



Tribal Justice Systems

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

For additional information on the Tribal Justice Systems program, contact:

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ABOUT PURPOSE AREA 3

TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Under CTAS, the BJA offers funding through Purpose Area #3: Tribal Justice Systems. BJA has structured Purpose Area 3 to be as broad and flexible as possible to support a variety of Tribal justice programs.

The overall purpose of Purpose Area #3 is to provide key funding to Tribal justice systems to develop, support, and enhance adult and juvenile Tribal justice systems and the prevention of violent crime and crime related to opioid, alcohol, and other substance abuse.

Key partners can include law enforcement, pretrial services, risk and needs assessment development and implementation, diversion programming, Tribal prosecutors, Tribal court services, detention programming, community corrections, re-entry planning and programming, justice system infrastructure enhancement, and justice system information sharing.

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. CTAS is not a program but is the overarching structure, under which ten separate grant program applications are collected.

Through CTAS, federally recognized tribes and Tribal consortia were able, for the first time, 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 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

OVERVIEW

TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Purpose Area #3 supports the critical and priority needs of Tribal justice systems, to prevent crime and to ensure Tribal safety through the development, implementation, and enhancement of strategies, including, but not limited to the following:

- To enhance the tools and resources for Tribal prosecutors, courts, and corrections agencies, including Tribal probation and Tribal jails, and to effectively respond to crime and related Tribal safety.
- To implement enhanced authorities and provisions under the Tribal Law and Order Act (TLOA) and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 and to support the development of joint jurisdiction courts with state and local courts.
- To ensure safety through coordinated support for the re-entry of returning Tribal members from federal or state prison sentences.
- To develop, enhance, and continue programs to improve the safety and effectiveness of Tribal law enforcement officers such as planning for and developing their own law enforcement agency, law enforcement support as part of a larger strategy in PA #3, or court security issues such as adding an officer at the courthouse to improve court security.
- To develop, implement, and enhance substance abuse and crime prevention, interventions, and alternatives to incarceration to address crime related to the opioid epidemic. This can include opioid, alcohol, and other substance abuse and related crime prevention; healing to wellness courts; intervention; or treatment, including those that prevent and address the needs of drug-endangered children.

TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

BJA has several TTA providers that support #3 grantees and non-grantee tribes that request assistance.

The National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA) is the lead TTA provider for PA 3. Additionally, BJA has other TTA providers that can provide assistance on specific topics.

Tribal Courts, and Tribal Justice Systems and Opiates, Alcohol and Other Substance Abuse:

The National American Indian Court Judges Association (NAICJA)

Ansley Sherman | (303) 449-4112 | Ansley@naicja.org

Tribal Reentry, Probation and Corrections; American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)

Nan Benally | Tribal Program Grants Manager | (859) 244-8056 | nbenally@csg.org

Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: Tribal Law and Policy Institute

Lauren van Schilfgaarde | (323) 650-5467 | lauren@tlpi.org

Services and Training and Technical Assistance

- Publications, fact-sheets, and model codes
- Code drafting assistance
- Peer-to-peer consultations
- Listserv communications
- Onsite TTA
- Distance Learning TTA via teleconference, videoconference, and email
- Interactive online training modules
- Webinars
- In-person training onsite and at select national conferences.

National American Indian Court Judges Association

1942 Broadway, Suite 215
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 449-4112 | www.naicja.org

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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