



Tribal Justice Systems

CTAS PURPOSE AREAS

- 1 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 Tribal Justice Systems (BJA), CFDA #16.608
- 4 Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (BJA), CFDA #16.596
- 6 Children’s Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (OVC), CFDA #16.583
- 8 Juvenile Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts (OJJDP), CFDA #16.731
- 9 Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP), CFDA #16.731

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 Tribal justice systems and the prevention of violent crime and crime related to opioid stimulant, alcohol, and other substance use disorders. This funding supports a broad range of needs in the adult tribal justice system, from law enforcement to courts to corrections

Programs can include but are not limited to the following: Tribal courts, alternative justice courts, risk and needs assessment, diversion and alternatives to incarceration, prevention, treatment, corrections including community corrections, re-entry, law enforcement, and strategic planning.

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, 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)

PURPOSE AREA PROVIDERS



Bureau of Justice Assistance
U.S. Department of Justice

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.



Community Oriented Policing Services

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 of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention

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 (PA #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. This includes supporting effective responses to jurisdictional changes resulting from *Mc. Girt v Oklahoma* and related decisions.
- 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 or to address crimes related to missing or murdered indigenous persons..
- 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.
- Identify, apprehend, and prosecute individuals who illegally transport, distribute, and abuse illegal substances in tribal communities (subject to existing legal authority).
- Support programming to improve officer safety and improve the delivery of law enforcement services in the tribal community. or court security issues such 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 PA #3 grantees and non-grantee tribes that request assistance.

Tribal Courts, and Tribal Justice Systems:

The Tribal Judicial Center at the National Judicial College

Jan W. Morris | (775) 327-8221 | jwmorris@judges.org

Opiates, Alcohol and Other Substance Abuse:

The National Criminal Justice Training Center at Fox Valley Technical College

Lynn Chernich | Program Manager | (855) 866-2582 | chernich@fvtc.edu

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

(859) 244-8207

Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: Tribal Law and Policy Institute

Jerry Gardner | (323) 650-5467 | jerry@tlpi.org

Alaska Specific TTA: Rural Alaska Community Action Program (RurAL CAP)

Kimberly Martus | (907) 865-7265 | lkmartus@ruralcap.org

Services and Training and Technical Assistance

- Publications, fact-sheets, and model codes
- Code drafting assistance
- Peer-to-peer consultations and community of practice session
- Listserv communications
- Onsite training and technical assistance.
- Technical assistance via teleconference, videoconference, and email mentoring services
- Policy and procedure review
- Resource provision
- Distance learning training and technical assistance via interactive online training modules, webinars and Live Online Instructor Led Training
- In-person training at regional events and national conferences

FUNDING AGENCY OVERVIEW

BJA | OVC | COPS | 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, the **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 **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. In December 2018, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) of 2018 was signed into law, reauthorizing and substantially amending the JJDP Act. <https://ojjdp.gov/aboutlegislation>. 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. OJJDP envisions a nation where our children are free from crime and violence. If they come into contact with the justice system, the contact should be rare, fair, and beneficial to them.

OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to youth delinquency and victimization. The Office helps states, localities, and tribes develop effective and equitable juvenile justice systems that create safer communities and empower youth to lead productive lives.

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