys Representing Parents (Webinar)	November 7, 2024	TBD
First Responders to Violent Crime Training (Residential)	November 13-15, 2024	TBD
The Osage Reign of Terror: A Legal Perspective (Webinar)	November 19, 2024	TBD
23 rd Meeting of the InterTribal Technical-Assistance Working Group on Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction (Residential)	December 3-4, 2024	TBD
ICWA Webinar Series: The Role of Tribal and State Court Judges (Webinar)	December 5, 2024	TBD
Indian Country Violent Crime Basics Seminar (Residential)	January 6-10, 2025	TBD
Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country (Online Course)	January 21-23, 2025	TBD
Accessing BJA Discretionary Grants for Tribes (Residential)	January 22-24, 2025	TBD

Since its inception, tens of thousands of criminal justice and social service professionals have received NICTI training. These students represent federally recognized Tribes, USAO employees, and federal, state, and Tribal organizations serving Indian country. Students' professions range from law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges to victim advocates, medical and social services professionals, and forensic interviewers. Most students attending classes are from Tribes or Tribal organizations. Of note, DOJ's Office of Legal Education covers the costs of travel and lodging for Tribal attendees at residential classes sponsored by the NICTI, and all online NICTI training is offered free of charge. This allows many Tribal criminal justice and social service professionals to receive cutting-edge training from national experts at no cost to the student or Tribe. Many of the classes also provide Continuing Legal Education (CLE) credits for attorneys.

In addition to the training hosted by the NICTI, the Coordinator also serves as faculty for many trainings throughout the year. She is frequently asked by Tribes, Tribal Coalitions, USAOs, and other federal agencies to speak on the following topics: the investigation

and prosecution of violent crime in Tribal communities; domestic violence; sexual assault; child abuse; Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons; and human trafficking.

Part Three: Strengthening the Federal Response to Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women

In addition to the work described above responding to the concerns that Tribal leaders raised at the 18th VAWA consultation (Part One) and implementing VAWA and its reauthorizations (Part Two), DOJ has provided training and resources to enhance investigations and prosecutions of domestic and sexual violence in Tribal communities and support comprehensive services for victims. As a part of these efforts, DOJ, in collaboration with DOI and HHS, has responded to concerns and recommendations from past consultation sessions. These activities are discussed below.

- **MMIP Training and Related Resources** – Since the enactment of Savanna’s Act in 2020, DOJ’s NICTI has focused considerable resources on the issues of missing or murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives. The investigation and prosecution of crimes in Indian country can be complex and frequently requires a multijurisdictional and multidisciplinary response. In part, this is because more than one jurisdiction (federal, state, or Tribe) may have the legal authority to investigate and prosecute a case. Training is key to the development of comprehensive trauma-informed, culturally competent investigations and prosecutions for many of the crimes that can be associated with a missing or murdered Indigenous person. For example, if the missing person case involves the sexual exploitation of an adolescent, many issues may potentially be involved in the case that require specialized training, including forensic interviewing, mandatory reporting obligations, forensic medical examinations, crime scene processing and evidence collection, searches of electronic communications and social media, defendant interviewing and interrogation techniques, victim advocacy, and courtroom presentation and trial skills. Relevant training offered by the NICTI has been both virtual and residential. The online platform does not require a software download and all training is free. Part Two of this report contains a full list of training provided by the NICTI in FY 2024.
- **Healing and Response Teams (HRT) Special Initiative** – In response to recommendations from the Not Invisible Act Commission, OVW developed the HRT Special Initiative to support Tribal communities’ work to combat the MMIP crisis using a Tribally-based model of care. In FY 2024, OVW made an award to the Minnesota Indian Women’s Sexual Assault Coalition (MIWSAC) to implement a project that will inform continued work on effective Tribal responses to MMIP cases related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking in Tribal communities, both urban and rural. MIWSAC will work with its project partners to host a series of listening sessions across the country to inform the development of an interactive toolkit on HRTs and work closely with three pilot sites that are currently employing culturally-based strategies similar to HRTs. In the third year of the project, MIWSAC will host an implementation workshop for Tribes, urban Indian organizations, and Tribal coalitions interested in adopting and adapting the HRT model for use in their community.

- **OVW Violence Against Women Tribal SAUSA Initiative** – Under this initiative, Tribes receive funds to work with their USAO partner (and other Tribes in their federal judicial district, as appropriate) to hire or retain a mutually agreed upon Tribal prosecutor to be designated as a Special Assistant United States Attorney (SAUSA). The cross-designated prosecutors maintain an active caseload in Tribal court, federal court, or both, while also helping to promote higher quality investigations and better inter-governmental communication. Tribes and USAOs report these efforts create opportunities for them to actively engage with each other regarding prosecutions arising from Indian country, identify areas of concern that require additional attention, and hold offenders accountable while enhancing the safety of victims in Tribal communities.

The Tribal SAUSA Initiative was driven largely by input gathered at a 2009 DOJ listening session and annual consultations under VAWA, and it is another step in DOJ's ongoing efforts to increase engagement, coordination, and action on public safety in Tribal communities. It represents a partnership among OVW, EOUSA, OTJ, and the USAOs with Indian country responsibility. Previously a special initiative funded mainly with funds from OVW's Rural Grant Program, OVW's Tribal SAUSA Initiative has received an annual appropriation of \$3 million since FY 2022. OVW made five awards totaling \$4,149,999 in FY 2023 (with FY 2022 and 2023 funds) and an additional three awards totaling \$3,750,000 in FY 2024 (combining carryforward with FY 2024 funds). Information on the Tribes that received these awards is provided in Appendices C and D of this report.

Tribal SAUSAs were invited to attend all training offered in 2024 by EOUSA's NICTI. In March 2024, the Tribal SAUSAs had the opportunity to attend an Indian Country Criminal Trial Advocacy training at the NAC. This seminar is an intensive advocacy skill program designed for newer Tribal prosecutors and Tribal prosecutors cross-designated as SAUSA. The seminar utilized lectures, skill exercises, critiques, and trial strategy sessions. Topics covered include preparation and presentation of opening statements and closing arguments, as well as direct and cross-examination and handling exhibits. A domestic assault was the fact pattern used for the courtroom exercises.

- **Indian Country Violent Crime Basics Seminar** – The NICTI partnered with the FBI to create and deliver this new residential training at the National Advocacy Center. The target audience was newer AUSAs, Tribal prosecutors and police officers/agents/investigators working violent crime cases in Indian country. This seminar covered, in part, the following topics: Indian Country Criminal Jurisdiction; Common Federal Crimes in Indian Country; Crime Scene Management; Adult and Child Death Investigations; Search and Seizure Issues; Evaluating Strangulation and Gunshot Wounds; Officer Involved Shootings; Gun Crime Intelligence; and Interviewing Child Victims and Witnesses. This training also featured a moot court component. The training was held from January 30 – February 8, 2024. Another offering is planned the week of January 6, 2025.

- Forensic Sciences Seminar** – The NICTI, in partnership with the FBI, created a course focused on forensic sciences. The initial offering of this class was in June 2023, and the second was in February 2024. This high-level seminar is for experienced prosecutors and law enforcement personnel who investigate and prosecute violent crime cases involving forensic evidence. Priority is given to individuals working violent crime cases in Tribal communities. Presentations and panels address the general admissibility of forensic evidence; working with the FBI laboratory and understanding forensic standards and guidelines; trial preparation resources available to prosecutors; legal and technical presentations on firearms and toolmarks, DNA, probabilistic genotyping, and likelihood ratios for DNA; relevant confrontation issues; discovery; and Brady/Giglio disclosures. Another offering is planned for March 2025.
- Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country/Special Law Enforcement Commission Training Project** – A persistent challenge in investigating cases in Tribal communities is the limited number of law enforcement personnel and frequent turnover in Tribal police department staffing. Getting Tribal and local law enforcement officers a BIA-issued Special Law Enforcement Commission (SLEC) is one way to get additional “boots on the ground” able to exercise federal authority for crimes committed in Indian country. A SLEC allows officers to enforce federal criminal statutes and federal hunting and fishing regulations in Indian country. One of the criteria for obtaining a SLEC is successful completion of a class titled Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country (CJIC) and achieving a 70% on the test given at the conclusion of the class. The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 shifted primary responsibility for delivery of CJIC training to DOJ. Course development and responsibility for CJIC training has been assigned to the NICTI. The CJIC training curriculum covers such topics as search and seizure, federal Indian law, federal criminal procedure, the Crime Victims’ Rights Act, and investigating sexual assault, domestic violence, and child abuse crimes occurring in Tribal communities. Following the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in *McGirt v. Oklahoma*, the NICTI developed an online version of the CJIC class. The table below illustrates the dates of CJIC training offered by the NICTI, the total number of students receiving the training, and the number of state, local and Tribal officers in Oklahoma who attended the training.

Course Title	Dates	Total Students	Oklahoma Students
CJIC Seminar	August 26 - 27, 2020	355	332
CJIC Seminar	October 5 - 6, 2020	640	244
CJIC Seminar	January 12 - 13, 2021	764	465
CJIC Seminar	March 23 - 24, 2021	585	387
CJIC Seminar	June 15 - 16, 2021	640	459
CJIC Seminar	September 27 - 28, 2021	269	117
CJIC Seminar	December 7 - 8, 2021	255	114
CJIC Seminar	March 8 - 9, 2022	237	79

CJIC Seminar	August 17 - 18, 2022	317	54
CJIC Seminar	November 30 - 1, 2022	225	57
CJIC Seminar	March 29 - 31, 2023	264	38
CJIC Seminar	August 8 - 10, 2023	177	16
CJIC Seminar	November 7 - 9, 2023	176	37
CJIC Seminar	March 26 - 27, 2024	296	39
CJIC Seminar	July 22 - 23, 2024	255	55

- Joint DOJ/DOI Tribal Justice, Safety, and Wellness Summit** – This Summit was hosted by the NICTI the afternoons of July 9-11, 2024. Over 1000 federal, state, and Tribal law enforcement, prosecutors, advocates, medical providers, and leaders registered to attend the virtual event. A total of 948 attended either part or all of the training. The Summit included recorded remarks from the Attorney General and FBI Director. A readout of the event can be found here: <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/departments-justice-and-interior-host-2024-Tribal-justice-safety-and-wellness-summit>.
- National Tribal Trial College (NTTC)** – With funding from OVW, the NTTC offers a course on legal advocacy in Tribal court that combines 20 weeks of online learning with five days of in-person training. It also offers an advanced class in Tribal court legal advocacy that includes five weeks of online learning and three days of in-person training. With 20 graduates from the foundational course and 11 from the advanced class in 2024, the total number of graduates over the past ten years is nearly 300. Advocates report that the courses enhance their ability to fight for victims’ rights, represent their communities, and better serve Tribal members living in and around Tribal communities.
- Tribal Men’s Gathering** – In response to testimony from Tribal leaders, OVW is funding the first ever national Tribal men’s *ProtectHER* Conference to be hosted by the National Criminal Justice Training Center of Fox Valley Technical College in 2025. The conference is culturally specific training and support for Tribal men working as allies and advocates to provide interventions and services for victims of domestic and sexual violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women, children, and families, as well as those who identify as two-spirited/LBGQTQ and persons with disabilities.
- Tribal Track at Conference on Crimes Against Women** – Once again, OVW worked with conference organizers to identify presenters and content for several Tribal-specific sessions, including topics such as developing domestic violence courts and dockets in Tribal justice systems; how Tribal colleges and universities can partner with local advocacy programs to support survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault on campus; building multi-jurisdictional responses to domestic violence and sexual assault cases in Indian country; building advocacy responses to address the needs of Native survivors; and more.

Appendix A – Brief Responses to 2023 Recommendations

The tables below provide brief responses and cross-references to relevant information in response to many of the recommendations received at the 2023 Tribal consultation.

Access to Criminal Justice Information Systems	
Recommendation	Response
<p>We urge the government to invest in improving local, regional, state, and federal crime databases and criminal information systems which will enhance our interagency cooperation and offender accountability to address these issues. This would also help us identify patterns to understand the magnitude and nature of the problem and develop evidence-based prevention strategies.</p>	<p>The annual expansion of DOJ’s Tribal Access Program for National Crime Information (TAP) helps respond to this recommendation. More information is provided in Part One of this report.</p>
<p>The U.S. federal government should continue to invest in TAP. Training and technical assistance should continue to be deployed throughout Indian country to strengthen Tribal capacity to use the system.</p>	<p>DOJ has continued to invest in TAP. More information, including how to access related training and technical assistance, is provided in Part One of this report.</p>
<p>Access to local, regional, state, and federal crime information and criminal justice information systems is vital to protecting current and future victims from harm and should be given automatically to any program receiving OVW funding along with necessary training to use them.</p>	<p>The criteria for TAP and OVW grant funding are too different for this to be done automatically. However, OVW grant managers can connect Tribes with TAP, make sure they are aware of the open application period, and help them get answers to any questions they have about the program.</p>
<p>Although we currently have access to TAP, we need additional training for our Tribal departments to utilize this valuable resource for our Tribal agencies.</p>	<p>Participation in TAP includes access to training and technical assistance designed to ensure Tribes get the most out of the program. Interested Tribes should contact TribalAccess@usdoj.gov.</p>

Consultation Procedure Recommendations

Recommendation	Response
<p>We recommend that the federal government's consultation requirements found in 34 USC § 20126(d) be updated to include specific timelines for consultation framing paper questions, notice, and distribution. Even if the statute is not changed, DOJ should adopt a 60-day notice period for all consultation sessions that are not urgent in nature. Regular consultation sessions (e.g. annual consultation sessions) should be announced as early as possible and under no circumstance with less than 60 days of notice. Similarly, in all cases not dealing with urgent, time-sensitive issues, framing questions should be provided at least 60 days before any consultation sessions at which they will be discussed.</p>	<p>DOJ follows the statutory requirement to provide at least 120 days' notice of the annual VAWA consultation and this year provided 210 days' notice. OVW currently strives to follow the DOJ policy of providing framing papers 30 days prior to consultation but will work in 2025 and beyond to extend this time to 60 days. A longer time frame can result in the information in the paper not being up to date, but OVW recognizes the importance of giving Tribal leaders enough time to prepare responses.</p>
<p>Consider breaking down consultations by region. All Tribes have challenges and some similar struggles, but the geography is different.</p>	<p>OVW's consultation is required to be annual, but the consultation is held in a different region each year in an effort to address these kinds of regional differences among Tribes. Some Tribal leaders have testified at prior consultations that they prefer the VAWA consultation to be a unified discussion of violence against AI/AN women.</p>
<p>We urge the federal government to engage more deeply with Tribal nations through regular consultation, joint decision-making processes, and capacity building initiatives.</p>	<p>DOJ's statement of principles and policy statement for Tribal consultation are designed to meet the goals stated in this recommendation. DOJ's grantmaking components have been increasingly incorporating capacity building into their funding opportunities for Tribes. In addition, OVW is establishing the Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women Tribal Leaders Council (OVW TLC) to facilitate the exchange of views, information, and advice concerning the management or implementation of federal programs established pursuant to statute. The OVW TLC will provide a forum for discussion between OVW and federally-recognized Tribal Government leaders, acting in their official capacities,</p>

	further upholding Tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Tribal Nations.
Every effort from the federal government should be made to not schedule multiple consultations in the summer, which is during the subsistence season in Alaska. OVW and other federal agencies should recognize and respect Alaska Tribes' subsistence periods and not overly burden Tribes with meeting requests during critical subsistence periods. Alaska Tribes and their Tribal citizens rely on subsistence activities to provide resources to their families and Tribal communities.	DOJ is cognizant of the subsistence season in Alaska and takes it into account when scheduling consultations, whenever possible. OVW's annual consultation under VAWA typically takes place in the fall for this reason.
There needs to be a dedicated time of year that consultation will always take place. This will give Tribes, Tribal programs, and Tribal coalitions time to prepare for Tribal consultation and to be respectful of Tribal traditional ceremonies, customs, and their food subsistence practices.	OVW is considering holding the annual VAWA consultation more consistently in the fall, possibly late September or early October.

Grant Related Recommendations	
Recommendation	Response
Allow Tribes to access award money on time while working through the requirements needed to fully receive the money awarded. Expedite the budget approval process for timely release of grant funds. FVPSA and State formula funding are available as soon as awarded.	OVW allows access to some startup funds and has increased staffing to review budgets more quickly. The COPS Office routinely clears budgets under its Tribal Resources Grant Program before award announcements are made, thereby allowing access to full grant funds after announcement. OVC permits access to 10 percent of grant funds in the interim before the grant budget is cleared.
It would be beneficial to have a five-year funding cycle so continuity can be established.	DOJ grantmaking components moved many Tribal-specific grant programs to five-year award periods in 2020. OVW's Tribal Governments Program provides an

	<p>initial 36-month award with a 2-year non-competitive continuation option, for a total of five years. OVC manages the Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside program (TVSSA) as a one- to five-year award period, according to Tribes' needs. Additionally, OVC is currently consulting with Tribes on a proposed modification of the TVSSA which would require Tribes to submit applications only one time during the five-year TVSSA program cycle.</p>
<p>Each federal agency should maintain consistency and accountability between agencies and individual grant program managers, ensuring that grant program managers are accountable to the Tribes they manage and respond in a consistent, timely manner. Some grant program managers take months to respond to Tribes, and Tribes have little recourse. Too often, Tribes' assigned grant program managers change, and Tribes bear the burden of relearning how each new grant manager prefers that grant-related tasks be completed. Oftentimes, guidance from one grant program manager to another seems based on individual preference, and not on any legitimate grant requirement.</p>	<p>DOJ grantmaking components require grant management staff to participate in training on the DOJ Financial Guide and other grant-related requirements to ensure grantees are provided consistent and accurate information. OVC has more than doubled the number of grant managers in its Tribal Affairs Division in the past two years and is working on a consistent approach to support Tribal grantees through standard operating procedures and increased collaboration across OVC's divisions. OVC has established response time and procedure guidelines for grant management staff to ensure grantees are informed when inquiries require additional research to obtain the correct answer and adequate coverage when staff are unavailable for more than one day.</p>
<p>We call for federal support in managing and utilizing resources effectively including providing technical assistance, increasing our financial management capacity, sharing best practices, and reviewing burdensome reporting requirements associated with the funds. While we understand a need for accountability, we propose a more streamlined reporting process that focuses on outcomes rather than input and activities. A Tribe with multiple awards under the same program should not have to fill out multiple reports on the same program. A Tribe may have many separate pots of money whether through</p>	<p>Beginning in January 2024, OVC reduced the amount of information required for performance reporting under its largest Tribal-specific program, the Tribal Governments Program, by half. OVC also recently announced the rollout of a new reporting tool that will minimize the reporting burden for Tribes by allowing the information to be completed in an intuitive, online format. OVC has proposed changes to the administration of the Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside Program (TVSSA) to reduce the burden to Tribes in applying for annual awards and to consolidate reporting across a defined 5-year grant cycle. This will be accomplished by having</p>

<p>the BIA, Treasury, etc., and everyone has different reporting procedures and financial statements. The fact is, it is overwhelming and at critical mass. One person may be working on grants and at the same time supporting the Tribe on various tasks. It is hard to prioritize what is more important: compliance or helping a Tribal member with tasks such as raising money for funeral expenses, or going to the airport to pick up police who are responding to a need.</p>	<p>Tribes submit a full application in year 1 of a 5-year project period and to submit a population certificate/letter of intent and budget modification to receive supplemental awards in years 2 through 5. This proposal will eliminate the need for annual applications and separate performance and fiscal reports for each annual award. This new way of administering TVSSA will significantly reduce grantee burden in submitting reports and post award documentation. OVC consulted with Tribes on this plan to change the administration of the TVSSA during October 2024.</p>
<p>Grant funding notice letters should occur well before the start date of the grant to allow time to recruit staff to fill the roles and responsibilities within the grant proposal. Post-pandemic, it can take six to 12 months to fill a role.</p>	<p>The federal annual fiscal year appropriations and grantmaking schedule do not allow for six to 12 months' notice of awards; however, grant project periods may be extended to account for any delays in hiring staff at the beginning of the award.</p>
<p>We recommend requirements be added to state grants to require increased responses and cooperation with Tribal nations. We need accountability to be able to make sure they provide us with good information so we will be able to administer justice and hold offenders accountable while making sure we provide the resources to victims and families.</p>	<p>OVW's STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program requires by statute that states develop a plan for implementing their STOP funding and "consult and coordinate" with a number of entities, including Tribal governments. OVW has issued frequently asked questions to assist states in meeting this requirement. OVC encourages coordination between states and Tribal victim services program under its VOCA Victim Assistance Formula Grants.</p>
<p>Federal grant solicitations and grant requirements pigeonhole the Tribes and do not allow them to have the autonomy to help their own people; grants need to include flexibility in the way funds can be used to better serve victims' needs.</p>	<p>In response to Tribal feedback, DOJ grantmaking components have worked, within statutory authorities, to maximize the flexibility Tribes have in using funds in a manner that reflects their community values and traditions. Under OVW and OVC programs that fund victim services, Tribes are encouraged to use funds for culturally relevant activities that are responsive to victim needs in their communities. OVW's Tribal Governments Program allows Tribes to choose from 12</p>

	<p>statutory purpose areas that range from criminal and civil justice responses to comprehensive victim services.</p>
<p>Make sure wording in the grant solicitations does not imply or require Tribes to waive their sovereignty to be awarded funding. Tribes should not have any more “special conditions” than what the states are expected to have.</p>	<p>OVW has worked over the past two fiscal years to evaluate award conditions for the Tribal Governments Program and apply only award conditions that are statutorily required or are necessary for the implementation of the grantee’s specific project.</p>
<p>Reevaluate limitations set on how Tribal programs can spend allocated funds. Allow Tribes to use funds to meet culturally relevant needs, including food for survivors and their children while they are in shelter or receiving victim services.</p>	<p>OVW allows and encourages grantees to use funds to meet culturally relevant needs, including food for survivors and their children while they are in shelter or receiving victim services. Examples of culturally specific costs include wild rice, cultural healing kits, and beading supplies. OVW grant managers work closely with grantees to ensure programs are able to use funds in ways that Tribes know will best serve their communities in a culturally responsive manner. Under OVC’s TVSSA, allowable expenses include culturally specific victim services, which can include traditional arts, ceremonies, and foods as a part of a ceremonial healing response to an individual who has undergone trauma and seeks to become realigned with the community and restored to health and balance. Food as an emergency/short-term need for a victim, to include food for survivors and their children while in shelter, has always been an allowable expense under TVSSA.</p>
<p>Ease funding restrictions to allow Tribes to administer justice in a traditional manner they choose.</p>	<p>OVW’s Tribal Governments Program allows Tribes to administer justice in a traditional manner.</p>
<p>Allow funds to be used to purchase food for community awareness and on-site training events.</p>	<p>Use of funds for food in this context is governed by DOJ policy; however, OVW’s Conference Costs Guidelines describe certain limited circumstances in which food costs may be allowable, including remote locations, which may be particularly applicable to Tribal communities.</p>

MMIW/MMIP-Related Recommendations	
Recommendation	Response
<p>Crimes that result in MMIW often occur in the intersection of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking. It is essential that OVW, the FVPSA, DHS, and IHS increase Tribally based victim advocacy services to prevent MMIW and to support the families and community members of abducted, missing, or murdered AI/AN women. These increases should include, but not be limited to, the following services: increased accountability of law enforcement agencies – state and federal – where these crimes occur; prevention and education initiatives and campaigns; counseling for the children of the victim; burial assistance; community healing such as walks for justice and to honor the missing or murdered; community meals and gatherings; and other Tribal-specific activities.</p>	<p>OVW’s Tribal Victim Services Set Aside Program funds are available for many of these purposes related to MMIP. OVW’s Tribal Governments Program includes two MMIP-focused purpose areas addressing law enforcement and data collection. Finally, OVW is funding a Healing and Response Teams Initiative, in response to recommendations from the Not Invisible Act Commission, addressing the intersection between domestic and sexual violence, stalking, and sex trafficking with MMIP. More information on this initiative is provided in Part Three of this report.</p>
<p>DOJ must share the importance of the Tribal Community Response Plans (TCRPs). These plans outline exactly what needs to happen when you have a child or an adult go missing from the community. These plans have not been widely adopted by Tribes in other states.</p>	<p>The Department of Justice posted the Guide to Developing a Tribal Community Response Plan for Missing Person Cases, which provides a set of resources for Tribal governments and U.S. Attorney’s Offices, working with other partners, to develop a TCRP to respond to missing person cases that is tailored to the specific needs, resources, and culture of a Tribal community. Support for the development of TCRPs is part of EOUSA’s MMIP Regional Coordinators Program.</p>
<p>All federal departments should coordinate efforts in consultation with Tribal nations to increase the response of state governments to cases of the disappearance or murder of AI/AN people.</p>	<p>While DOJ is not authorized to direct state governments or oversee state efforts to address MMIP, the Department continues to welcome and seek out cross-jurisdictional law enforcement partnerships.</p>

<p>Regarding support for the family members of abducted, missing, or murdered AI/AN women, DOJ, DOI, DHS, and HHS should implement recommendations from the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) regarding the Tribal set-aside from the Crime Victims Fund (CVF) to ensure the resources reach victims, survivors, and their families, including consultation with Tribes by region to establish basic needs and relevance of assistance for each Tribal nation. We recommend that victim services, other than what is provided by the Tribe or UIOs, be allowed to provide long-term services to the families experiencing the grief of having a missing loved one.</p>	<p>OVC's Tribal Victim Services Set Aside Program, including information on the broad use of funds for culturally relevant services for victims of crime and their families, as well as annual consultations on the program, is addressed in a separate table in this appendix. OVC also published a fact sheet on use of TVSSA funds to address MMIP.</p>
<p>For cases where our relatives are found after they are deceased, provide direct funding to Tribal nations to help the families of MMIP transport their loved one home and lay them to rest in a culturally-appropriate manner.</p>	<p>Use of OVC's Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside Program funds for this purpose is addressed in OVC's MMIP fact sheet.</p>
<p>Address MMIP by creating a permanent funding source to fund a Tribal nations crisis response team. Funds should support search and rescue efforts, as well as support and emergency need items for family members including hotel vouchers, food assistance, clothing, burial costs, aftercare counseling for trauma. Funding should not have an expiration date or should not penalize the Tribe if unused during the grant period. Not using funding means nobody went missing or murdered, which is what we all hope for. Funding should not be restricted to the normal grant cycle timeframe. Five years would be more adequate.</p>	<p>The Department welcomes feedback on how to better meet Tribes' public safety funding needs. DOJ is currently engaged in consultation to consider alternative funding mechanisms to address the concerns identified here, among others. Additional information about this consultation may be found here: https://www.justice.gov/Tribal/Tribal-consultations-advisory-groups.</p>
<p>Additional funding is needed to support MMIW and MMIP. Strengthening the federal response to law enforcement is critical - we need our federal partners to help.</p>	<p>The Department recognizes the widespread need for additional resources and welcomes feedback on how to better meet Tribes' public safety funding needs. We are currently engaged in consultation to consider alternative funding mechanisms to address the concerns identified here, among others. Additional information about this consultation and how to</p>

	<p>participate may be found here: https://www.justice.gov/Tribal/Tribal-consultations-advisory-groups.</p>
<p>Create and convene a Tribal/state/federal national working group that is held accountable for ensuring diligent and culturally respectful response to MMIW/MMIP issue.</p>	<p>The Not Invisible Act Commission served as a model for such a group and provided deeply researched and thoughtful recommendations for entities across the federal government. The Department, along with other agencies and Congress, continue efforts to fulfill commitments and implement recommended changes. The Departments of Justice and the Interior's response to the Commission's recommendations may be found here: https://www.justice.gov/Tribal/not-invisible-act.</p>
<p>Adequately and sustainably fund Tribal victim services, law enforcement, and Tribal justice systems to address the need of MMIW/MMIP on a non-competitive equitable basis. Provide funding or allow for the use of existing funding to address prevention of MMIP, including efforts to build self-awareness campaigns in Tribal communities.</p>	<p>The Department welcomes feedback on how to better meet Tribes' public safety funding needs. DOJ is currently engaged in consultation to consider alternative funding mechanisms to address the concerns identified here, among others. Additional information about this consultation may be found here: https://www.justice.gov/Tribal/Tribal-consultations-advisory-groups.</p>
<p>More is needed to address the MMIW crisis that includes so many areas of need, such as law enforcement, family support services and communications, resourced search and rescue, advocates, and equipment, as well as compassionate and urgent response with funding.</p>	<p>The Not Invisible Act Commission provided comprehensive recommendations that address these areas of concern. The Departments of Justice and the Interior's response to the Commission's recommendations may be found here: https://www.justice.gov/Tribal/not-invisible-act. The Department welcomes additional feedback and recommendations, which may be submitted to OTJ@usdoj.gov.</p>

OVW-Specific Recommendations	
Recommendation	Response
<p>Ensuring that OVW programs are sensitive to the diverse needs of different communities is essential. Culturally competent programming helps provide tailored support that considers the unique challenges faced by survivors from various backgrounds.</p>	<p>OVW agrees with this recommendation and has increased staff in its Tribal Affairs Division (TAD), including staff based in Tribal communities, to achieve this end.</p>
<p>We call upon the OVW to assist Tribes in applying for federal grant programs to support Alaska Native Tribes through pre-grant application conversations and interviews, similar to how the OVC assists Tribes with grant applications. Alaska Native Tribes do not have dedicated grant writers on standby or employed with the Tribe that can manage the multiple different grant requirements imposed on potential grantees by each federal agency. Access to grant writers should not preclude Alaska Tribes from submitting.</p>	<p>OVW has taken a number of steps to better support Alaska Native applicants for competitive, discretionary grants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OVW has held workshops with Alaska Native Tribes to help prepare for applying for the Tribal Governments Program. - In addition, monthly Reflect and Connect sessions are held just for Alaska Native Tribes. These sessions provide an opportunity to connect with OVW staff as well as grantees across the state. - While funding opportunities are open (about three months), OVW holds weekly, online sessions which allow applicants to talk with OVW staff about their application, ask questions about the submission process, etc. - In FY 23 the Tribal Governments Program launched a Sample Proposal Narrative which could be submitted in lieu of the standard long-form narrative. This sample allows applicants to complete their narrative information in a table format, reducing the application burden. - For the past three years OVW has offered a capacity building track for applicants that do not currently, or have not recently, had an OVW award. This track provides additional assessment, training, and technical assistance support. Applicants for this track do not need to have a clear project proposal

	developed to apply for the grant opportunity.
OVW does not currently allow grant funds to be used to provide services to families of MMIW except within the intersections of domestic and sexual violence.	This rule is based on the scope of the statutes governing OVW's grant programs.
The U.S. Attorney General and DOJ must consistently and timely submit the VAWA Annual Tribal Consultation Report to Congress on DOJ website.	The two most recent reports are in process within DOJ and will be posted on OVW's website as soon as they are submitted to Congress. The two components of each report to Congress – the annual reports with Tribal testimony and this annual Update Report – are already available on OVW's Tribal consultation webpage .
OVW must seek an amendment to the Tribal Governments Program statute so that victims who need housing assistance as a result of abuse need not be currently "fleeing" to qualify for assistance and so that Tribal grantees may help victims who need assistance to stay in their home (rent, utilities, food, etc.) until they get on their feet. A statutory change needs to be made to remove 'relocate' from the wording. Our Advocacy Centers remind us constantly of the barrier this presents to victims with the limited amount of housing on reservations and high cost of rent in surrounding areas which has only dramatically increased since Covid.	OVW's TGP does not require that victims be currently fleeing abuse to qualify for assistance. However, the program statute does not permit funds to be used to maintain current housing. OVW will consider a statutory amendment to address this concern as part of the next reauthorization of VAWA. In the interim, OVW announced a funding opportunity in July 2024 under which Tribal victim service providers can provide a range of financial assistance to victims, including assistance with housing costs.
In the President's budget, DOJ should request the full amount of funding authorized for Tribal programs in VAWA 2022, especially the \$25 million for the Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction (STCJ) grant program and reimbursement for FY 2024 and FY 2025.	The President's FY 2025 budget request for the two STCJ Programs (grants and reimbursements) is for the full \$25 million authorized by VAWA 2022.
OVW should allow grant funds to be used to build housing for emergency shelter, transitional housing, and other needs for	OVW funding is not authorized to be used for construction; however, OVW's Tribal Governments Program funds can

<p>victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating, stalking and sex trafficking. OVW should fund a domestic violence shelter and a rape crisis center that are culturally responsive and serve Tribal members.</p>	<p>be used for minor renovations to convert spaces to meet program purpose areas (offices, transitional housing, emergency shelter, etc.).</p>
<p>OVW should assist and empower the success of Alaska Tribes and provide adequate and necessary time to implement grant-funded programs to Alaska Tribal nations. OVW should not implement any policies specific to only Alaska grantees, such as probationary periods for newly funded OVW programs, as an arbitrary indicator of determining the future success of the Tribe and its OVW-funded programming.</p>	<p>OVW launched a multi-day implementation workshop for Alaska Tribal grantees in 2017 and received so much positive feedback on it that the workshop is being held in other regions. OVW also has two staff based in Alaska to provide assistance tailored to the needs of Alaska Tribes. As discussed elsewhere in this report, OVW provides five-year funding and no-cost extensions to ensure grantees have the time to fully implement their programs. OVW does not have Alaska-specific policies and does not impose probationary periods on grantees.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Recommendations for BIA</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Recommendation</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Response</p>
<p>In response to concerns about protection orders being denied when court personnel have a connection to the respondent, investigate Tribal court rulings for denied order of protection to ensure there was no conflict of interest. Similarly, BIA officers should be held accountable for processing all investigations thoroughly and without bias (in light of case examples in which responding officer failed to follow protocol and the perpetrator was the relative of a BIA officer).</p>	<p>BIA's Office of Justice Services (OJS) acknowledges the importance of addressing concerns related to the denial of protection orders, particularly in cases where court personnel may have a connection to the respondent. OJS commits to collaboration with Tribal courts to ensure that there are no conflicts of interest impacting these critical decisions. Furthermore, OJS recognizes the necessity of holding BIA officers accountable for conducting thorough and unbiased investigations. It is imperative that all protocols are followed to maintain the integrity of the process. OJS is dedicated to improving these systems to ensure justice and safety for all individuals.</p>

Recommendations for OVC's TVSSA	
Recommendation	Response
Historical trauma should be named as a victim need that can be served under the Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside Program.	TVSSA funding supports victims of crime. Historical trauma may be taken into account in serving crime victims who otherwise meet program eligibility criteria.
We urge the establishment of a standing Tribal Victims of Crime Act advisory committee to guide OVC's decision-making about the implementation of the Tribal set-aside and funding of regional and experienced technical assistance providers, such as the AKNWRC, who can work with Tribal governments to develop multi-year strategic plans.	OVC has benefitted from the opportunity to work with AKNWRC as a subrecipient to NCAI to award micro-grants to Tribes in AK to develop or expand existing crime victim services programs.
OVC must commit to regular government-to-government Tribal consultations moving forward to improve the Tribal Victim Services Set-Aside program and determine how regulations should be tailored to address unique needs.	OVC consults with Tribes annually, and also includes 3-4 listening session per year in its calendar on how regulations should be tailored to address unique needs. Examples of how the TVSSA grant program has been modified over time to respond to the recommendations of Tribes, include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Transition from a competitive discretionary program to a noncompetitive population-based formula program. 2) Population numbers for the formula come from the Tribes and not government databases. 3) Applicants can choose the project period for annual awards between 12 and 60 months. 4) Applicants have the option to complete a checklist or an interview instead of traditional program narrative. 5) Tribal Division staff conduct virtual interviews based upon applicant requests for assistance with completing the checklist and travel to AK to conduct in-person interviews with Tribal staff.

	<p>6) Grantees have the option to spend funds on construction, including renovations and modular or other prefabricated buildings.</p> <p>7) Grantees can use their funds to address the needs of families of missing persons. The 3% cap on how much funding grantees can use to support search efforts in individual missing persons cases was removed.</p> <p>OVC welcomes input from Tribal Victim Services Programs and also from Tribal governments.</p>
OVC and DOJ should work towards amendments to the TVSSA Program that serve broader Tribal needs including infrastructure, court services, and law enforcement.	By statute the TVSSA, funded under the Crime Victims Funds, may only be used for victim services. Other agencies that do not focus primarily on victim services (e.g., COPS, BJA) have programs to fund Tribal courts and law enforcement.
Create a permanent 10% Tribal Set-Aside Crime Victims Fund in OVC.	The amount of the Set-Aside from the Crime Victims Fund, and its annual appropriation, is set by law.
The federal government should ensure that OVC is appropriately staffed. Having only 2 dedicated Alaska OVC grant managers is not sufficient to support 229 federally recognized Tribes.	The OVC West Team has a dedicated supervisor and six grant managers who work with Alaska Tribes. Currently one of those grant managers lives in Alaska, and OVC hopes to have a second Alaska-based grant manager hired within the next year.

Research and Statistics Recommendations	
Recommendation	Response
Support data collection and research efforts. This is crucial for assessing the effectiveness of programs, identifying emerging trends, and refining strategies to better serve survivors and prevent violence.	OVW funds a Research and Evaluation Initiative for which Tribes and Tribal organizations are eligible to apply, and OVW staff have been working to ensure that Tribal colleges and universities are aware of this funding opportunity and have the information they need to consider applying for it. The annual notices of funding opportunity for this program are available on OVW's website .

<p>The National Institute of Justice should complete the baseline study authorized by Congress in the 2005 reauthorization of VAWA. In addition, NIJ's program of research on violence against AI/AN women should provide Tribal nations information regarding missing and murdered AI/AN women, including unique barriers facing Tribal nations and Native women in P.L. 280 states.</p>	<p>NIJ issued three framing papers for Tribal leaders' consideration in preparation for the 2024 consultation. More details on these papers is provided in Part Two of this report, and the framing papers are available on OVW's Tribal Consultation webpage. They include a framing paper specifically on the baseline study and NIJ's program of research.</p>
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Training-Related Recommendations	
Recommendation	Response
<p>DOJ and DOI should offer joint training opportunities for Tribal and federal law enforcement on the implementation of VAWA 2022 in Indian Country.</p>	<p>DOJ's National Indian Country Training Initiative (NICTI) offers training on implementation of VAWA 2022, and DOI provides faculty for NICTI programs, such as the 2024 Tribal Justice, Safety, and Wellness Summit held online in July 2024, which included VAWA 2022. Additional details are provided in Parts Two and Three of this report.</p>
<p>DOJ and DOI should provide training to Tribal and federal staff related to the Alaska Pilot Program.</p>	<p>DOJ's NICTI provides training related to the Alaska Pilot Program, including a training specifically for federal staff who will be serving as liaisons for Alaska Tribes participating in Track Two of the pilot program. More details on NICTI trainings are provided in Parts Two and Three of this report.</p>
<p>DOJ should provide training and education for U.S. attorneys, FBI personnel, criminal chiefs, victim witness coordinators, and any relevant DOJ staff on the directives from the September 2022 EOUSA memorandum regarding coordination with Tribal, state and local governments after the Supreme Court's decision in <i>Oklahoma v. Castro-Huerta</i>.</p>	<p>The NICTI provides numerous trainings throughout the year addressing federal criminal jurisdiction, to include the <i>Castro-Huerta</i> decision. These trainings cover, among other topics, laws and memoranda from the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and EOUSA that address DOJ's obligations to Indian country, including coordination with federal, state, and Tribal criminal justice and social service providers.</p>

<p>DOJ should bring training sessions to Oklahoma and/or nearby states, to reduce travel-related costs so more people can attend, with trainers who understand what Indian Country is and our values, to train prosecutors, law enforcement, advocates, all those multidisciplinary professions that need this training. This should result in better responses to domestic violence situations from all levels and, hopefully, a reduction in domestic/intimate partner violence.</p>	<p>In addition to training sessions offered at the NAC, for which participant travel expenses are covered by DOJ, the NICTI hosts residential trainings in other locations and provides presentations at Tribal training programs throughout the country. For example, the NICTI hosted residential training in Montana and New Mexico in 2024. Moreover, USAOs with Indian country in their districts host trainings throughout the year, such as the Four Corners Indian Country Conference, which includes USAOs in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. The 2024 conference was held in Colorado.</p>
<p>Offer joint training opportunities for Tribal and federal law enforcement on the implementation of VAWA 2022. Training is also needed for local law enforcement, who are usually the first on scene but often do not have access to the same training as the federal agents.</p>	<p>DOJ's NICTI training programs include federal, Tribal, and state criminal justice personnel and are designed to provide them with the training and support needed to address the specific challenges related to Indian country cases. For example, the NICTI provided a three-day training in April 2024 for first responders to violent crime.</p>
<p>Train more Tribal agents to get federal search warrants approved by federal judges for time-sensitive issues such as cell phone location information, the ability to ping a missing person's phone and search a missing person's phone for who they were in contact most recently. Those search warrants are highly technical, take time to put together correctly, and not every federal Tribal agent has been trained to put these together quickly and correctly. This is a critical part of investigating federal homicides and missing persons cases in Indian country.</p>	<p>Technical issues such as these are covered in DOJ's NICTI trainings, including programs specifically on search warrants, forensic evidence, and other investigative techniques related to MMIP cases.</p>

Appendix B – Analysis of OVW Tribal Grant Programs Funding for FY 2024

At past consultation sessions, Tribal leaders have requested that DOJ provide a table showing how funds appropriated for Tribal programs are spent by OVW. The table on the next page, along with the lists of grant recipients in Appendices C and D, responds to this request. Appendices C and D include two years of awards because the 2023 consultation took place before the end of FY 2023 (September 30, 2023) – and therefore FY 2023 awards were not final at that time – and because the 2024 consultation is taking place after the end of FY 2024, and therefore FY 2024 award information is available for this report. The FY 2023 version of the table below was included as Appendix B in the [2023 Update Report](#).

	Tribal Governments (TGP)¹	Tribal Jurisdiction	Tribal Coalitions²	Tribal Sexual Assault Services (TSASP)³
FY 2024 Appropriation⁴	\$49,300,000	\$11,000,000	\$8,363,571	\$7,850,000
Prior Year Carry Forward & Recoveries⁵	\$13,203,915	\$4,367,282	\$1,048,078	\$3,440,075
Technical Assistance, Peer Review, Research & Special Projects⁶	-\$5,725,962	-\$4,911,832 ⁷	-\$1,128,673	-\$128,701
FY 2024 Rescission⁸	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Salaries & Expenses Reduction⁹	-\$3,240,805	-\$723,101	\$0	\$0
Amount available for FY 2024 grants	\$53,537,148	\$9,732,349	\$8,282,976	\$11,161,375
Amount awarded in FY 2024	\$53,466,491	\$5,074,055	\$8,282,940	\$11,085,000
Remaining balance	\$70,657	\$4,658,294 ¹⁰	\$36	\$76,375

¹ In FY 2024, the Tribal Governments Program was funded through the appropriations for seven other OVW grant programs and did not receive its own appropriation line.

² In FY 2024, the Tribal Coalitions Program was funded through the appropriations for the STOP, Improving Criminal Justice Responses, and Sexual Assault Services Programs and did not receive its own appropriation line.

³ This column includes funding made available specifically for Tribal sexual assault activities under the Sexual Assault Services Program appropriation.

⁴ OVW also received an appropriation of \$3 million in FY 2024 for Tribal SAUSA grants and had \$1,850,001 available in prior year carryforward and recoveries. FY 2024 TSAUSA awards totaled \$3,750,000, and, after setting aside \$420,000 for training and technical assistance under the program, the remaining balance was \$680,001.

⁵ The Prior Year Carry Forward amount includes both funds that were not obligated in the prior year and funds that were deobligated. Recoveries/deobligated funds are funds that are returned after the end of a grant award for any number of reasons. Recoveries are as of May 31, 2024.

⁶ For the Tribal Governments and Tribal Jurisdiction Programs, this line includes \$493,000 and \$110,00 respectively, set aside for the Innovation Fund authorized by VAWA 2022.

⁷ This includes \$3.7 million for calendar year 2024 reimbursements under the STCJ Tribal Reimbursement Program.

⁸ OVW had a \$5 million rescission in FY 2024, but deobligated funds from Tribal programs were not used to cover it.

⁹ OVW does not receive an appropriation for management and administration expenses and therefore assesses most of its grant programs to cover these expenses.

¹⁰ This includes \$4.4 million for calendar year 2025 reimbursements under the STCJ Tribal Reimbursement Program.

Appendix C – FY 2023 OVW Tribal Grant Awards

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
ALASKA NATIVE JUSTICE CENTER, INC	\$750,000	OVW Rural FY 2023
ALASKA NATIVE JUSTICE CENTER, INC	\$600,000	OVW TA Invite FY 23
ALASKA NATIVE TRIBAL HEALTH CONSORTIUM	\$575,000	OVW CSSP FY 2023
ALASKA NATIVE WOMENS RESOURCE CENTER	\$500,000	OVW TA FY 2023
AMERICAN INDIANS AGAINST ABUSE, INCORPORATED	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
ANISHINABE LEGAL SERVICES, INC	\$734,500	OVW LAV FY 2023
BLACKFEET TRIBE OF THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION	\$830,000	OVW TribalSAUSA FY23
CAHUILLA BAND OF INDIANS	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2023
CHICKALOON NATIVE VILLAGE	\$1,500,000	OVW TJ AK FY 2023
CHICKASAW NATION	\$830,000	OVW TribalSAUSA FY23
CHOCTAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA	\$550,000	OVW Housing FY 2023
CHOCTAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA	\$1,100,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
CHUGACHMIUT	\$1,250,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
COALITION TO STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST NATIVE WOMEN	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES	\$830,000	OVW TribalSAUSA FY23
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF GRAND RONDE	\$750,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION	\$650,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
CONFEDERATED TRIBES SILETZ INDIANS	\$990,098	OVW TGP FY 2023
DELAWARE TRIBE OF INDIANS	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
FIRST NATIONS WOMEN'S ALLIANCE	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
FORT MCDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION	\$690,509	OVW TGP FY 2023
FOX VALLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$425,000	OVW TA FY 2023
HEALING NATIVE HEARTS COALITION	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
HOPI-TEWA WOMENS COALITION TO END ABUSE	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC NURSES, INCORPORATED	\$795,500	OVW NTCSA FY 2023
IOWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	\$1,200,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
KEWEENAW BAY INDIAN COMMUNITY	\$600,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
KEWEENAW BAY OJIBWA COMMUNITY COLLEGE	\$500,000	OVW CS Campus FY 23
KICKAPOO TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	\$1,500,000	OVW TJ FY 2023
LA JOLLA BAND OF LUISENO INDIANS	\$750,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
LEECH LAKE BAND OF OJIBWE	\$1,100,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
LEGAL AID OF NEBRASKA	\$750,000	OVW TGP FY 2023

LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY BANDS OF ODAWA INDIANS	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
MAKAH INDIAN TRIBE OF THE MAKAH INDIAN RESERVATION	\$425,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
MENDING THE SACRED HOOP	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
MIDWEST NATIVE COALITION FOR JUSTICE & PEACE INC	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
MILLE LACS BAND OF OJIBWE	\$600,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
MINNEAPOLIS AMERICAN INDIAN CENTER	\$625,000	OVW CSSP FY 2023
MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE - WHITE EARTH BAND	\$1,250,000	OVW TSASP FY 2023
MINNESOTA CHIPPEWA TRIBE - WHITE EARTH BAND	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
MINNESOTA INDIAN WOMEN'S SEXUAL ASSAULT COALITION	\$199,000	OVW NTCSA FY 2023
MINNESOTA INDIAN WOMEN'S SEXUAL ASSAULT COALITION	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS	\$829,999	OVW TribalSAUSA FY23
MODOC NATION	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
NATIVE ALLIANCE AGAINST VIOLENCE INC	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
NATIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, INC.	\$450,000	OVW CSSP FY 2023
NATIVE COUNCIL OF PORT HEIDEN INC	\$600,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TUNUNAK	\$500,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
NATIVE WOMENS SOCIETY OF THE GREAT PLAINS RECLAIMING OUR SACREDNESS	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
NAVAJO NATION TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
NEBRASKA TRIBES ADDRESSING VIOLENCE COALITION	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
NEZ PERCE TRIBE	\$330,371	OVW Elder FY 2023
NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE	\$997,581	OVW TGP FY 2023
ONEIDA NATION	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
OSAGE NATION	\$900,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
OTOE-MISSOURIA TRIBE	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2023
OTOE-MISSOURIA TRIBE	\$1,094,994	OVW TGP FY 2023
PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE	\$1,500,000	OVW TJ FY 2023
PAUMA BAND OF MISSION INDIANS	\$600,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
PAWNEE NATION OF OKLAHOMA	\$900,002	OVW TGP FY 2023
POKAGON BAND OF POTAWATOMI	\$350,000	OVW EMP FY 2023
PONCA TRIBE OF NEBRASKA	\$600,000	OVW JFF FY 2023
PONCA TRIBE OF NEBRASKA	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
PONCA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	\$1,250,000	OVW TSASP FY 2023
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
PRAIRIE BAND POTAWATOMI NATION	\$300,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
PUEBLO OF JEMEZ	\$900,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE	\$750,000	OVW Rural FY 2023

PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE	\$1,250,000	OVW TSASP FY 2023
QUILEUTE INDIAN TRIBE OF THE QUILEUTE INDIAN RESERVATION	\$650,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
RED LAKE BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS	\$719,724	OVW TGP FY 2023
RED WIND CONSULTING INC	\$500,000	OVW TA FY 2023
RED WIND CONSULTING INC	\$350,000	OVW TA FY 2023
RED WIND CONSULTING INC	\$3,000,000	OVW TA FY 2023
REFLECTION OF INSPIRATION INC	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
RESTORING ANCESTRAL WINDS INC	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
ROBINSON RANCHERIA CITIZEN'S BUSINESS COUNCIL	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2023
SAC & FOX NATION OF MISSOURI IN KANSAS	\$821,782	OVW TGP FY 2023
SAC & FOX TRIBE OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN IOWA	\$524,632	OVW TGP FY 2023
SAN CARLOS APACHE HEALTHCARE CORPORATION	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2023
SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO	\$664,869	OVW TGP FY 2023
SAULT STE MARIE TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS	\$900,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
SEVEN DANCERS COALITION	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
SHAWNEE TRIBE	\$800,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES	\$496,857	OVW CY FY 2023
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	\$600,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
SITKANS AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE	\$500,000	OVW Rural FY 2023
SNOQUALMIE INDIAN TRIBE	\$998,595	OVW TGP FY 2023
SOUTHERN INDIAN HEALTH COUNCIL	\$750,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
SOUTHERN UTE INDIAN TRIBE	\$830,000	OVW TribalSAUSA FY23
SOUTHWEST INDIGENOUS WOMENS COALITION	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
SPOKANE TRIBE OF THE SPOKANE RESERVATION	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
STRONG HEARTED WOMEN	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
STRONGHEARTS NATIVE HELPLINE, INC.	\$450,000	OVW CSSP FY 2023
THE NORTHEAST NATIVE NETWORK OF KINSHIP AND HEALING INC	\$1,200,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
THE TUNDRA WOMEN'S COALITION	\$400,000	OVW CSSP FY 2023
THE TUNDRA WOMEN'S COALITION	\$385,000	OVW SAS CSP FY 2023
THE TUNDRA WOMEN'S COALITION	\$550,000	OVW Housing FY 2023
THE YARROW PROJECT	\$385,000	OVW SAS CSP FY 2023
THE YUP'IK WOMEN'S COALITION	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
TOLOWA DEE-NI NATION	\$1,500,000	OVW TJ FY 2023
TULALIP TRIBES OF WASHINGTON	\$1,500,000	OVW TJ FY 2023
TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS	\$700,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION	\$598,586	OVW TGP FY 2023

UNITING THREE FIRES AGAINST VIOLENCE	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
VILLAGE OF DOT LAKE	\$962,410	OVW TGP FY 2023
VILLAGE OF DOT LAKE	\$1,500,000	OVW TJ AK FY 2023
VILLAGE OF KOTLIK	\$669,775	OVW TGP FY 2023
WABANAKI WOMENS COALITION INC	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
WASHINGTON STATE NATIVE AMERICAN COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$382,188	OVW Tribal Coal FY23
WICHITA & AFFILIATED TRIBES	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
WILD HORSE BUTTE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	\$749,750	OVW Rural FY 2023
WISE WOMEN GATHERING PLACE, INC.	\$575,000	OVW CSSP FY 2023
WISE WOMEN GATHERING PLACE, INC.	\$550,000	OVW Housing FY 2023
YUROK TRIBE	\$750,000	OVW TGP FY 2023
	\$84,828,294	

Appendix D – FY 2024 OVW Tribal Grant & Reimbursement Awards

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	\$550,000	OVW Housing FY 2024
ALASKA NATIVE JUSTICE CENTER, INC	\$750,000	OVW LAV FY 2024
ALASKA NATIVE JUSTICE CENTER, INC	\$450,000	OVW CSSP FY 2024
ALASKA NATIVE JUSTICE CENTER, INC	\$800,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
ALASKA NATIVE WOMENS RESOURCE CENTER	\$700,000	OVW Rural FY 2024
ALEUT COMMUNITY OF SAINT PAUL ISLAND	\$500,000	OVW Rural FY 2024
ALEUT COMMUNITY OF SAINT PAUL ISLAND	\$643,750	OVW Housing FY 2024
ALEUTIAN PRIBILOF ISLANDS ASSOCIATION, INC.	\$1,200,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
AMERICAN INDIANS AGAINST ABUSE, INCORPORATED	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
BOIS FORTE RESERVATION TRIBAL COUNCIL	\$1	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.	\$1,200,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
CALIFORNIA INDIAN LEGAL SERVICES, INC.	\$720,000	OVW LAV FY 2024
CALIFORNIA INDIAN LEGAL SERVICES, INC.	\$800,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
CHEROKEE NATION	\$50,000	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
CHEYENNE ARAPAHO TRIBE	\$800,000	OVW TGP START FY24
CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE	\$1,139,286	OVW TGP FY 2024
CHICKASAW NATION	\$30,565	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
COALITION TO STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST NATIVE WOMEN	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
COMANCHE NATION	\$1,215,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF GRAND RONDE	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION OF OREGON	\$1,250,000	OVW Tribal SAUSA FY24
CURYUNG TRIBAL COUNCIL	\$750,000	OVW TGP START FY24
DENA NENA HENASH	\$1,099,132	OVW TGP START FY24
EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS	\$66,071	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
EASTERN SHAWNEE TRIBE	\$793,463	OVW TGP FY 2024
FALLON PAIUTE SHOSHONE TRIBE	\$738,793	OVW TGP FY 2024
FIRST NATIONS WOMEN'S ALLIANCE	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
FOND DU LAC RESERVATION	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
FOREST COUNTY POTAWATOMI COMMUNITY	\$1,200,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
FOX VALLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE	\$500,000	OVW TA FY 2024
GRAND TRAVERSE BAND OF OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS	\$66,071	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
H.O.P.E. HELPING OURSELVES PREVENT EMERGENCIES	\$1,081,135	OVW TGP START FY24
HEALING NATIVE HEARTS COALITION	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
HO-CHUNK NATION OF WISCONSIN	\$1,277,708	OVW TGP FY 2024
HOPI-TEWA WOMENS COALITION TO END ABUSE	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
HOULTON BAND OF MALISEET INDIANS	\$1,000,000	OVW TJ FY 2024
INDIAN TOWNSHIP TRIBAL GOVERNMENT	\$1,078,200	OVW TGP FY 2024
IOWA TRIBE OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA	\$523,065	OVW TGP FY 2024
IOWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	\$610,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
KALISPEL INDIAN COMMUNITY OF THE KALISPEL RESERVATION	\$635,539	OVW TGP FY 2024
KALISPEL INDIAN COMMUNITY OF THE KALISPEL RESERVATION	\$1,250,000	OVW Tribal SAUSA FY24
KALISPEL INDIAN COMMUNITY OF THE KALISPEL RESERVATION	\$610,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
KNIK TRIBE	\$819,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
KWINHAGAK, NATIVE VILLAGE OF	\$750,000	OVW TGP START FY24
LAC DU FLAMBEAU BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS	\$500,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
LAC VIEUX DESERT BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS	\$511,624	OVW TGP FY 2024
LITTLE RIVER BAND OF OTTAWA INDIANS	\$589,608	OVW TGP FY 2024
LUMMI INDIAN BUSINESS COUNCIL	\$800,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
LUMMI INDIAN BUSINESS COUNCIL	\$863,977	OVW TJ FY 2024
MENDING THE SACRED HOOP	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
MIAMI TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	\$792,148	OVW TGP START FY24
MIDWEST NATIVE COALITION FOR JUSTICE & PEACE INC	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
MINNESOTA INDIAN WOMEN'S SEXUAL ASSAULT COALITION	\$2,000,000	OVW HRT FY 2024
MINNESOTA INDIAN WOMEN'S SEXUAL ASSAULT COALITION	\$600,000	OVW TA FY 2024
MINNESOTA INDIAN WOMEN'S SEXUAL ASSAULT COALITION	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS	\$900,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
MISSISSIPPI BAND OF CHOCTAW INDIANS	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
MUSCOGEE CREEK NATION	\$500,000	OVW EIP FY 2024
MUSCOGEE CREEK NATION	\$66,071	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
NATIVE ALLIANCE AGAINST VIOLENCE INC	\$750,000	OVW LAV FY 2024
NATIVE ALLIANCE AGAINST VIOLENCE INC	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
NATIVE AMERICAN YOUTH AND FAMILY CENTER	\$382,500	OVW SAS CSP FY 2024

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY	\$915,119	OVW TGP FY 2024
NATIVE WOMENS SOCIETY OF THE GREAT PLAINS RECLAIMING OUR SACREDNESS	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
NEBRASKA TRIBES ADDRESSING VIOLENCE COALITION	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
NEZ PERCE TRIBE	\$33,425	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
NEZ PERCE TRIBE	\$1,205,227	OVW TGP FY 2024
NEZ PERCE TRIBE	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
NORTON SOUND HEALTH CORP	\$700,000	OVW Rural FY 2024
NUNAKAUYARMIUT TRIBE	\$600,000	OVW TGP START FY24
OMAHA TRIBE OF NE	\$971,889	OVW TGP FY 2024
ONAPHE INC	\$1,030,771	OVW TGP FY 2024
ONEIDA NATION	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	\$1,500,000	OVW TJ AK FY 2024
OSAGE NATION SI-SI A-PE-TXA	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE	\$66,071	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
PENOBSCOT INDIAN NATION	\$1,198,019	OVW TGP FY 2024
PENOBSCOT INDIAN NATION	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
PEORIA TRIBE OF INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA	\$1,169,642	OVW TGP FY 2024
POKAGON BAND OF POTAWATOMI	\$975,928	OVW TGP FY 2024
PONCA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	\$450,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
PUEBLO OF POJOAQUE	\$800,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
QIZHJEH HERITAGE INSTITUTE	\$300,000	OVW TA FY 2024
QUAPAW NATION	\$17,260	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
QUAPAW NATION	\$600,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
QUARTZ VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION	\$1,100,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
QUILEUTE INDIAN TRIBE OF THE QUILEUTE INDIAN RESERVATION	\$1,710,078	OVW TJ FY 2024
QUINAULT INDIAN NATION	\$1,199,960	OVW TGP FY 2024
RED CLIFF BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF WISCONSIN	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
REFLECTION OF INSPIRATION INC	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
RENO-SPARKS INDIAN COLONY	\$1,322,192	OVW TGP FY 2024
RESTORING ANCESTRAL WINDS INC	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
SAINT REGIS MOHAWK TRIBE	\$610,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY	\$18,554	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN COMMUNITY	\$1,250,000	OVW Tribal SAUSA FY24
SAUK-SUIATTLE INDIAN TRIBE	\$900,000	OVW TGP START FY24

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
SAULT STE MARIE TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS	\$13,592	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
SEMINOLE NATION OF OKLAHOMA, THE	\$66,071	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
SEMINOLE NATION OF OKLAHOMA, THE	\$800,114	OVW TGP FY 2024
SENECA NATION OF INDIANS	\$969,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
SENECA NATION OF INDIANS	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
SEVEN DANCERS COALITION	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES OF NORTHWEST NEW MEXICO	\$700,000	OVW Rural FY 2024
SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES OF NORTHWEST NEW MEXICO	\$610,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
SHOSHONE BANNOCK	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES	\$750,000	OVW Rural FY 2024
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES	\$799,951	OVW TGP FY 2024
SKOKOMISH INDIAN TRIBE	\$501,601	OVW TGP FY 2024
SOCIETY OF NATIVE NATIONS	\$382,500	OVW SAS CSP FY 2024
SOUTHWEST CENTER FOR LAW & POLICY	\$700,000	OVW TA FY 2024
SOUTHWEST INDIGENOUS WOMENS COALITION	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
ST CROIX CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF WISCONSIN	\$1,200,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
STRONG HEARTED WOMEN	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
STRONGHEARTS NATIVE HELPLINE, INC.	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
SUQUAMISH INDIAN TRIBE OF THE PORT MADISON RESERVATION	\$1	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
SUQUAMISH INDIAN TRIBE OF THE PORT MADISON RESERVATION	\$1,200,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
TEJON INDIAN TRIBE	\$1,200,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
THE NORTHEAST NATIVE NETWORK OF KINSHIP AND HEALING INC	\$400,000	OVW CSSP FY 2024
THE YUP'IK WOMEN'S COALITION	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
THLOPTHLOCCO TRIBAL TOWN	\$804,461	OVW TGP START FY24
TOLOWA DEE-NI NATION	\$1,127,175	OVW TGP FY 2024
TOLOWA DEE-NI NATION	\$610,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
TONKAWA TRIBE	\$634,507	OVW TGP FY 2024
TRIBAL LAW AND POLICY INSTITUTE	\$500,000	OVW TA FY 2024
TRIBAL LAW AND POLICY INSTITUTE	\$300,000	OVW TA FY 2024
TRIBAL LAW AND POLICY INSTITUTE	\$800,000	OVW TA FY 2024
TUBA CITY REGIONAL HEALTH CARE CORPORATION	\$610,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024
TULALIP TRIBES OF WASHINGTON	\$500,000	OVW EIP FY 2024
TULALIP TRIBES OF WASHINGTON	\$66,071	OVW TJ TRP FY 2024
TULALIP TRIBES OF WASHINGTON	\$1,200,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
UNITED KEETOOWAH BAND OF CHEROKEE	\$675,000	OVW TSASP FY 2024

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
UNITING THREE FIRES AGAINST VIOLENCE	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
WABANAKI WOMENS COALITION INC	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBE	\$871,600	OVW TGP FY 2024
WASHINGTON STATE NATIVE AMERICAN COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$414,147	OVW Tribal Coal FY24
WASHOE TRIBE OF NEVADA & CALIFORNIA	\$601,681	OVW TGP FY 2024
WILD HORSE BUTTE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	\$380,548	OVW SAS CSP FY 2024
WINNEBAGO TRIBE OF NEBRASKA	\$1,200,000	OVW TGP FY 2024
WISE WOMEN GATHERING PLACE, INC.	\$382,500	OVW SAS CSP FY 2024
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	\$1,199,900	OVW TGP FY 2024
	\$97,336,055	

Appendix E – Responses to 2023 Recommendations from HHS Office of Family Violence Prevention and Services (OFVPS)

<p>Increasing funding for FVSPA by 12.5% would be significant. Dedicate funding for authorization of Tribal domestic violence coalitions to provide culturally appropriate technical and Tribal victim service providers. Provide dedicated funding for the National Indian Domestic Violence hotline, the Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center on Domestic Violence and the Native Hawaiian Resource Center on Domestic Violence.</p>	<p>OFVPS does not have the legal authority to increase the FVPSA set-aside above the 10% required by the FVPSA statute. Only congress can authorize a change to the FVPSA funding allocation for Tribes. OFVPS has provided technical assistance to Congress about the need for increased resources to support American Indian and Alaska Native survivors.</p> <p>OFVPS funding for Tribes has increased each year for the last twelve years. In fact, over the last twelve years, the OFVPS has allocated an additional \$44 million in additional funding for Tribes to meet the needs of American Indians and Alaska Natives. In FY 2024, OFVPS issued a total of \$26.675 million in annual grant awards supporting 252 Tribes to assist Tribes with 1) increasing public awareness about primary and secondary prevention of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence; and 2) to provide immediate shelter and supportive services for victims of family violence, domestic violence, or dating violence and their dependents.</p> <p>In FY 2024, OFVPS continued to support the National Indigenous Women’s Resource Center (NIWRC) to serve as the OFVPS funded National Indian Resource Center Addressing Domestic Violence. NIWRC supports culturally grounded, grassroots advocacy and provides national leadership to ending gender-based violence for American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes, Native Hawaiians, and Tribal and Native Hawaiian organizations. NIWRC provides training and technical assistance resources to Tribes through webinars, toolkits, and other publications.</p> <p>In FY 2024, OFVPS continued to support the Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center to serve as the Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center on Domestic Violence (ANTRC). The ANTRC focuses on the intervention and prevention of family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence by offering statewide information, training, and technical assistance specifically designed to reduce Tribal disparities within Alaska Native (AN) communities and Villages. The purpose of this project is to enhance the capacity of AN Tribes and Tribal organizations to respond to family violence, domestic violence and dating violence in a culturally sensitive, relevant, and effective manner.</p> <p>Since 2022, OFVPS has continued issuing annual awards to support the Pouhana O’ Na Wahine to serve as the Native</p>
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	<p>Hawaiian Resource Center on Domestic Violence, a national technical assistance provider for Native Hawaiian communities providing capacity building resources, training, and technical assistance for culturally specific family violence, domestic violence, and dating violence programs serving survivors from the Native Hawaiian populations.</p> <p>In FY 2023, the National Indigenous Women’s Resource Center and the Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center announced the expansion of their capacity building efforts through the implementation and provision of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) American Rescue Plan (ARP) Grants to Support Culturally Specific Populations Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Supplemental funding totaling \$4.5 million. The expansion includes funding to 16 sub-recipients serving individuals and their families in American Indian and Alaska Native communities. Additional information about this can be found on the OFVPS website: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofvps/news/national-indigenous-womens-resource-center-awards-495-million-grants-culturally-specific and https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofvps/news/ofvps/news/aknwrc-awards-45m-grants-support-alaska-native-survivors-and-their-children</p> <p>In FY 2023, OFVPS awarded \$350,000 grant to the Minnesota Indian Women’s Sexual Assault Coalition to provide specialized sexual assault training and technical assistance for Tribes, Tribal organizations, urban Indian organizations, states, territories, and community-based organizations.</p> <p>In 2021, the OFVPS allocated \$256.85 million in FVPSA American Rescue Plan supplemental funding for Tribes and Tribal organizations to implement domestic violence and sexual assault services for American Indian and Alaska Natives. OFVPS provided guidance that Tribes and Tribal organizations could provide grants to Tribal coalitions to support training technical assistance and services for survivors, available at: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofvps/programs/family-violence-prevention-services/fvpsa-arp-grants-portal/arp-grants-program.</p>
<p>HHS needs to support FVPSA reauthorization. It is the only dedicated source for shelter programs around Indian</p>	<p>Reauthorization of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act requires an act of Congress. For 40 years HHS has supported the reauthorization of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. The HHS support of FVPSA reauthorization can be found in the annual HHS budget and brief https://www.hhs.gov/about/budget/fy2025/index.html and Administration for Children and Families annual Congressional Justification</p>

<p>Country and has been expired since 2015. The act must be amended to increase the Tribal set-aside for Tribal nations and provide funding for Tribal coalitions, so they are on par with state coalitions who have been given funding for decades.</p>	<p>https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/olab/fy-2025-congressional-justification.pdf.</p> <p>For the FY 2023, FY 2024, and FY 2025 HHS Budget Request, both HHS and ACF have requested an increase of over \$240 million for FVPSA grants funds and requested that Congress reauthorize the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.</p> <p>In 2021, OFVPS allocated \$256.85 million in American Rescue Plan supplemental funding for Tribes and Tribal organizations to implement domestic violence and sexual assault services for American Indian and Alaska Natives. OFVPS authorized for Tribal coalitions to subrecipients of ARP sexual assault supplemental funding, this information can be found on page 3 of the FVPSA ARP Sexual Assault supplemental funding Program Instruction Guidance Memo: https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/fysb/4_fvpsa-198-million-arp-grants-to-support-survivors-of-sexual-assault-program-instruction-memo-10-29-21.pdf.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tribal Coalitions - Pursuant to 34 U.S.C. § 10441(d)(2)(A), eligible entities to receive the FVPSA ARP Grants to Support Survivors of Sexual Assault under this program include Tribal coalitions that meet the statutory definition of a “Tribal coalition,” recognized and designated by the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), and provide services to Indian Tribes. <p>In FY 2022, OFVPS released a discretionary Notice of Funding Opportunity announcement for Culturally Specific Sexual Assault Capacity Building Centers and the result of that competitive grant competition resulted in a grant award being made a Tribal coalition. In FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024, OFVPS provided a \$350,000 grant award to the Minnesota Indian Women's Sexual Assault Coalition, to serve as one of three new Culturally Specific Sexual Assault Capacity Building Centers (CSSAC) and provide training and technical assistance to states, territories, Tribes, coalitions, culturally specific organizations, and LGBTQ+ organizations to help meet the needs of sexual assault survivors nationwide. Additional information about this grant award can be found on the OFVPS website, https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofvps/news/ofvps/news/meet-new-fvpsa-sexual-assault-technical-assistance-providers.</p>
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