



United States Department of Justice

Office on Violence Against Women

Working Together to End the Violence

Update on the Status of Tribal Consultation Recommendations

prepared for

**The 20th Annual Government-to-Government
Violence Against Women Tribal Consultation**

Prior Lake, Minnesota

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Introduction

On November 19-21, 2024, the Department of Justice (DOJ) hosted its 19th annual government-to-government consultation on violence against American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) women. This annual Tribal 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 and other federal agencies 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

The purpose of this follow-up report, also known as the Update Report, is to provide Tribal leaders with an update on activities undertaken in the year following the last consultation to respond to their recommendations, including DOJ's coordination and collaboration with other agencies to address these recommendations. This report includes three parts: 1) information on actions taken in response to certain recommendations made by multiple Tribal leaders; 2) a review of progress made on implementation of VAWA's Tribal provisions; and 3) an update on other DOJ activities addressing violence against AI/AN women. DOJ's coordination and collaboration with the Department of the Interior (DOI) and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) are addressed as appropriate throughout the report, and Appendix D provides an update from HHS's Office of Family Violence Prevention and Services. This report also includes an appendix with a table of recommendations from the 2024 consultation and brief responses (Appendix A) and two appendices with information on OVW's Tribal funding. This Update Report is meant to be a companion to the report summarizing the proceedings of the 2024 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: Responses to Recommendations from Multiple Tribes

This part addresses recommendations made by Tribal leaders (or their designees)³ at the 2024 consultation in two areas: (1) the need for stable, flexible funding sources for public safety in Tribal communities; and (2) Tribal sovereignty and addressing jurisdictional challenges.

Funding for Tribal Public Safety

Recommendations: Tribal leaders spoke of chronic underfunding and the need for stable yet flexible funding sources to meet the unique needs of Tribes in ensuring the safety of their populations. Recommendations spanned approaches from increased DOI base funding to formula or block grants from DOJ. Tribal leaders underscored that Tribes have different needs based on size, region, current services, the impact of laws such as Public Law 83-280, and other factors. For example, many Tribal leaders from Alaska testified about the urgent need for flexible solutions to challenges ranging from location and weather to lack of law enforcement and critical infrastructure.

Response: While these recommendations echo prior testimony, many directly addressed a [DOJ framing paper](#) on reforming DOJ funding mechanisms. In addition to the OVW Tribal consultation, DOJ held several other funding-focused consultation sessions in the fall of 2025. DOJ issued a [report](#) summarizing the feedback from Tribes on the framing paper, which included feedback that competitive grant funding is not the best mechanism for meeting public safety and justice needs in a sustained and comprehensive manner across Tribal communities. The report also summarizes concerns that combining funds set aside for victim services with other public safety funding risks diluting the impact and protections associated with grants made under VAWA and the Tribal Victim Services Set Aside (TVSSA). As stated in the report, DOJ used feedback from Tribes to continue efforts to streamline and reduce barriers Tribes face in accessing DOJ grants and identify new approaches. These efforts are tailored to Tribes' unique circumstances, including geographical and other challenges.

In September 2025, following trips by senior DOJ officials to Tribal Nations to hear from Tribes and federal law enforcement officials about the public safety challenges faced by Tribal communities, DOJ [announced](#) the selection of six federally recognized Tribes to participate in the continued expansion of the [Tribal Access Program for National Crime Information](#) (TAP). TAP provides Tribal governments with means to access, enter, and exchange data with national crime information systems, including those maintained by the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division. With this expansion, TAP supports 154 Tribes and more than 500 Tribal government agencies.

Using TAP, Tribes have shared information about missing persons, entered domestic violence orders of protection for nationwide enforcement, registered convicted sex offenders, located fugitives, and completed fingerprint-based record checks to screen

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.

employees or volunteers who work with children. TAP provides training as well as software and biometric/biographic workstations to process fingerprints, take mugshots, and submit information to FBI CJIS systems. TAP is managed by DOJ's Office of the Chief Information Officer and the Office of Tribal Justice and is funded by multiple DOJ components, including the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) and the Office of Justice Programs (OJP).

As a result of senior DOJ officials' visits to Tribal Nations in 2025, the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) hosted a grant implementation workshop with Tribes in the Rocky Mountains/Great Plains regions in September 2025. This workshop is part of a series that OVW originally launched in Alaska in 2017. These workshops have increased Tribes' success in implementing their grant-funded work and have brought in new applicants for OVW's Tribal grant programs. At the 2025 workshop, Tribal officials were able to learn more about the simplified grant reporting tool that OVW launched in response to longstanding recommendations from Tribal leaders. OVW is actively pursuing additional means of easing the burden of performance reporting, including engaging with other DOJ grant offices about standardizing reporting forms.

Tribal Sovereignty and Addressing Jurisdictional Challenges

Recommendations: Tribal leaders affirmed the critical importance of VAWA 2022's expanded recognition of Tribes' inherent authority to prosecute crimes and protect their communities—as well as the Act's recognition of the inherent authority of Alaska Tribes.⁴ They testified, however, that limiting Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction (STCJ) over non-Indians to “covered crimes” continues to leave jurisdictional gaps affecting public safety.⁵ Recognizing that this is a recommendation for Congress, they asked DOJ and DOI to work together to maximize Tribes' implementation of STCJ through resources, training, and infrastructure, including support for Alaska Tribes interested in Attorney General designation to exercise STCJ through VAWA 2022's [Alaska Pilot Program](#). Tribes also recommended continued federal-Tribal collaboration to ensure a seamless response to violent crime in Tribal communities, as well as cases of missing or murdered American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Response: Public safety challenges in Indian country vary, depending on jurisdictional issues, geography, and other factors, and, in many cases the Tribal government is best positioned to investigate and prosecute crime occurring in its own community. That is why legislative efforts to recognize Tribal courts' legal authority, such as enhanced Tribal sentencing authority under the Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 and Tribal prosecution of non-Indians under VAWA 2013 and 2022, are such important steps forward. DOJ works closely with Tribes and DOI to support Tribes' implementation of STCJ, including through the Alaska Pilot Program. DOJ also coordinates with Tribal and

⁴ Pub. L. No. 117-103, div. W, tit. 8, 136 Stat. 840, 895-910 (codified as amended in scattered sections of 25 U.S.C.).

⁵ Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. § 1304(a)(5), “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.

DOI counterparts to address violent crime in Indian country, including crimes relating to missing or murdered Indigenous persons.⁶

Specific actions in response to these recommendations include:

- Tribes may use funds from any DOJ Tribal justice grant program to implement STCJ, and Tribes participating in DOJ's Alaska Pilot Program have been using COPS Office funding and OJP technical assistance to this end.
- OVW administers two programs that specifically fund STCJ, one providing grants for both planning and exercising the jurisdiction and the other reimbursing expenses incurred in exercising the jurisdiction. OVW continues to adjust both programs to make it easier for Tribes to access and administer these funds.
- OVW's Tribal Governments Program also gives Tribes broad latitude in determining where funds can best meet their needs, whether it be through dedicated law enforcement units, victim services, or supporting traditional healing practices, all of which can further Tribes' exercise of STCJ.
- As reported in prior [Update Reports](#), the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) has continued to modify its Tribal Victim Services Set Aside Program in response to Tribal feedback, including allowing funds to be used for construction within the statutory scope of the program.
- DOJ's National Indian Country Training Initiative offers many training programs – at no cost to participants – that Tribes can use to enhance their exercise of STCJ. More information on these programs is provided in Part Two of this report.
- DOJ's Operation Not Forgotten, a collaborative effort among federal, Tribal, and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) law enforcement, has provided investigative support to over 760 cases in the past three years. Combined, these operations resulted in 249 arrests, 235 subjects charged, 109 subjects convicted, and services were provided to nearly 2,000 victims and victim family members.⁷
- U.S. Attorneys' Offices have designated Tribal prosecutors as Tribal Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSAs) to increase coordination in prosecuting crime in Indian country. OVW annually awards grants to Tribes to hire new prosecutors to serve in this role and focus on domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking cases in Tribal and federal court, as appropriate. More information on these grants is provided in Part Three of this report.
- Finally, DOJ's flexible implementation of VAWA 2022's [Alaska Pilot Program](#) is enabling Alaska Tribes to explore STCJ and build capacity to combat crime in their villages. Tribal officials have attended semiannual meetings of DOJ's Alaska-specific Inter-Tribal Technical-Assistance Working Group to learn about STCJ and share their experiences in building the infrastructure to implement the jurisdiction.

⁶ For more background on Tribal sovereignty and criminal jurisdiction in Tribal communities, see [Beyond the Reservation: Multijurisdictional Issues Affecting Tribal Communities](#), 73 DOJ J. Fed. L. & Prac. No. 2, 2025.

⁷ <https://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-surge-indian-country-investigate-unresolved-violent-crimes-yields-results>.

Part Two: Implementation of the Tribal Provisions in VAWA

VAWA and its subsequent reauthorizations in 2005, 2013, and 2022 included specific provisions intended to prevent and respond to VAWA crimes in Tribal communities (domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking). This part provides a summary of DOJ efforts to implement these provisions and respond to related recommendations from Tribal leaders.

Administering VAWA programs

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

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

More information about each of these programs appears below, and an analysis of their FY 2025 funding levels is provided in Appendix B.

Tribal Governments Program

VAWA 2005 established TGP and funded it through set asides from seven OVW grant programs, enabling Tribal governments to apply to a single OVW grant program for needs ranging from criminal justice system responses to court-based programs to comprehensive victim services, all focused on curtailing domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, and sex trafficking in Tribal communities. For more details about TGP visit OVW's website [here](#).

In response to Tribal recommendations, OVW released a simplified notice of funding opportunity (NOFO) for TGP in FY 2025 with fewer application requirements and a sample format that applicants could use to describe their project. As in FY 2024, continuation applicants were eligible for three years of non-competitive funding based on progress made to date. OVW received 68 applications for TGP requesting a total of \$59,860,213, including 43 that were eligible for non-competitive continuation funding. Of the remaining 25 applications, two were removed for failing to meet eligibility requirements, and the remaining 23 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 or activities that might compromise victim safety and reviewing applicants' current TGP grant awards and past performance.

Based on these reviews, OVW made a total of 64 grant awards, including the 43 non-competitive continuation awards, for a total of \$47,465,274. A list of the FY 2025 TGP awards is provided in Appendix C to this report.

To make Tribes aware of the FY 2025 TGP funding opportunity, OVW's Tribal Affairs Division distributed information about it at DOJ-sponsored Tribal meetings throughout the country, as well as through newsletters and listservs managed by DOJ and national and regional Tribal organizations. OVW also asked BIA's Victim Assistance Program, FBI Victim Specialists, and USAOs to disseminate the TGP NOFO to Tribes within their districts and shared funding opportunities with grantees and their partners during on-site monitoring visits. 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 and 68 in FY 2025, including applicants that did not have a current or recent TGP award.

Tribal Jurisdiction Program

Originally created by VAWA 2013 and expanded by VAWA 2022, the Tribal Jurisdiction Program supports Tribal governments in planning for and implementing their inherent authority to exercise STCJ over non-Indians who commit "covered crimes" in Indian country or Alaska Native villages. This grant program makes funds available to build Tribes' criminal justice capacity through activities such as those that "strengthen Tribal criminal justice systems to assist Tribes in exercising the jurisdiction" and "provide counsel for indigent defendants in cases prosecuted under the jurisdiction."⁸ Tribes that are already exercising STCJ or those interested in working toward doing so, including those in Alaska, are all eligible for these grants. For more details visit OVW's [webpage](#) dedicated to this program.

In response to Tribes' feedback, OVW's Tribal Affairs Division has significantly cut back on the information required to apply for a Tribal Jurisdiction Program grant. In FY 2025, OVW received 17 applications, including two from Alaska Native Villages. All 17 applications received merit and programmatic reviews. OVW made eight grant awards totaling \$7,054,815, including two grants for Alaska Tribes interested in the [Alaska Pilot Program](#) for STCJ. These awards are included in the list of FY 2025 grant awards in Appendix C.

STCJ 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, OVW issued [regulations](#) governing the program, and after spreading the word on how to apply, issued the first Notice of Reimbursement Opportunity (NORO) for the TRP in December 2023. As requested by Tribes, OVW allowed reimbursement for any

⁸ 25 U.S.C. § 1304(f)(2)(A)-(B)

expenses incurred in, relating to, or associated with exercising STCJ and made the application requirements more streamlined – essentially a summary of expenses incurred during the previous calendar year and a certification of eligibility.

Under the statute and implementing regulations, the 14 Tribes that received annual maximum allowable reimbursements in 2024 were [eligible to apply for a waiver](#) of the annual maximum if their end-of-year total expenses exceeded it. Under the program regulations, if there is sufficient funding available, all Tribes requesting a waiver are to be fully reimbursed; if not, each Tribe requesting a waiver is to be reimbursed for the same percentage of their remaining expenses. Five of the 14 eligible Tribes applied for waivers for their full calendar year 2024 expenses, with a final total amount requested of \$5,393,220. Available funds totaled \$3,140,176, resulting in a waiver reimbursement percentage of approximately 58.22 percent. Each of the five Tribes thus had about 58 percent of their waiver request reimbursed. These five waiver reimbursement awards are included in the list in Appendix C.

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. 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 calendar year 2025 reimbursements.

Tribal Sexual Assault Services Program (TSASP)

VAWA 2005, including technical amendments enacted in August 2006, 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 for TSASP. Overall, the purpose of SASP is to provide intervention and related assistance to 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 victims in their communities.

In FY 2025, as in FY 2024, the TSASP NOFO offered applicants the option of submitting a simplified proposal narrative, using a table format. TSASP received 26 applications requesting a total of \$14,958,562.83. Of the 26 applications, 23 were from Tribal governments and three were from Tribal nonprofit organizations. In addition, 14 were from Tribes or Tribal organizations that are new to TSASP. All the applications met the minimum requirements in the NOFO and were forwarded to an external peer review. OVW's Tribal Affairs Division then conducted a programmatic review of each application for any proposed activities outside the scope of the

program or that compromise victim safety. Based on these reviews, OVW made 17 awards for a total of \$8,424,658. A list of FY 2025 TSASP awards is provided in Appendix C to this report.

Tribal Coalitions Program

OVW's Tribal Coalitions Program provides funding to 21 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 and enhance responses to domestic violence and sexual assault against Indian or Native Hawaiian women, provide technical assistance to coalition membership and Tribal or Native Hawaiian communities, 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 sets funds aside from three appropriations for Tribal coalitions – the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Program, the Improving Criminal Justice Responses Program, and the Sexual Assault Services Program. The program statute provides criteria for OVW to recognize existing Tribal coalitions and foster the development of new coalitions.

In FY 2025, OVW issued an invitation to apply to 21 recognized Tribal Coalitions. Total funding available for these coalitions was \$8,142,496, with each coalition receiving an equal amount. FY 2025 Tribal Coalitions grant awards are included in the list in Appendix C of this report.

In addition to these five Tribal programs, Tribal governments are eligible to apply directly to other OVW grant programs. FY 2025 OVW grant awards to Tribes and Tribal organizations made as of January 2026 from all OVW programs are included in Appendix C of this report.

Analysis and Research on Violence Against Indian Women

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. 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.

NIJ issued three framing papers for Tribal leaders' consideration at the 2024 consultation. These included a framing paper focused on the [national baseline study](#) (NBS), improving the [National Missing and Unidentified Persons System](#) (NamUs), and [data sovereignty](#). NIJ, including a dedicated Tribal Portfolio Research Analyst, carefully reviewed the comments and testimony received in response to these questions. NIJ

plans to integrate the recommendations provided into its next Notice of Funding Opportunity for the Violence Against Indian Women (VAIW) Research Program.

A new NIJ-supported study entitled “[Identifying the Scope and Context of Missing and Murdered Indigenous Persons \(MMIP\) in New Mexico and Improving MMIP Data Collection, Analysis, and Reporting](#)” was released in June 2025, led by Dr. Tara Richards from the University of Nebraska, Omaha and Dr. Emily Wright from the Urban Institute. This project provides crucial insights into the contextual factors associated with missing Native persons in New Mexico. The findings shed light on potential linkages between violence, homicide, and case resolution. The study’s research team used these insights to develop recommendations for improving ongoing, long-term data collection and data reporting for cases of MMIP in New Mexico, which will assist with future prevention and intervention efforts.

Additionally, NIJ is currently exploring whether violence and victimization rates among American Indians and Alaska Natives can be estimated using existing data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), or other federal data sources. These datasets include measures for violent crime and victimization incidences, including robbery, assault (simple and aggravated), rape/sexual assault, domestic violence, intimate partner violence, and homicide. NIJ will provide further updates on this approach later in FY 2026.

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 VAIW Research Program and, eventually, on improvements to federal, state, Tribal, and local responses to violence against Indian women in light of the research findings.

In July 2024, the Task Force charter was renewed for two years. The Task Force has 13 [members](#) and met most recently on September 30, 2025, to discuss NIJ’s VAIW Research Program. The members heard presentations from OVW and NIJ on proposed courses of action related to research on violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women. Members asked questions of the presenters and later discussed among themselves the advantages and disadvantages of various research approaches. Task Force members remain deeply engaged in considering issues related to vitally needed research on rates of violence against American Indian and Alaska Native women.

OVW Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs

FY 2025 marked the 20th anniversary of the 2005 reauthorization of VAWA, which included for the first time a title dedicated to “Safety for Indian Women.” This title established in OVW 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.

In 2025, Rebekah Jones assumed this role as OVW's Acting Deputy Director for Tribal Affairs. Ms. Jones, a member of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas & Nebraska, originally joined OVW's Tribal Affairs Division (TAD) in 2015 as a Grants Management Specialist. Prior to that, she served as a program manager for a Tribal victim services program in northeast Kansas. Ms. Jones 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.

She has been deeply involved in steps to simplify the application process for Tribal-specific grant programs as well as increase award amounts and grant project periods to assist applicants with effectively planning, preparing, and submitting grant proposals for OVW funding opportunities. She is committed to ensuring that TAD grant funds support services for victims and enable Tribal governments, law enforcement, prosecutors, and courts to enhance victim safety and affirm Tribal sovereignty.

Strengthening federal and Tribal prosecutions under VAWA and related laws

DOJ recognizes the United States' government-to-government relationship with federally recognized Indian Tribes and prioritizes improving public safety and the fair administration of justice in Indian country and Alaska Native Villages. 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.

One goal of NICTI training is assisting Tribes as they build criminal and civil court capacity. Training Tribal Special Assistant United States Attorneys (SAUSAs) is an important piece. For example, on August 4-8, 2025, Tribal SAUSAs had the opportunity to attend an Indian Country Criminal Trial Advocacy training hosted by the NICTI. This seminar is an intensive advocacy skills program designed for newer Tribal prosecutors and Tribal prosecutors cross-designated as SAUSAs. The seminar incorporated

lectures, courtroom exercises, critiques, and trial strategy sessions. Topics covered included preparation and presentation of opening statements and closing arguments, as well as direct and cross-examination and handling exhibits. A strangulation domestic assault was the fact pattern used for the courtroom exercises.

The NICTI consistently provides training on trauma-informed and victim-centered interviewing and investigation techniques. Many trainings focus on crimes frequently seen in Tribal communities, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, and sex trafficking.

The following is a list of NICTI course offerings for FY 2025. Many of these trainings are developed and provided in collaboration with other offices within DOJ, including the Office of Tribal Justice, as well as other agencies such as DOI and HHS.

Course	Date of Training	Attendees
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	172
ICWA Webinar Series: The Role of Attorneys Representing Parents	November 7, 2024	381
First Responders to Violent Crime Training (Residential)	November 13-15, 2024	60
The Osage Reign of Terror: A Legal Perspective (Webinar)	November 19, 2024	883
23rd Meeting of the Intertribal Technical-Assistance Working Group on Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction (Residential)	December 3-4, 2024	85
ICWA Webinar Series: The Role of Tribal and State Court Judges	December 5, 2024	450
Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country (Online Course)	January 21-23, 2025	396
Accessing BJA Discretionary Grants for Tribes (Residential)	January 22-24, 2025	55
Digital Evidence Training for Criminal and Civil Investigators (NAAG) (Residential)	February 19-20, 2025	77
Federal Jurisdiction Over Violent Crime in Indian Country (Webinar)	Feb 20, 2025	20
Federal Liaison Orientation Training: Session 2 (Webinar)	March 12, 2025	16

The Neurobiology of Trauma: Training for Investigators of DOJ Workplace Sexual Misconduct (Webinar)	March 26, 2025	309
Reporting and Responding to Sexual Misconduct in the DOJ Workplace (Webinar)	April 2, 2025	58
The Tribal Coalition Board Institute (Residential)	April 9-10, 2025	28
Reporting and Responding to Sexual Misconduct in the DOJ Workplace (Webinar)	April 14, 2025	5
Indian Country Violent Crime Basics Seminar (Residential)	April 14-18, 2025	65
AOUSC/USMS Special Handle Cases (Residential)	April 30-May 1, 2025	100
Forensic Evidence in the Courtroom: Law, Science, and Current Issues (Residential)	May 12-15, 2025	66
Responding to Domestic Violence and Strangulation Incidents (Webinar)	May 22, 2025	896
Conducting the Trauma Informed Interview (Webinar)	May 29, 2025	908
Hidden Homicides: Overcoming the Challenges of Staged Crime Scenes (Residential)	June 10-13, 2025	85
Introduction to Crime Gun Intelligence (CGI) (Webinar)	June 17, 2025	351
Criminal Jurisdiction in Indian Country Seminar (Online Course)	June 24-26, 2025	248
Machinegun Conversion Devices (MCD) (Webinar)	June 26, 2025	314
BIA Division of Drug Enforcement: Program Overview and Resources (Webinar)	July 1, 2025	330
Beyond the Arrest: Victim-Centered Excellence in Criminal Investigations (Webinar)	July 10, 2025	460
Privately Made Firearms (PMF) & Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing) (Webinar)	July 17, 2025	319
FBI Child Abduction Rapid Deployment Team Overview (Webinar)	July 30, 2025	328
Indian Country Criminal Trial Advocacy Seminar (Residential)	August 4-8, 2025	35
32nd Annual Four Corners Indian Country Conference (Online Course)	Sept.11-12, 2025	272/241
Child Victims and Child Witnesses' Rights in Federal Court (Webinar)	September 23, 2025	774

Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse in Indian Country (Webinar)	September 30, 2025	1,033
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Another form of training is legal scholarship. In August 2025, the Executive Office for United States Attorneys, Office of Legal Education announced the publication of the August 2025 edition of the *Department of Justice Journal of Federal Law and Practice*. The title of this issue is *Beyond the Reservation: Multijurisdictional Issues Affecting Tribal Communities*. The following articles appear in this issue:

1. *Introduction* by Leslie A. Hagen
2. *Achieving Public Safety Within Transboundary Tribes: Challenges and Paths Forward* by William K. Barquin, Elizabeth Thompson Tollefsbol, & Traci J. Whelan
3. *The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022 and the Return of Tribal Criminal Authority in Alaska* by Leslie A. Hagen & James V. Debergh
4. *The Department of Justice's Role in Addressing the Incidence of Missing or Murdered Indigenous Persons* by Deidre Y. Aanstad
5. *The "Categorical Approach" That Often Hinders Application of the Habitual Offender Statute, 18 U.S.C. § 117, to Violations of Tribal Law* by Robert A. Zauzmer
6. *Maquiladoras, Indigenous Communities, and the Risk Posed by Traveling Sex Offenders in Two Border Cities* by Lori McPherson
7. *The Tribal Warrants Loophole: The Washington Solution* by Michael Harder
8. *Note from the Editor-in-Chief* by Christian A. Fisanick

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Since its inception, more than 40,000 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. 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. And many of the classes provide Continuing Legal Education 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 19th 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 Tribal) 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. Part Two of this report contains a full list of training provided by the NICTI in FY 2025.
- **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. The Minnesota Indian Women’s Sexual Assault Coalition (MIWSAC) is implementing this project focused on effective Tribal responses to MMIP cases related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking. The project includes development of an interactive toolkit on HRTs and funding for three pilot sites that are currently employing culturally-based strategies similar to HRTs – Tanana Chiefs Conference in Alaska, Southwest Indigenous Women’s Coalition in Arizona, and Walking Women Institute in Wisconsin.
- **OVW Violence Against Women Tribal SAUSA Initiative** – Under this initiative, Tribes receive funds to work with their USAO partner 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.

Originally a special initiative, OVW's Tribal SAUSA grants have received an annual appropriation of \$3 million since FY 2022. In FY 2025, OVW awarded Tribal SAUSA grants to Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, and Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. Eight other Tribes have open OVW Tribal SAUSA grants from FYs 2023 and 2024 as of January 2026. Tribal SAUSAs were invited to attend all training offered in 2025 by EOUSA's NICTI, particularly a week-long, in-person seminar offered in August 2025 on Indian country criminal trial advocacy, as described in Part Two of this report.

- **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 law enforcement working violent crime cases in Indian country. This seminar covered, among other 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. In FY 2025, the training was held April 14-18, 2025, and will be offered again on February 9-13, 2026.
- **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. Additional offerings were in February 2024 and May 2025. A fourth class is planned for July 20-23, 2026. 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.
- **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
CJIC Seminar	January 21-23, 2025	315	91
CJIC Seminar	June 24-26, 2025	246	46

- 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. More than 300 Tribal court legal advocates representing 108 Tribes from 26 states have completed one or both courses. Advocates report that the courses enhance their ability to fight for victims' rights, represent their communities, and better serve Tribal members.

Appendix A – Brief Responses to 2024 Recommendations

The tables below provide brief responses and cross-references to relevant information in response to many of the recommendations received at the 2024 Tribal consultation.

Access to Criminal Justice Data	
Recommendation	Response
Expanding investments into TAP so all Tribes have access to local, regional, state, and federal crime information databases and criminal justice information systems to ensure open communication and collaboration between the Tribe and state.	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.
Improve the NamUs database by including detailed cultural identifiers and Tribal affiliation information, such as territorial clan, family affiliations, primary language, tattoo documentation, and known family connections.	NamUs does include some of these identifiers but will only list what is provided by the family or law enforcement agency.
Recognize data sovereignty by returning all identified data to Tribes, support the development of Tribal data management capacity, fund Tribal data management infrastructure, and provide training for Tribal staff.	OVW is undertaking many efforts to recognize data sovereignty. For example, OVW issued the first ever data report focused entirely on Tribal grantees, summarizing the impact of 20 years of VAWA funding and sharing back performance reporting data with Tribes. OVW also is developing an interactive dashboard so that Tribes can have access to their own data in real time, as well as tools for Tribes to input their own data and enhance data management. The VAWA Measuring Effectiveness Initiative provides presentations throughout the year on performance reporting data. Purchasing software and expanding Tribal data management capacity are allowable activities under Tribal Governments Program awards.

Consultation Procedure Recommendations	
Recommendation	Response
The federal government's consultation requirements found in 34 U.S.C. § 20126 should be updated to include specific timelines for consultation framing paper questions, notice, and distribution, which should not be fewer than 60 days prior to any scheduled consultation.	In the absence of any change to the consultation statute, OVW has responded to this recommendation by providing framing papers further ahead of consultation. OVW released its framing paper for the 2025 consultation 63 days prior to the originally scheduled dates of October 28-October 30, 2025.

Grant Related Recommendations	
Recommendation	Response
DOJ should establish a new Tribal formula or block grant program that would fund Tribal public safety and justice systems through a single grant. These grants should be allocated using a formula that increases funding for Tribes and considers Tribal citizen population and reservation land, infrastructure and equipment needs, rates of violent crime and victimization, and treaties promising livable "permanent homes" and safety. In addition, the federal government should honor its trust responsibility and fund Tribal public safety in Indian country through dedicated, non-competitive, flexible, consistent, and sustainable base funding, as well as funding Alaska Tribes at the level needed to support Tribal justice systems.	These recommendations address the framing paper discussed at several consultation sessions held in 2024, the results of which are summarized Part One of this report and described in detail in DOJ's Tribal Public Safety and Criminal Justice Systems Consultation Report . Tribes generally expressed support for noncompetitive formula and base funding as described in these comments, with some variation as to the best formula and process for distributing funds. As stated in the report linked above, the Department appreciates this feedback and will use it to inform its review and development of proposals for reforming Tribal funding mechanisms going forward.
Restructure grant awards to reflect the ongoing needs of Tribes without having Tribes compete against each other, while being mindful that population-based formula funding doesn't always reflect the community served.	As noted above and in Part One of this report, the Department has received consistent feedback about the need for noncompetitive and reliable public safety funding for Tribes. Developing a funding formula that accounts for multiple factors also has been a consistent theme and would need to be part of any formula grant program in this area.

Allow more flexibility for construction of domestic violence shelters, including the ability to purchase land to build the shelter on. Provide funds that can cover multi-years of use in all areas of infrastructure to better facilitate construction projects.	Purchase of real property is not allowable with federal grant funds. However, OVC's TVSSA program allows funds to be used for certain construction expenses , including purchase and installation of modular buildings. OVW's Tribal Governments Program allows funds to be used for minor renovations to include, but not limited to, shelter programs. Both programs offer multi-year grants.
Offering free grant-writing training to Tribes as many can't afford to hire a professional grant writer.	OVW's Tribal Affairs Division has streamlined the grant application process, reducing application requirements by nearly half and minimizing the need for grant writing professionals.
One master reporting form that would allow for subsections of each grant program to allow for one report to be completed versus multiple reports.	As discussed in Part One of this report, OVW has been working to implement this recommendation by reducing reporting requirements, launching a new simplified reporting tool, and planning additional reporting reductions for FY 2026.
OVW Grants to Indian Tribal Governments Program should allow Tribes to apply for funding based on their declared population and service area size.	OVW has studied options for administering TGP on a formula basis but determined that the award amount per Tribe would be too small to be useful.
OVW grants need to include an emphasis on the education of Tribal and local law enforcement regarding danger assessments and strangulation, including the specifics of laws in these areas.	This is a permissible use of funds under OVW's Tribal Governments Program and Improving Criminal Justice Responses Program.
Climate-resilient funding for victim services must include infrastructure support to fortify shelters against extreme weather and emergency response systems that function during climate disasters.	Minor renovations are a permissible use of grant funds under OVW's Tribal Governments Program and OVC's TVSSA Program.
The federal government must provide direct, sustainable funding for Tribal courts and law enforcement, support the sovereign right of Tribal governments to protect their people, and continue exploring ways to overcome funding barriers that undermine Tribal sovereignty and self-governance.	As discussed in Part One of this report, DOJ understands that adequate funding for Tribal public safety and justice systems – and specifically support for Tribes' exercise of criminal jurisdiction – is critical to safety in Tribal communities. DOJ bears these points in mind when reforming funding mechanisms, both internally and externally.

A permanent funding source needs to be created for Alaska, Hawaii, and urban centers that serve AI/AN.	Tribal-specific grant programs are funded through set asides tied to the sovereign status of federally-recognized Tribes; however, many other DOJ funding opportunities are available to serve the needs of these populations.
Provide direct funding to Tribal nations rather than allowing states to administer funding that is intended for Tribes.	OVW grant funding for Tribes is not administered by state governments.
Provide adequate resources for victim and survivor services to ensure support in a culturally appropriate way throughout all stages of the investigation.	OVC and OVW grants may be used for this purpose, depending on the scope of the grant program.
There needs to be a Tribal funding stream that reflects actual Tribal needs and supports the flexible use of funding.	DOJ's grant offices administer Tribal-specific funding to meet Tribes' identified needs and continue to look for ways to enhance flexibility for Tribal grantees. Efforts toward making continued progress along these lines are described throughout Parts One and Two of this report.
Impacts and barriers must be taken into consideration when program solicitations are being drafted and include flexibility within grant programming opportunities. Refocus and revise the approach to addressing the effects of generational trauma and prioritize culturally specific healing practices. Focus on victim services as a survivor-led, trauma informed process, not just from a programmatic perspective. Broaden our ability to provide community-focused healing to our community and lower the reporting requirements to provide the services. The funding needs a greater level of flexibility so we can appropriately support our community.	In response to Tribal feedback, DOJ has worked, within statutory authorities, to maximize the flexibility Tribes have in using grant funds in a manner that reflects their community values and traditions. OVW's Tribal grant programs and OVC's TVSSA are structured to give Tribes flexibility and autonomy in using funds for cultural practices. OVW and OVC allow and encourage Tribal grantees to use funds in ways that they determine will best serve their communities, including traditional arts and healing ceremonies. In addition, OVW's Tribal Governments Program has a flexible statutory design, allowing Tribes to choose from 12 purposes that range from criminal and civil justice responses to comprehensive victim services.
Victim services need to be a separate, distinct funding stream from block grants. Blending funds may eliminate needed funds for victims. What protections will be in place to safeguard VAWA?	The framing paper and report described in Part One of this report include these concerns. DOJ recognizes the importance of designating and protecting funds to support victim services and programs addressing violence against AI/AN women.

Prioritize funding for programs serving rural and remote Tribal communities.	This was a priority in all OVW FY 2025 notices of funding opportunity.
Funding should extend to civil courts, not just criminal jurisdiction, so that Tribes can maintain a robust, multi-faceted justice system.	DOJ grant funds can be used for this purpose, depending on the scope of the grant program.
The federal government must streamline budget approval processes immediately and create emergency pathways for urgent budget modifications, as delays can impact the safety of survivors. The time to reach budget approval must be reflected in the timelines the Tribe has to meet programmatic obligations.	DOJ's three grantmaking components, the COPS Office, OJP, and OVW, are working together to address this issue by standardizing and streamlining all grant-related processes. Speeding up budget approvals and resolving budget-related delays are a top priority in this effort.
Integrate DOJ grants using a Public Law 477-like mechanism. This should include all federal public safety funding sources while maintaining existing levels and streamlining reporting. A pilot program should be implemented with a minimum of a three-year period to evaluate effectiveness. This should feature a single reporting structure, a simplified application process, multi-year funding commitments, and protection of cultural practices.	These recommendations are addressed in Part One of this report and in DOJ's Tribal Public Safety and Criminal Justice Systems Consultation Report .
The federal government should eliminate cost-match requirements for Tribal funding.	OVW grants for Tribal communities do not have any cost-match requirements.
Provide transparency and release information on budgets and findings for the DOI, DOJ, and BIA to see the difference in funds from the top to when they reach the Tribes.	OVW provides this information for OVW's Tribal funding in this annual Update Report, specifically in Appendix B.
Provide funding for Tribal courts to construct and remodel facilities to safeguard victims.	OVW's Tribal Governments Program funds cannot be used for construction, but they can be used for minor renovations to court facilities.
Provide additional training funds for judges and law enforcement to become more sensitive to the victim's situation.	OVW's Tribal Governments Program funds can be used for this purpose.
Ensure that the TGP, TSASP, and TVSSA are not consolidated into the Tribal public safety and criminal justice funding.	The framing paper and report described in Part One of this report address recommendations related to preserving grants for specific types of programming while also meeting core public safety and

	justice system needs in Tribal communities. DOJ recognizes the importance of designating and protecting funds to support victim services and programs addressing violence against AI/AN women.
Eliminate the requirement for Tribal grantees to complete and submit annual budget modifications to reflect updated indirect rates when a new indirect rate agreement is received.	DOJ's three grantmaking components, the COPS Office, OJP, and OVW, are working together to address this issue by standardizing and streamlining all grant-related processes.
Ensure that funding is provided without overly burdensome restrictions that prevent Tribes from applying.	OVW has significantly reduced application requirements and provided greater flexibility in using funds under Tribal-specific grant programs. For more information, see Part Two of this report.
Stalking must be recognized as a serious crime that can cause a loss of life. DOJ must not disregard or minimize stalking, especially when it involves the use of social media.	By statute, most OVW grant programs address stalking, and OVW funds specialized technical assistance to support jurisdictions and communities in treating stalking as a serious crime. OVW also administers a new grant program established by VAWA 2022 to improve law enforcement responses to cybercrimes against individuals. Tribes are eligible to apply for these grants. Visit OVW's website for more information on resources for addressing stalking.
Resources are needed to build Tribes' own emergency response capacity, including infrastructure for 911 services that work in rural areas, for domestic violence shelters, programs to reduce gun violence, and efforts to attract and retain qualified personnel who can provide the necessary support and protection for victims of domestic violence.	These are the kind of core needs that DOJ intended to address in the framing paper and report summarized in Part One of this report. The Department appreciates this information on the range of services its funding mechanisms need to do a better job of supporting will take these recommendations into account in addressing Tribal public safety funding.
We need sustained increased funding that accounts for the unique challenges of providing services in Alaska. We need multi-year funding commitments that will allow us to build and maintain programs rather than perpetually struggling with year-to-year uncertainty. Alaska Native Tribes need an equitable amount of	As noted above and in Part One of this report, the Department has received consistent feedback about the need for noncompetitive and reliable public safety funding for all Tribes, including those in Alaska. In addition, OVW funds Alaska-specific technical assistance providers and has significantly increased grant awards to

resources to develop and implement local, culturally relevant, solutions and programs. Alaska Tribes also need Alaska Technical Assistance Providers, so we do not have to continually explain what we are facing, as this creates a barrier to Tribes trying to provide services to their communities.	Alaska Tribes and Tribal organizations as a result of an implementation workshop first launched in 2017. Finally, most DOJ Tribal grants now have five-year award periods.
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MMIW/MMIP-Related Recommendations	
Recommendation	Response
The Not Invisible Act Commission submitted its report, “Not One More: the Not Invisible Act Commission,” to DOI and DOJ over a year ago on November 1, 2023. We appreciate the responses earlier this year from DOI, DOJ, and most recently from HHS. We ask DOJ and DOI to please follow up with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) for their response and look forward to at least annual updates from each federal agency.	DOJ continues to implement the efforts outlined in its response to the Not Invisible Act Commission report, including coordinating with other federal agencies, as appropriate.
Crimes that result in MMIWR often occur in the intersection of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking. It is essential that the Office on Violence Against Women, the Office for Victims of Crime, the Office of Family Violence and Prevention Services, DHS, and the Indian Health Service increase Tribally-based victim advocacy services to prevent MMIWR and support the families and community members of missing, murdered, or trafficked Native people.	OVW Tribal grantees can and do use grant funds to address the intersection of domestic and sexual violence, as well as sex trafficking, with MMIP issues. OVW and OVC Tribal funding also supports Tribal victim service programs across the nation to serve victims while working to help mitigate the MMIP crisis. OVW also is funding a Healing and Response Team initiative based on a recommendation of the Not Invisible Act Commission to support the development of such teams with Tribally-based victim advocacy components.

We need to track cases of MMIP which are not recognized by law enforcement as no evidence of a crime has been collected but the impact on the community is significant.	NIJ consulted with Tribes at the 2024 consultation on improving NamUs and is incorporating the feedback provided as described in Part Two of this report. To the extent individual Tribes wish to implement this recommendation, OVW's Tribal Governments Program statute, as amended by Savanna's Act in 2020, allows grant funds to be used to collect this type of data.
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Training-Related Recommendations	
Recommendation	Response
Federal action must include mandatory training for all state and local law enforcement on Tribal protective orders, VAWA's full faith and credit provisions, Tribal court jurisdiction and authority, proper enforcement procedures, and cultural competency when working with Native survivors. Funding is needed for jurisdictional training for all levels of law enforcement (Tribal, local, state, and federal).	The federal government does not set training requirements for state and local law enforcement. However, as described in Parts Two and Three of this report, DOJ's NICTI offers training free of charge for law enforcement at all levels, in areas such as jurisdictional matters, enforcement of Tribal protection orders, and working with survivors in Tribal communities. NICTI training includes a program on criminal jurisdiction in Indian country that is required for Tribal and local law enforcement officers to receive a BIA-issued Special Law Enforcement Commission (SLEC) to exercise federal authority for crimes committed in Indian country. In addition, Federal Indian Law is a specialized area in which the BIA Indian Police Academy teaches extensively, including a bridge program for other law enforcement officers. USAOs, including Tribal SAUSAs, also assist their Tribal, state, and local law enforcement partners in accessing necessary training.
DOJ should offer joint training opportunities for Tribal, state, and federal law enforcement agencies on the implementation of VAWA 2022 and Indian country and other key legislation.	As described in Part Two of this report, DOJ's NICTI offers training in all these areas for Tribal, state, and federal law enforcement officers, as well as other audiences.

The DOJ should conduct multi-jurisdictional training for Tribal, federal, and state stakeholders in Alaska.	Prosecutors and law enforcement officers from the State of Alaska and the Alaska Native Villages attend training sponsored by the NICTI. This training is multi-jurisdictional and multidisciplinary.
Provide training and information sharing with Tribal courts and Tribal probation officers to create presentence reports so that Tribal inmates have greater access and successful entry into the Bureau of Prisons Tribal Prisoner Program.	DOJ's NICTI can consider this topic for future training programs.
Adequate and timely training and support for grantees should be a component of all federal grant programs. Training and support should be provided no later than the start of the grant.	Tribal Governments Program grantees are all offered a one-on-one grantee kickoff meeting with their assigned OVW grant manager. These meetings allow time for grantees to have immediate questions answered and ensure a smooth start to the grant project. In addition, new grantees receive tailored training and technical assistance on federal grants management. Additionally, OVW's Tribal Affairs Division holds regional Implementation Workshops during the year to provide one-on-one training, guidance, and support on grants administration, compliance, and successful project implementation.
Address how to work with key Tribal officials who have themselves become perpetrators of violence or victims of it. This is an evolving issue and one in which we would welcome input from OVW and TAD staff to address.	OVW's Tribal Affairs Division will examine whether existing training and technical assistance projects can assist with this issue or a new project is needed. Grantees also may contact their OVW grant manager at any time with concerns such as these.

Special Tribal Criminal Jurisdiction (STCJ) & Alaska Pilot Program	
Recommendation	Response
The federal government should recognize the expanded STCJ over covered crimes as outlined in VAWA 2022 and provide technical assistance to Tribes in implementing STCJ, including support for updating Tribal legal codes, establishing policies and procedures, and building the	As described in Parts One and Two of this report, DOJ actively supports Tribes' implementation of STCJ, including grant funding for updating Tribal codes and procedures for all covered crimes. After the enactment of VAWA 2013, DOJ established the Inter-Tribal Technical-

capacity to exercise STCJ properly, as well as offering support to Tribes to resolve loopholes and develop methods for prosecuting non-Native offenders.	Assistance Working Group (ITWG), which meets twice per year and is available to any federally recognized Tribe at any stage of considering or exercising STCJ. OVW supports the ITWG with training and technical assistance funds, enabling Tribes to share experiences with each other and access expertise as needed at any stage of STCJ implementation.
The complete inherent sovereign authority of Indian Tribes over all crime in Indian Country should be restored. This would allow prosecution of crimes by non-Indians beyond VAWA covered crimes, for example drug trafficking and firearms offenses. The next VAWA reauthorization should include protection for elders and address serious crimes that co-occur with domestic and sexual violence, such as financial crimes or homicide.	DOJ recognizes that these are legislative recommendations; however, DOJ continues to support Tribes interested in exercising STCJ as described in Part One of this report, and USAOs with Indian country in their districts continue to collaborate and coordinate with Tribes to improve public safety in Tribal communities.
We urge OVW to support dedicated funding for infrastructure capital expenses for Tribal nations in Alaska. Of the 229 Tribal Nations in Alaska, fewer than three percent have public safety holding facilities that will support long-term residents. Alaska Tribal nations need dedicated infrastructure facility funding to implement STCJ fully. The current grant program does not consider the many robust needs of Tribal nations in Alaska to implement STCJ. We recommend a multi-agency, multiyear, mini-consolidation grant program approach through different agencies to fund Alaska Tribal nations' implementation of STCH through the Alaska Pilot Program.	DOJ recognizes that grant funding cannot meet all the infrastructure needs of Alaska Tribes interested in implementing STCJ and specifically developed the Alaska Pilot Program with this in mind. Alaska Tribes that participate in Track Two of the pilot program 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. OVW also is funding specialized training and technical assistance for Alaska Tribes interested in the pilot, including support for the Alaska-specific ITWG, which is open to all Alaska Tribes and has been meeting twice a year in either Anchorage or Fairbanks.

Appendix B – Analysis of OVW Tribal Grant Programs Funding for FY 2025

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 list of grant recipients in Appendix C, responds to this request.

	Tribal Governments (TGP)¹	Tribal Jurisdiction Grants & Reimbursements	Tribal Coalitions²	Tribal Sexual Assault Services (TSASP)
FY 2025 Appropriation³	\$49,300,000	\$11,000,000	\$7,578,571	\$7,850,000
Prior Year Carry Forward & Recoveries⁴	\$13,399,568	\$5,628,915	\$11,721,382	\$655,775
Technical Assistance, Peer Review, Research & Special Projects⁵	-\$3,766,145	-\$3,671,725 ⁶	-\$626,433 ¹	-\$38,743
FY 2025 Rescission	-\$3,007,633	-\$239,717	-\$520,927	-\$42,195
Section 205 and PL 477 Transfers Out	-\$2,216,001	-\$326,000	-\$248,000	\$0
Salaries & Expenses Reduction⁷	-\$3,131,700	-\$698,757	-\$481,416	\$0
Amount available for FY 2025	\$50,578,088	\$11,692,716	\$7,423,177	\$8,424,837
Amount awarded in FY 2025	\$47,465,274	\$7,054,815	\$7,423,177	\$8,424,658
Remaining balance	\$3,112,814	\$4,637,901 ⁸	\$0	\$179

¹ In FY 2025, 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 2025, 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 OVW also received an appropriation of \$3 million in FY 2025 for Tribal SAUSA grants and had \$680,001 available in prior year carryforward. FY 2025 TSAUSA awards totaled \$3,326,667, and, after setting aside \$90,000 for training and technical assistance under the program, the remaining balance was \$174,334.

⁴ 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 July 31, 2025.

⁵ For the Tribal Jurisdiction Grants and Reimbursement Programs, this line includes \$110,000 set aside for the Innovation Fund authorized by VAWA 2022.

⁶ This includes \$3.1 million for calendar year 2024 reimbursements under the STCJ Tribal Reimbursement Program.

⁷ OVW does not receive an appropriation for management and administration expenses and therefore assesses most of its grant programs to cover these expenses.

⁸ This includes \$4.4 million for calendar year 2025 reimbursements under the STCJ Tribal Reimbursement Program.

Appendix C – FY 2025 OVW Tribal Grant & Reimbursement Awards

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	\$1,450,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
ALASKA NATIVE WOMEN'S RESOURCE CENTER	\$1,500,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
ALEUT COMMUNITY OF SAINT PAUL ISLAND	\$493,760	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
ALEUT COMMUNITY OF SAINT PAUL ISLAND	\$525,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
ALEUT COMMUNITY OF SAINT PAUL ISLAND	\$434,833	OVW TSASP FY 2025
AMERICAN INDIANS AGAINST ABUSE, INCORPORATED	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
BAD RIVER BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR TRIBE OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS	\$525,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
BLACKFEET TRIBE OF THE BLACKFEET INDIAN RESERVATION	\$525,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
CAHTO TRIBE OF THE LAYTONVILLE RANCHERIA	\$500,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
CATAWBA INDIAN NATION	\$510,400	OVW TGP FY 2025
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES OF ALASKA	\$500,000	OVW Rural FY 2025
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES OF ALASKA	\$525,000	OVW ESPOC FY2025
CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES OF ALASKA	\$524,844	OVW TSASP FY 2025
CHEESHNA TRIBE	\$700,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
CHEROKEE NATION	\$525,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
CHEROKEE NATION	\$749,047	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
CHICKALOON NATIVE VILLAGE	\$700,000	OVW ESPOC FY2025
CHICKASAW NATION	\$367,191	OVW TGP FY 2025
CHOCTAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA	\$691,763	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
CHOCTAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA	\$538,500	OVW TSASP FY 2025
CHOCTAW NATION OF OKLAHOMA	\$1,500,000	OVW TSAUSA FY 2025
COALITION TO STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST NATIVE WOMEN	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE	\$524,996	OVW TGP FY 2025
COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE	\$400,000	OVW TSASP FY 2025
COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION	\$950,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF THE YAKAMA NATION	\$765,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
CONFEDERATED TRIBES SILETZ INDIANS	\$358,589	OVW TSASP FY 2025
COWLITZ INDIAN TRIBE	\$750,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
CRAIG TRIBAL ASSOCIATION	\$114,448	OVW TJ FY 2025
EASTERN BAND OF CHEROKEE INDIANS	\$22,691	OVW TRP Waiver CY24
EASTERN SHOSHONE TRIBE	\$698,639	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
EASTERN SHOSHONE TRIBE	\$775,150	OVW TGP FY 2025
EMMONAK WOMEN'S SHELTER	\$681,836	OVW TGP FY 2025

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC	\$490,000	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
FAIRBANKS NATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC	\$524,278	OVW TGP FY 2025
FIRST NATIONS WOMEN'S ALLIANCE	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
FOND DU LAC RESERVATION	\$519,448	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
FORT PECK ASSINIBOINE & SIOUX TRIBES	\$750,000	OVW Rural FY 2025
FORT PECK ASSINIBOINE & SIOUX TRIBES	\$114,448	OVW TGP FY 2025
FORT PECK ASSINIBOINE & SIOUX TRIBES	\$540,000	OVW TSASP FY 2025
GRAND TRAVERSE BAND OF OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS	\$1,000,000	OVW TJ FY 2025
HANNAHVILLE INDIAN COMMUNITY	\$114,448	OVW TGP FY 2025
HEALING NATIVE HEARTS COALITION	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	\$765,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
HOPI TRIBE	\$595,986	OVW TGP FY 2025
HOPI-TEWA WOMENS COALITION TO END ABUSE	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
HOULTON BAND OF MALISEET INDIANS	\$700,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
HUALAPAI TRIBAL COUNCIL	\$900,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
HUSLIA VILLAGE	\$500,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
IGIUGIG VILLAGE	\$114,448	OVW TGP FY 2025
KAW NATION	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
KAWERAK, INC.	\$500,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE	\$114,448	OVW TGP FY 2025
KETCHIKAN INDIAN COMMUNITY	\$900,000	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
KEWEENAW BAY INDIAN COMMUNITY	\$114,448	OVW TGP FY 2025
KIOWA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	\$749,316	OVW TJ FY 2025
KODIAK AREA NATIVE ASSOCIATION	\$1,089,648	OVW Rural FY 2025
LAC COURTE OREILLES BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS OF WISCONSIN	\$504,803	OVW TSASP FY 2025
LAC DU FLAMBEAU BAND OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA INDIANS	\$592,655	OVW Housing FY 25
LEGAL AID OF NEBRASKA	\$617,631	OVW TGP FY 2025
LITTLE TRAVERSE BAY BANDS OF ODAWA INDIANS	\$874,452	OVW Housing FY 25
LOWER ELWHA TRIBAL COMMUNITY COUNCIL	\$790,435	OVW TGP FY 2025
MANIILAQ ASSOCIATION	\$749,975	OVW TGP FY 2025
MARSHALL, NATIVE VILLAGE OF	\$599,255	OVW TGP FY 2025
MATCH-E-BE-NASH-SHE-WISH BAND OF POTTAWATOMI INDIAN	\$899,999	OVW TGP FY 2025
MENDING THE SACRED HOOP	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN	\$440,609	OVW TSASP FY 2025
MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE OF WISCONSIN	\$826,667	OVW TSAUSA FY 2025
METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY	\$850,000	OVW TGP FY 2025 v2
MIDWEST NATIVE COALITION FOR JUSTICE & PEACE INC	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
MI'KMAQ NATION	\$900,000	OVW TGP FY 2025 v2

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
MINNESOTA INDIAN WOMEN'S SEXUAL ASSAULT COALITION	\$1,000,000	OVW NTCSA FY 2025
MINNESOTA INDIAN WOMEN'S SEXUAL ASSAULT COALITION	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
MORONGO BAND OF MISSION INDIANS	\$114,448	OVW TGP FY 2025
MUSCOGEE CREEK NATION	\$3,088,649	OVW TRP Waiver CY24
NAMBE PUEBLO GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	\$765,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
NATIVE ALLIANCE AGAINST VIOLENCE INC	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
NATIVE VILLAGE OF FORT YUKON	\$1,495,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT HEIDEN	\$850,000	OVW TJ FY 2025
NATIVE VILLAGE OF TETLIN	\$666,227	OVW TGP FY 2025
NATIVE WOMENS SOCIETY OF THE GREAT PLAINS RECLAIMING OUR SACREDNESS	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
NEBRASKA TRIBES ADDRESSING VIOLENCE COALITION	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
NEZ PERCE TRIBE	\$558,684	OVW Housing FY 25
NEZ PERCE TRIBE	\$507,660	OVW Rural FY 2025
NOOKSACK INDIAN TRIBE	\$562,500	OVW TGP FY 2025
NORTHERN ARAPAHO TRIBE	\$699,813	OVW TGP FY 2025
NORTHERN ARAPAHO TRIBE	\$535,000	OVW TSASP FY 2025
NORTHERN CHEYENNE TRIBE	\$535,000	OVW TSASP FY 2025
ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE	\$980,100	OVW TGP FY 2025
OTOE-MISSOURIA TRIBE	\$820,309	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
PENOBSCOT INDIAN NATION	\$684,506	OVW Housing FY 25
PINOLEVILLE POMO NATION	\$750,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
PIT RIVER TRIBE	\$555,959	OVW TGP FY 2025
PONCA TRIBE OF NEBRASKA	\$500,000	OVW Housing FY 25
PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE	\$626,846	OVW TJ FY 2025
PUEBLO OF ISLETA	\$556,331	OVW TGP FY 2025
PULIKLA TRIBE OF YUOK PEOPLE	\$720,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
PUYALLUP TRIBE OF INDIANS	\$810,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBE	\$114,448	OVW TGP FY 2025
QUAPAW NATION	\$479,078	OVW TJ FY 2025
QUAPAW NATION	\$4,952	OVW TRP Waiver CY24
QUINALT INDIAN NATION	\$594,998	OVW TJ FY 2025
REFLECTION OF INSPIRATION INC	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
RESTORING ANCESTRAL WINDS INC	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE	\$703,609	OVW TGP FY 2025
SAN PASQUAL BAND OF MISSION INDIANS	\$1,000,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
SEMINOLE NATION OF OKLAHOMA, THE	\$17,902	OVW TRP Waiver CY24
SENECA CAYUGA TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA	\$307,428	OVW TGP FY 2025 v2
SENECA NATION OF INDIANS	\$673,672	OVW Trib FA FY 2024

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
SEVEN DANCERS COALITION	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES	\$900,000	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES	\$535,000	OVW TSASP FY 2025
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	\$530,195	OVW Rural FY 2025
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	\$1,486,363	OVW Housing FY 25
SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	\$850,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
SOUTH DAKOTA NETWORK AGAINST FAMILY VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT, INC	\$999,031	OVW TGP FY 2025
SOUTHCENTRAL FOUNDATION	\$887,242	OVW TGP FY 2025
SOUTHCENTRAL FOUNDATION	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
SOUTHERN INDIAN HEALTH COUNCIL	\$114,448	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
SOUTHERN INDIAN HEALTH COUNCIL	\$114,448	OVW TGP FY 2025
SOUTHWEST INDIGENOUS WOMENS COALITION	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
SPIRIT LAKE TRIBE	\$850,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
SPIRIT LAKE TRIBE	\$469,000	OVW TSASP FY 2025
SQUAXIN ISLAND TRIBE	\$750,000	OVW TGP FY 2025
STRONG HEARTED NATIVE WOMEN'S COALITION, INCORPORATED.	\$845,654	OVW TGP FY 2025
STRONG HEARTED NATIVE WOMEN'S COALITION, INCORPORATED.	\$540,000	OVW TSASP FY 2025
STRONG HEARTED NATIVE WOMEN'S COALITION, INCORPORATED.	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
THE CHIPPEWA CREE TRIBE OF THE ROCKY BOY RESERVATION	\$114,448	OVW TGP FY 2025
THE NORTHEAST NATIVE NETWORK OF KINSHIP AND HEALING INC	\$538,500	OVW TSASP FY 2025
THE YUP'IK WOMEN'S COALITION	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION	\$850,000	OVW TJ FY 2025
TONKAWA TRIBE	\$457,356	OVW TSASP FY 2025
TULALIP TRIBES OF WASHINGTON	\$850,000	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
TULALIP TRIBES OF WASHINGTON	\$5,982	OVW TRP Waiver CY24
TUOLUMNE BAND OF ME-WUK INDIANS OF THE TUOLUMNE RANCHERIA OF CALIFORNIA	\$981,794	OVW TGP FY 2025
UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION	\$700,000	OVW LAV FY 2025
UNITING THREE FIRES AGAINST VIOLENCE	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
UTAH NAVAJO HEALTH SYSTEM INC	\$749,770	OVW Rural FY 2025
VILLAGE OF DOT LAKE	\$532,624	OVW TSASP FY 2025
WABANAKI WOMENS COALITION INC	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
WASHINGTON STATE NATIVE AMERICAN COALITION AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT	\$387,737	OVW Tribal Coal FY25
WASHOE TRIBE OF NEVADA & CALIFORNIA	\$750,000	OVW Trib FA FY 2024
WHERE ALL WOMEN ARE HONORED-WINYAN WICAYUONIHAN OYANKE	\$540,000	OVW TSASP FY 2025

Awardee	Award Amount	Solicitation
WINNEBAGO TRIBE OF NEBRASKA	\$1,000,000	OVW TSAUSA FY 2025
WIYOT TRIBE	\$114,448	OVW TGP FY 2025
WYANDOTTE NATION	\$850,000	OVW ELSI FY 2025
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	\$114,448	OVW Rural FY 2025
YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	\$750,000	OVW Housing FY 25
YAVAPAI PRESCOTT INDIAN TRIBE	\$523,717	OVW TGP FY 2025
	\$92,284,148	

Appendix D – Responses to 2024 Recommendations from HHS Office of Family Violence Prevention and Services (OFVPS)

HHS should support a FVPSA reauthorization that: a. Adjusts the funding distribution to increase the amount that Tribal nations receive from 10% to 12.5%; b. Dedicates formula funding for Tribal coalitions to provide culturally appropriate technical assistance to Tribal nations; c. Provides permanent funding for the National Indian Domestic Violence Hotline d. Provides permanent funding for the Alaska Tribal Resource Center on Domestic Violence to reduce disparities facing Native victims; and e. Provides permanent funding for the Native Hawaiian Resource Center on Domestic Violence to reduce disparities facing Native Hawaiian victims.	OFVPS does not have the legal authority to increase the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (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. OFVPS funding for Tribes has increased each year for the last thirteen years. Over the last thirteen years, the OFVPS has allocated an additional \$51 million in additional funding for tribes to meet the needs of American Indians and Alaska Natives. In FY 2025, OFVPS issued a total of \$27.650 million in annual grant awards supporting 228 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. OFVPS provides funding to support 3 resource centers, 2 capacity building centers, and 1 hotline to support FVPSA funded Tribes and Tribal organizations, which include the National Indigenous Women’s Resource Center, the Alaska Native Women’s Resource Center, the Native Hawaiian Resource Center on Domestic Violence, the Formula Capacity Building Center, the STARRS Tribal Safe Housing Capacity Building Center, and the StrongHearts Native Helpline. In FY 2025, OFVPS awarded a \$15 million, five-year grant award to fund the first standalone National Indigenous Domestic Violence Hotline. In FY 2025, OFVPS continued to support the National Indigenous Women’s Resource Center (NIWRC) to serve as the OFVPS funded National Indian
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	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. In FY 2025, OFVPS continued to support the STTARS Tribal Safe Housing Capacity Building Center, that provides holistic culturally specific housing resources, training and technical assistance, in a culturally sensitive and relevant manner, on meeting the housing needs of American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian survivors living in tribal communities. The Tribal Safe Housing Center conducts research and needs assessments on the safe housing needs for survivors of domestic violence in tribal communities, including homeless youth survivors, and support the development of collaboration between service organizations; technical assistance providers; and tribal, federal, state, and local governmental organizations to address these identified needs. In FY 2025, 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. Since 2022, OFVPS has continued issuing annual awards to support the Pouhana O’ Na Wahine to serve as the Native Hawaiian Resource Center on Domestic Violence, a national technical assistance provider for Native Hawaiian communities providing
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	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. In FY 2025, OFVPS continued to support the first Formula Capacity Building Center Grant that supports States, Tribes, and Coalitions in the national scope of technical assistance on programmatic and administrative functions to build the capacity of Family Violence Prevention Services Act grant recipients specifically regarding best practices in organizational management and infrastructure targeted to local domestic and dating violence programs. Two Tribal entities named the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center (NIWRC) and the Alliance of Tribal Coalitions to End Violence (ATCEV) working with the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV) were awarded together as a collaborative effort.
HHS should enhance support for services and training for shelter and related advocacy and medical services by consulting with Tribal nations to develop materials addressing the needs of domestic and sexual violence victims who are victimized by itinerant workers who cannot be held accountable by local Tribal authorities	OFVPS provides funding to support 3 resource centers, 2 capacity building centers, and 1 hotline to support FVPSA funded Tribes and Tribal organizations, which include the National Indigenous Women's Resource Center, the Alaska Native Women's Resource Center, the Native Hawaiian Resource Center on Domestic Violence, the Formula Capacity Building Center, the STTARS Tribal Safe Housing Capacity Building Center, and the StrongHearts Native Helpline. OFVPS will coordinate across existing FVPSA funded technical assistance resources to support the development of specific and tailored training and technical assistance to expand support to Tribal domestic violence shelters, advocacy programs, and medical service providers to respond to the needs of domestic and sexual violence victims, victimized by itinerant workers, including trauma-informed care, safety planning and advocacy strategies for victims.
HHS should support FVPSA reauthorization, including amendments to increase the Tribal set-aside for Tribal	Reauthorization of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act requires an act of Congress. For 41 years the Department of Health and Human Services has supported implementation of the Family

nations and increase funding for Tribal coalitions.	Violence Prevention and Services Act. The HHS support of FVPSA can be found in the annual HHS budget and brief and Administration for Children, Families, and Communities annual Congressional Justification. For the FY 2023, FY 2024, FY 2025, and FY 2026 HHS Budget Request, both HHS and ACF have requested an increase of over \$240 million for FVPSA grants funds.
HHS should seek authorization of permanent funding for the Alaska Native Tribal Resource Center on Domestic Violence, the Native Hawaiian Resource Center on Domestic Violence, and the National Indian Domestic Violence Hotline.	On September 24, 2025, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), through the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), announced the projected \$15 million, five-year grant to fund the National Indigenous Domestic Violence Hotline (NIDVH). Authorized by the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the NIDVH will be operated by StrongHearts Native Helpline, which aims to help American Indians and Alaska Natives impacted by domestic and sexual violence by bringing together safety, sovereignty and support. The investment in the first standalone NIDVH represents HHS Secretary Robert F. Kennedy Jr.'s commitment to advancing Tribal-led solutions and addressing the domestic violence in Indigenous communities.
During previous consultations, Tribal leaders raised concerns about the lack of shelter and supportive services for Tribal nations. FVPSA is the only dedicated federal funding source for domestic violence shelters across the country. However, FVPSA authorization expired in 2015, leaving Tribal nations without funding for domestic violence shelters.	Reauthorization of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act requires an act of Congress. For 41 years the Department of Health and Human Services has supported the implementation of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. The HHS support of FVPSA can be found in the annual HHS budget and brief and Administration for Children, Families, and Communities annual Congressional Justification. For the FY 2023, FY 2024, FY 2025, and FY 2026 HHS Budget Request, both HHS and ACF have requested an increase of over \$240 million for FVPSA grants funds.