



Public Safety and Community Policing

CTAS PURPOSE AREAS

- 1 COPS Office's Public Safety and Community Policing (COPS Office), CFDA #16.710
- 2 Comprehensive Tribal Justice Systems Strategic Planning (BJA, COPS Office, OVW, OJJDP, OVC), CFDA #16.608
- 3 BJA's Tribal Justice Systems (BJA), CFDA #16.608
- 4 BJA's Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (BJA), CFDA #16.596
- 5 OVW's Violence Against Women Tribal Governments Program (OVW), CFDA #16.587
- 6 OVC's Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (OVC), CFDA #16.583
- 7 OVC's Tribal Victim Services Program (OVC), CFDA #16.841
- 8 OJJDP's Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts (OJJDP), CFDA #16.731
- 9 OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP), CFDA #16.731
- 10 BJA's Addressing Violent Crime in Native Communities (BJA), CFDA #16.738

Public Safety and Community Policing, contact:

The Response Center

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
 (800) 421-6770
 tribalgrants@usdoj.gov

HISTORY

PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING

Under CTAS, the COPS Office offers funding through Purpose Area #1: Public Safety and Community Policing. Purpose Area #1 is designed to expand the implementation of community policing and meet the most serious needs of law enforcement in Tribal Nations through a broadened comprehensive program. The funding can be used to hire or re-hire full-time career law enforcement officers and village public safety officers as well as procure basic equipment and training to assist in the initiation or enhancement of Tribal community policing efforts.

Goals

- To proactively address the most serious Tribal law enforcement needs
- To increase the capacity of Tribal law enforcement agencies for safer communities and to enhance Tribal law enforcement's capacity to prevent, solve, and control crime, engage in anti-methamphetamine/anti-opiod activities, and address human trafficking
- To implement or enhance community policing strategies
- To engage in strategic planning for law enforcement

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 not a program but is the overarching structure, under which ten separate grant program applications are collected. CTAS is currently operated through collaborative efforts across many department components, bureaus, and offices, including:

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

PURPOSE AREA PROVIDERS



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

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



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



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



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



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

ADVANCING COMMUNITY POLICING

Below are examples of items that receive funding to advance community policing:

Officers

Entry-level salaries and fringe benefits of newly hired or rehired full-time sworn career law enforcement officers including village public safety officers

Equipment

Uniforms, bullet-proof vests, basic-issue equipment, and police vehicles

Technology

Computers hardware and software, mobile data terminals, dispatch, and communication systems

Training

Basic, comprehensive, and specialized law enforcement training, community policing, crime reporting (e.g. National Incident-Based Reporting System), anti-methamphetamine/anti-opioid, and human trafficking training

Travel

Airfare, lodging, and mileage reimbursement for meeting or training costs, including DOJ required training

Anti-Methamphetamine/Anti-Opioid Activities

Meth/Opioid coordinator and public awareness campaigns

Overtime

Overtime for sworn officers engaged in community policing activities

PURPOSE AREA 1

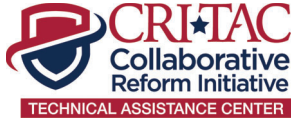
TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) provides training and technical assistance (TTA) to further practical and specialized knowledge used to implement and enhance justice system efforts, particularly in the law enforcement field. The COPS Office supports TTA that not only is specifically geared toward tribes but also generally applies across broader topic areas such as community policing, prescription drugs, gangs, and youth safety, among others.

The COPS Office also offers a flash drive, Tribal Resources for Justice Systems and Law Enforcement, which focuses on law enforcement strategies concerning issues such as gangs, alcohol and substance abuse, and victimization in Tribal communities. The flash drive is available at <https://ric-zai-inc.com/ric.php?page=detail&id=COPS-USB02>.

For more information about the U.S. Department of Justice's Tribal TTA efforts, visit: www.justice.gov/tribal and select 'training and technical assistance' on the left toolbar.

TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS



Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center

The Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center (CRI-TAC) provides customized technical assistance solutions designed to meet the unique needs of state, local, tribal, and campus communities throughout the United States. The CRI-TAC provides a collaborative and comprehensive process in which subject matter experts from the field help your agency reach the forefront of cutting-edge innovation and evidence-based practices.

Contact information www.collaborativereform.org | CRITAC@theiacp.org | (703) 836-6767



Western Community Policing Institute (WCPI)

WCPI has several training curricula designed for tribes, including those focused on youth, executive leadership, and regional collaboration (Tribal Youth Leadership, Tribal Inspired Leadership Training, and Regional Collaboration and Tribal Partnerships).

Contact information www.tribaltraining.com | (877) 601-6866



National Criminal Justice Training Center (NCJTC) of Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC)

Tribal Oriented Policing Strategies: A Community Policing Approach to Reducing Crime in Indian Country: This course was designed specifically for Native American community policing practitioners. It will demonstrate how to strengthen relationships between law enforcement, Tribal agencies, and the community to improve quality of life and enhance community safety through community policing efforts.

Contact information www.ncjtc.org | info@ncjtc.org | (855) 866-2582

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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