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 10
TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS

Purpose Area #10 is designed to provide key funding to Tribal justice systems to focus on combatting, addressing, or otherwise responding to precipitous increases in crime at the tribal level, especially violent crime. Strategies should also seek to enhance the capacity of Tribes to track, identify, and quickly respond to these crime issues. This includes enhancing critical planning and coordination/task force efforts between tribes and needed federal, state or law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections agencies responsible for the investigation of and response to serious and violent crime. This will include efforts to enhance the prosecution of violent crimes both in tribal court and by tribal prosecutors who are cross deputized as Special Assistant US Attorneys (Tribal SAUSAs). This work will be closely coordinated with the National Indian Country Training Coordinator at the National Advocacy Center, whose office will be offering training for the tribal prosecutors on a range of needs. The project will also be closely coordinated with the Executive Office of the US Attorneys, relevant US Attorneys Offices and other federal agencies as needed.

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 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
- Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ)
- Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
- Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)
OVERVIEW

ADDRESSING VIOLENT CRIME IN TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

Purpose Area #10 supports the critical and priority needs of Tribal justice systems to address increasing serious and violent crime and to ensure tribal safety through the development, implementation, and enhancement of strategies, including the following:

- To track, identify, and quickly respond to these increasing crime issues using data and ongoing analysis. This can include efforts to determine the nature and extent of violent crime issues including the reported issues of missing and murdered Native Americans and Alaskan Natives.
- To enhance efforts to prevent and respond to violent crime in tribal communities, including investigations, forensics, prosecutions, information sharing, and supervision and re-entry in coordination with critical key federal and state partners.
- To enhance the number and quality of violent crime investigations and prosecutions, including collaborative efforts such as the Tribal Prosecutor Special Assistant U.S. Attorney (SAUSA) Program. This includes investments in tools for tribal prosecutors, courts, and corrections to effectively respond to crime and related tribal safety.
- To implement enhanced authorities and provisions under TLOA and the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013.

ADDRESSING VIOLENT CRIME IN TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Services and Training and Technical Assistance

TTA to support these efforts will be provided to both grantees and to any federally recognized tribe on request including the following:

- Publications, teleconferences, webinars, peer-to-peer consultations, and onsite technical assistance, and providing ongoing offsite technical assistance by phone, email, and publications.
- Onsite TTA visits to support the goals and objectives of the grant award.
- Strategic planning related to responding to violent crime.
- Training for tribal prosecutors on a range of issues including trial advocacy and practice in federal court as well as a range of trainings on prosecution of a range of violent crime issues.
- Training and TTA for all tribes can be requested via the Violence Reduction Response Center (VRRC), as described in this Fact Sheet.
Welcome to the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) Violence Reduction Response Center (VRRC). VRRC provides easy access to DOJ resources to help you address violent crime.

• Seeking violence reduction grant opportunities, publications, or guidance documents?
Need training on violence reduction tactics and tools?
Looking to connect with peers in the field to learn and discuss violence reduction strategies?
Seeking subject matter expertise to support violence reduction program implementation in your department?

Contact the U.S. Department of Justice Violence Reduction Response Center
1-833-872-5174 (toll-free)
ViolenceReduction@usdoj.gov

Hours of operation: 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. ET.

VRRC was established under the direction of the Attorney General to connect state, local, and tribal justice agencies with violent crime reduction training and technical assistance (TTA) resources offered by DOJ. By providing direct referrals to DOJ crime reduction publications, grant opportunities, and TTA, VRRC serves as a one-stop shop to connect individuals to the most appropriate resources available. After contacting VRRC, staff will guide you to training and grant funding opportunities, or they can put you in touch with peers and subject experts to learn about and discuss violence reduction strategies. VRRC staff will make sure you receive resources tailored to your specific needs and will facilitate access to those resources, saving you time otherwise spent searching.

Law enforcement agencies, victims' groups, and other practitioners seeking guidance to address violent crime can contact the Violence Reduction Response Center via phone at 1-833-872-5174 or email at ViolenceReduction@usdoj.gov. VRRC staff will answer the phone live or respond to email from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. ET, Monday through Friday. All voicemails and emails will receive a response within one business day.
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 a 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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