

**Violence Against Women**

**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 #16.583
- 7** Victims of Crime  
 (OJP/OVC- Comprehensive Tribal Victim Assistance Program), CFDA#16.582
- 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 information on the Tribal Governments Program, please contact:

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**HISTORY**

THE OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The mission of the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), a component of the U.S. Department of Justice, is to provide federal leadership in developing the national capacity to reduce violence against women and administer justice for and strengthen services to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

In 1994 Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) in recognition of the severity of crimes associated with domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This Act emerged from the efforts of a broad, grassroots coalition of advocates and survivors who informed the work of Congress. In the two decades prior to VAWA, a movement had grown within the United States to respond appropriately to violent crimes against women. Rape crisis centers and women’s shelters were established in localities, and state and local laws had changed. However, the progress had been uneven around the country. VAWA was borne out of the need for a national solution. This Act enhances the investigation and prosecution of violent crimes against women.

Created in 1995, OVW administers financial and technical assistance to communities across the country that are developing programs, policies, and practices aimed at ending domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Currently, OVW administers four formula-based and 20 discretionary grant programs, established under VAWA and subsequent legislation. The four formula programs include STOP (Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors), SASP (Sexual Assault Services Program), State Coalitions, and Tribal Coalitions. The 20 discretionary programs work to support victims and hold perpetrators accountable through promoting a coordinated community response. Funding is provided to local and state and tribal governments, courts, non-profit organizations, community-based organizations, secondary schools, institutions of higher education, and state and tribal coalitions. These entities work toward developing more effective responses to violence against women through activities that include direct services, crisis intervention, transitional housing, legal assistance to victims, court improvement, and training for law enforcement and courts. They also work with specific populations such as elder victims, or persons with disabilities, college students, teens, culturally and linguistically specific populations. Additionally as funding allows, OVW funds special initiatives in response to areas of special need. These initiatives dedicate resources to develop enhancements in areas requiring particular attention or in communities facing particularly acute challenges. They enable OVW to explore innovations in the violence against women field and share knowledge that can be replicated nationwide.

Since its inception, OVW has awarded over \$6 billion in grants and cooperative agreements, and has launched a multifaceted approach to implementing VAWA. By forging state, local, and tribal partnerships among police, prosecutors, judges, victim advocates, health care providers, faith leaders, and others, OVW grant programs help provide victims with the protection and services they need to pursue safe and healthy lives, while simultaneously enabling communities to hold offenders accountable for their violence.

## 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](http://www.bja.gov)

Email [tribalgrants@usdoj.gov](mailto: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](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov)



**Office on Violence Against Women**  
145 N Street, NE, Suite 10W.121  
Washington, D.C. 20530  
(202) 307-6026 | [www.justice.gov/ovw](http://www.justice.gov/ovw)



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



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

## 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)

## OVERVIEW

### TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS PROGRAM

The Tribal Governments Program enhances the ability of tribes to respond to violent crimes against Indian women, enhance victim safety, and develop education and prevention strategies. Eligible applicants are federally-recognized tribes or an organization that is acting as the authorized designee of a federally-recognized Indian tribe. Applications for the Tribal Governments Program are submitted through the DOJ Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS).

Through CTAS, under Purpose Area 5, Tribal Governments Program, the goals and objectives are:

- To develop and enhance effective plans for the Tribal Government to reduce violent crimes against Indian women and increase safety for Native women.
- To increase the ability of the Tribal Government to respond to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking committed against Indian women.
- To strengthen the tribal criminal justice system's ability to get involved with stopping violence against Indian women.
- To improve services that are available to help victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking.
- To work with the community to create education and prevention campaigns that are designed to inform members of the community about domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking programs, and that also increase the community's awareness about the needs of children who have witnessed domestic violence.
- To provide supervised visitation and safe exchange programs (e.g., visitation centers) that allow children to visit with their non-custodial parent in cases where one parent has committed an act of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against the other.

- To provide transitional housing assistance for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, or stalking.
- To provide legal advice and representation to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, or stalking who need assistance with legal issues that are caused by the abuse they have suffered.
- To provide services to address the needs of youth who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, or stalking and the needs of children and youth exposed to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including support for the non-abusing parent or caretaker of the youth or child.
- To develop and promote legislation and policies that enhance best practices for responding to violent crimes against Indian women, including the crimes of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sex trafficking, and stalking.

## ONGOING SUPPORT

There are a wide range of resources and supports available to grantees to assist them with successful project implement. The below list of the Tribal Governments Technical Assistance Providers and other resources are available to grantees:

National Institute of Justice

- [www.nij.gov/topics/tribal-justice/vaw-research/welcome.htm](http://www.nij.gov/topics/tribal-justice/vaw-research/welcome.htm)
- [www.vaw.sagepub.com/content/19/6/771](http://www.vaw.sagepub.com/content/19/6/771)

National Criminal Justice Resource Center

- [www.ncjrs.gov/justiceinindiancountry/index.html](http://www.ncjrs.gov/justiceinindiancountry/index.html)

National Indigenous Women's Resource Center

- [www.niwrc.org/](http://www.niwrc.org/)

Mending the Sacred Hoop

- [www.msh-ta.org/index.htm](http://www.msh-ta.org/index.htm)

Southwest Center for Law and Policy

- [www.swclap.org/](http://www.swclap.org/) see specifically the National Indian Country Clearinghouse on Sexual Assault at <http://niccsa.org/>

Tribal Law and Policy Institute

- [www.tribal-institute.org](http://www.tribal-institute.org)

National Congress of American Indians - "Statistics on Violence Against Native Women"

- [http://files.ncai.org/broadcasts/2013/February/Policy%20Insights%20Brief\\_VAWA\\_020613.pdf](http://files.ncai.org/broadcasts/2013/February/Policy%20Insights%20Brief_VAWA_020613.pdf)

Minnesota Indian Women's Sexual Assault Coalition

- [http://miwsac.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=96&Itemid=195](http://miwsac.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=96&Itemid=195)

Office on Violence Against Women

- [www.ovw.usdoj.gov/docs/qa-factsheet.pdf](http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/docs/qa-factsheet.pdf)

Addressing Stalking in Indian Country, Rebecca St. George, Mending the Sacred Hoop (February 2001)

- [www.mincava.umn.edu/documents/stalking2/stalking2.html](http://www.mincava.umn.edu/documents/stalking2/stalking2.html)

National Center for Victims of Crime's Stalking Resource Center

- [www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center](http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center)

## FUNDING & ELIGIBILITY

Title IX of VAWA 2005 establishes who is eligible to receive funding under Purpose Area 5. OVW will accept applications from a federally recognized Indian tribe; authorized Designee of a federally recognized Indian tribe; or a tribal consortium.

The Tribal Governments Program statute requires that each tribe or organization that is eligible to apply for Tribal Governments Program funding consult with a specific type of organization or group to implement the project. There are **three** ways to satisfy this requirement: 1) partner with a nonprofit Indian **victim services** program from the tribal or local community; 2) partner with a nonprofit tribal domestic violence or sexual assault **coalition** or 3) partner with an **advisory committee** of women from the community that will be served by the project.

The award period for Purpose Area 5 is 36 months. New applicants may apply for grant awards of up to \$450,000 and continuation grantees can apply for up to \$900,000.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information on the Tribal Governments Program, contact:

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## FUNDING AGENCY OVERVIEW

BJA | OVC | COPS | OVW | OJJDP



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

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



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



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

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



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

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



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

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.

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