



## Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program

### 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

### ABOUT PURPOSE AREA 4

#### TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

The Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (TJSIP), Purpose Area 4 under the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation, was established to further the Department's efforts to assist tribes in developing effective strategies to cost effectively renovate, expand or replace existing facilities associated with the incarceration and rehabilitation of juvenile and adult offenders subject to Tribal jurisdiction. Any awards under this solicitation would be made under statutory authority provided by a full-year appropriations act.

### 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)

For additional info on TJSIP, contact:

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## PURPOSE AREA PROVIDERS



**Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Office of Justice Programs  
U.S. Department of Justice**  
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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  
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(202) 307-5983 | [www.ovc.gov](http://www.ovc.gov)

## OVERVIEW

### TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

The following chart describes BJA's grant funding for TJSIP:

Fiscal Year	# of Grants	Total Amount Funded
FY 2011	9	\$6,461,832
FY 2012	7	\$8,100,384
FY 2013	2	\$7,780,875
FY 2014	8	\$5,893,355
FY 2015	7	\$7,749,646
FY 2016	9	\$7,182,941
FY 2017	6	\$8,384,426
FY 2018	9	\$7,777,796

The TJSIP assists tribes with building justice system infrastructure capacity by providing funding to support the renovation, expansion, or replacement of existing single jurisdiction or regional tribal justice facilities to include:

- correctional facilities
- correctional alternative/treatment facilities
- multipurpose justice centers (including police departments, courts, and corrections)
- transitional living facilities (halfway houses)

Also, TJSIP funding is a resource that can be used to complement efforts to implement enhanced authorities and provisions under the Tribal Law and Order Act and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 by enhancing justice system infrastructure.

Funding may be used to support the following activities as it relates to justice system needs:

**Renovation and/or expansion:** Renovation and/or expansion of a new or existing facility to provide new or continued services such as a correctional/detention facility including adult and juvenile incarcerated populations, multipurpose justice centers (including police departments, courts, and corrections) and alternatives to incarceration; renovation of correctional facilities that are no longer considered safe and secure to serve as holding facilities or multipurpose justice centers; renovation of regional detention centers on Indian land for incarceration of offenders subject to Tribal jurisdiction; renovation of a new or existing facility to provide community-based correctional alternative services; renovation of a new or existing facility to serve as transitional living facilities (halfway houses).

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**Prefabricated or permanent modular buildings:** To build prefabricated or permanent modular buildings where there are no existing permanent structures available or sufficient to address the tribe's justice system infrastructure needs.

**Other costs associated with renovation of a facility or the completion of existing construction projects:** Infrastructure costs such as roads, sewer and water hook-ups, land preparation, and other costs normally associated with construction site work; items associated with managing the planned construction or renovation process and construction materials necessary to construct or renovate facilities and associated infrastructure; furniture, surveillance cameras, or other items affixed or integral to the facility; staff housing.

**Travel:** Airfare, lodging, and mileage reimbursement for meeting or training costs related to purpose area activities, including costs associated with DOJ-required training. This should include travel for two people to one PA-specific training event in addition to the CTAS

## ONGOING SUPPORT

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) partners with the University of North Dakota Tribal Judicial Institute (UND TJI) and Nisqually Construction to provide technical assistance (TA) for CTAS Purpose Area 4 grant recipients. Preferred TTA services include onsite, telephonic, and webinar technical assistance.

While UND TJI services focus on operational planning activities such as operational programming, operational budgeting, staffing assessment, and project feasibility, Nisqually Construction is available to provide construction management technical assistance services. TTA activities include: project management technical assistance including bidding, design, and construction; National Environmental Policy Act assistance; and review of construction/renovation budgets, delivery approach, schedules, contractor selections, contract agreements, invoicing, progress, and construction closeout.

## FUNDING AND ELIGIBILITY

Only federally recognized tribes are eligible to apply for funding under Purpose Area 4 (Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program). This includes Alaska Native Villages and Tribal consortia consisting of two or more federally recognized Indian tribes. BJA provides renovation, expansion, and replacement justice infrastructure funding for approximately \$1 million per award for a single jurisdiction facilities and approximately \$2–\$4 million per award per award for regional (two or more Tribes) facilities.

## STRATEGIES

Tribes are encouraged to explore community-based options for addressing offender rehabilitative needs. Community-based, non-secure facilities are generally less expensive to renovate than more secure facilities. As a result of funding under this program, tribes have renovated existing facilities to serve as halfway houses and treatment facilities. Tribes are also encouraged to seek other funding sources to supplement and/or complement TJSIP projects.

## 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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