

FUNDING AGENCY OVERVIEW

BJA | OVC | COPS | OVW | OJJDP



The **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)**, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, supports law enforcement, courts, corrections, treatment, victim services, technology, and prevention initiatives that strengthen the nation's criminal justice system. BJA provides leadership, services, and funding to America's communities by emphasizing local control; building relationships in the field; developing collaborations and partnerships; promoting capacity building through planning; streamlining the administration of grants; increasing training and technical assistance; creating project accountability; encouraging innovation; and ultimately communicating the value of justice efforts to decision makers at every level.

BJA works with the Office of Tribal Justice, the Office of Justice Programs's American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk, and other federal agencies, in addition to many culturally appropriate organizations, to maintain focus with the field and to ensure the program's goals and objectives are achieved.



Established in 1988 through an amendment to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984, **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)** is charged by Congress with administering the Crime Victims Fund (the Fund). Through OVC, the Fund supports a broad array of programs and services that focus on helping victims in the immediate aftermath of crime and continuing to support them as they rebuild their lives. Millions of dollars are invested annually in victim compensation and assistance in every U.S. state and territory, as well as for training, technical assistance, and other capacity-building programs designed to enhance service providers' ability to support victims of crime in communities across the Nation.



The **Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)** was created through the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The COPS Office is the component of the U.S. Department of Justice responsible for advancing the practice of community policing by the nation's state, local, territory, and tribal law enforcement agencies through information and grant resources.

Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. The COPS Office has also produced and compiled a broad range of information resources that can help law enforcement better address specific crime and operational issues, and help community leaders better understand how to work cooperatively with their law enforcement agency to reduce crime.



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



The **Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)** is component of the United States Department of Justice. In recognition of the severity of the crimes associated with domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA 1994) as part of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. VAWA is a comprehensive legislative package designed to end violence against women and was reauthorized in both 2000 and 2005. The legislative history of VAWA indicates that Congress seeks to remedy the legacy of laws and social norms that serve to justify violence against women. Since the passage of VAWA, there has been a paradigm shift in how the issue of violence against women is addressed nationwide.

OVW was created specifically to implement VAWA and subsequent legislation. OVW administers financial and technical assistance to communities around the country to facilitate the creation of programs, policies, and practices aimed at ending domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.



The **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act** established OJJDP, a component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. OJJDP collaborates with professionals from diverse disciplines to improve juvenile justice policies and practices by supporting states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles. The Office strives to strengthen the juvenile justice system's efforts to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and provide services that address the needs of youth and their families.

OJJDP sponsors research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide federal juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming.

COORDINATED TRIBAL ASSISTANCE SOLICITATION



FACT SHEET

PURPOSE AREA 6

Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities Program

CTAS PURPOSE AREAS

- 1 Public Safety and Community Policing
(COPS Tribal Resources Hiring Grant Program and Tribal Resources Grant Equipment/Training), CFDA #16.710
- 2 Comprehensive Planning Demonstration Project
(OJP/BJA), CFDA #16.608
- 3 Justice Systems and Alcohol & Substance Abuse
(OJP/BJA—Tribal Courts Assistance Program and Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Program), CFDA #16.608
- 4 Corrections and Correctional Alternatives
(OJP/BJA—Tribal Justice Systems Infrastructure Program), CFDA #16.596
- 5 Violence Against Women
(OVW—Tribal Governments Program – Tribal Governments Program), CFDA #16.587
- 6 Victims of Crime
(OJP/OVC—Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities), CFDA #16.582
- 7 Victims of Crime
(OJP/OVC- Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program), CFDA#16.528
- 8 Juvenile Justice
(OJP/OJJDP—Tribal Juvenile Healing to Wellness Courts), CFDA #16.731
- 9 Tribal Youth Program
(OJP/OJJDP—Tribal Youth Program – TYP), CFDA #16.731

For additional info on the Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities Program, contact:

Tanya Miller-Glasgow

Victim Justice Specialist
Office for Victims of Crime
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
Tanya.Miller4@usdoj.gov
(202) 598-1156

HISTORY

THE OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME

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

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

OVERVIEW

COORDINATED TRIBAL ASSISTANCE SOLICITATION

The Department of Justice (DOJ) launched its Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) in Fiscal Year 2010 in direct response to concerns raised by tribal leaders about the Department's grant process that did not provide the flexibility tribes needed to address their criminal justice and public safety needs.

Through CTAS, federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia were able, for the first time ever, to submit a single application for most of DOJ's tribal grant programs. DOJ designed this comprehensive approach to save time and resources and allow tribes and DOJ to gain a better understanding of the tribes' overall public safety needs. CTAS is currently operated through collaborative efforts across many department components, bureaus, and offices, including:

- Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
- Executive Office for United States Attorney's (EOUSA)
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
- Office of Intergovernmental and Public Liaison (OIPL)
- Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
- Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ)
- Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
- Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)

PURPOSE AREA PROVIDERS



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

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



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
145 N Street NE
Washington, DC 20530
(800) 421-6770 | www.cops.usdoj.gov



U.S. Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women
145 N Street, NE, Suite 10W.121
Washington, D.C. 20530
(202) 307-6026 | www.justice.gov/ovw



Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
810 Seventh Street NW
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5911 | www.ojjdp.gov



Office for Victims of Crime
810 Seventh Street NW, Second Floor
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 307-5983 | www.ovc.gov

OVERVIEW

CHILDREN'S JUSTICE ACT PARTNERSHIP FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

The Children's Justice and Assistance Act (CJA) of 1986 provided states funding to establish programs to effectively handle child abuse cases. In 1988, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act amended the VOCA of 1984, authorizing the use of a portion of the state CJA funds to help tribal communities develop and establish programs to improve the investigation, prosecution, and case management of child sexual abuse cases. Since 1989, OVC has worked to enhance the capacity of tribal communities to address the needs of child abuse victims by providing funding through the CJA Partnerships for Indian Communities Program (CJA Program). The CJA Program was integrated into the CTAS as Purpose Area 6 in 2012. Between FY 2013–FY2015, OVC awarded 26 CJA Program grant awards to tribes, totaling \$10,776,983.

The goal of CJA Program is to improve the capacity of existing tribal justice and victim service systems to handle serious child abuse cases by: (1) developing specialized services and procedures to address the needs of American Indian/Alaska Native child abuse victims; and (2) addressing the needs of victims of child abuse and child sexual abuse, in a manner that lessens the trauma to the victims and increases culturally appropriate service provision. Recipients may use funds from the CJA Program to support activities related to the investigation and prosecution of cases of child abuse, including:

1. Staffing: Funding supports personnel to provide or oversee direct services to improve the investigation, prosecution and overall handling of child abuse, child sexual abuse or severe physical abuses cases. Specialized personnel may include, prosecutors, law enforcement, forensic interviewers, child protection services personnel and other allied professionals. All personnel must be clearly linked to victim assistance program activities.

2. Coordination, Outreach, Awareness: Funding can be used to support meetings, community forums, development and distribution of protocols, policies, tribal codes, PSAs, posters, brochures, fact sheets, etc.

3. Needs Assessment, Strategic Plan, Logic Model: Funding can be used for activities associated with conducting a needs assessment and developing a strategic plan and logic model, to include paying for contract services to help accomplish this required task. However, OVC will support a training and technical assistance (TTA) provider who will provide TTA and resources on the needs assessment, strategic plan and logic model at no cost to the grantee.

4. Comprehensive Victim Assistance: In addition to supporting personnel who provide and oversee direct services to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse, funding must be used to provide comprehensive child victim assistance services including, but not limited to, the following: case management—assessment of clients' needs, development of individualized service plans, safety planning, assistance with crime victim compensation claims, information referral, documentation of services provided and routine follow-up to ensure that the child abuse victim's needs are being addressed; basic services as they relate to child abuse victims and their families—shelter/housing and sustenance, medical care, substance abuse treatment, dental care, mental health treatment, emergency mental health assessments, individual and family therapy, and interpreter/translator services; revision of tribal codes to address child abuse; development of procedures for establishing and managing child-centered interview room; provision of child advocacy services for children involved in court proceeding; victim advocacy and information about crime victims' rights and services; education/GED assistance and employment services; transportation assistance; life skills training—self-care, parenting classes; emergency

response—hotline services, call forwarding systems, rotating on-call cell phones; cultural and traditional practices—talking circles, healing ceremonies, gatherings for victims, survivors, family and community members, etc. Prevention activities or construction-related costs are not allowed under this award.

5. Travel: Airfare, lodging, and mileage reimbursement for meeting or training costs related to grant activities, including costs associated with OVC/DOJ-required training or meetings.

6. Equipment and Supplies: Purchase of new or enhancement of existing equipment/technology exclusively related to the implementation of the child victim assistance program. Costs may include computers, fax machines, printers, scanners, cameras, office furniture, equipment necessary to establish information-sharing database, leasing vehicles for use by program staff, small appliances and cleaning supplies for shelter, supplies necessary to create brochures, posters, fliers, resource manuals for traditional arts and crafts, etc.

7. Training: Funding can be used to support training specific to child victim assistance, and the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases, such as topic specific training and technical assistance conferences, seminars, classes, online courses and program staff professional development. The OVC American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) TTA provider will provide training for grantees on specific victim assistance topics. Prior to seeking other training, grantees must ensure that their needs cannot be met by an OVC AI/AN TTA provider which will be provided at no cost to the grantee.

ONGOING SUPPORT

OVC has provided funding to Unified Solutions Tribal Community Development Group and Fox Valley Technical College to provide resources and training and technical assistance to CJA Program grantees to improve their ability to enhance their response to child victims of crime, their families, and the community. Working closely with OVC, these organizations will:

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

FUNDING & ELIGIBILITY

A federally recognized tribe or an organization that is acting as the authorized designee of a federally recognized Indian tribe may apply. If the applicant is a tribal designee under Purpose Area 6, OVC Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (CJA) program, the applicant will need a tribal resolution or equivalent legal enactment from the tribe as part of the application. See the solicitation for more information about the required content for the resolution or equivalent legal enactment (www.justice.gov/tribal/file/794101/download). Eligible applicants can request up to \$450,000 to support a CJA Program project. All award periods for CJA Program grants are 36 months.

No applicant is eligible to apply for grant funding under Purpose Area 6 who received funding in that purpose area the prior fiscal year. [For example: If an applicant received Purpose Area 6 funding in FY 2015, then the applicant cannot apply for Purpose Area 6 funding in FY 2016, but would be eligible to do so in FY 2017.]

BENEFITS

In a 2014 report, the U.S. Attorney General's Advisory Committee on American Indian and Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence, noted that Native children are exposed to violence at rates higher than children of any other racial or ethnic group, which places Native children at a high-risk for poor developmental outcomes, poor academic achievement, drug addiction and alcoholism, and helps to explain their disproportionate contact with the juvenile justice system. Tribes that receive funding from the CJA Program have an opportunity to intervene in the cycle of abuse and trauma that keeps so many Native children from thriving.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about the Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities Program, contact:

Tanya Miller-Glasgow
Victim Justice Specialist
Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
810 Seventh Street NW., Second Floor
Washington, DC 20531
Tanya.Miller4@usdoj.gov | (202) 598-1156
www.ovc.gov

¹Attorney General's Advisory Committee on American Indian and Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence, Ending Violence So Children Can Thrive, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, November 2014.