



Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities

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 *(to be announced via separate solicitation)* (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 *(managed through a separate, targeted process in 2020)* (BJA), CFDA #16.738

For additional info on the Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities Program, contact:

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HISTORY

CHILDREN'S JUSTICE ACT PARTNERSHIPS FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

The mission of the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is to enhance the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices in ways that will promote justice and healing for all victims. OVC is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, within the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ).

Established in 1988 through an amendment to the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984, OVC is charged by Congress with administering the Crime Victims Fund, a major source of funding for victim services throughout the Nation. The Fund consists primarily of fines, special assessments, and bond forfeitures from convicted federal offenders. Without relying on American tax dollars, the Fund serves as a unique, self-sufficient source of support for thousands of programs annually that represent millions of dollars invested in victim compensation and assistance in every U.S. state and territory, as well as training and demonstration projects designed to enhance the skills of those who provide services to victims. The Fund provides state victim compensation and assistance formula grants; support for victim-witness coordinators in U.S. Attorneys' Offices, FBI victim specialists, and the Federal Victim Notification System; formula grants to states through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, as mandated by the Children's Justice Act; and discretionary grants, including the Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities Program.

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**

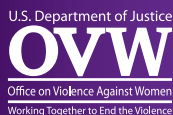
810 Seventh Street NW, 4th Floor
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 616-6500 | www.bja.gov

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

OVERVIEW

CHILDREN'S JUSTICE ACT PARTNERSHIP FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

The Children's Justice and Assistance Act (CJA) of 1986 provided states funding to establish programs to effectively handle child abuse cases. In 1988, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act amended the VOCA of 1984, authorizing the use of a portion of the state CJA funds to help Tribal communities develop and establish programs to improve the investigation, prosecution, and case management of child sexual abuse cases. Since 1989, OVC has worked to enhance the capacity of Tribal communities to address the needs of child abuse victims by providing funding through the CJA Partnerships for Indian Communities Program (CJA Program). The CJA Program was integrated into the CTAS as Purpose Area 6 in 2012. Since that time, OVC has awarded over 50 CJA Program grant awards to Tribes, totaling over \$23 million.

The goal of the Children's Justice Act Partnership for Indian Communities (CJA) program is to provide funding, technical assistance, and training to help American Indian and Alaska Native communities develop, establish, and operate programs designed to improve the investigation, prosecution, and handling of cases of criminal child abuse and neglect, and particularly child sexual abuse cases, in a manner which lessens trauma for child victims.

1. Staffing: Funding may support the salary and fringe benefits for personnel involved in the investigation, prosecution, and victim services focused on cases of criminal child abuse and neglect. Staffing may include, but is not limited to: dedicated prosecutors; law enforcement child abuse investigators; child protection services personnel; forensic interviewers; case managers; clinical mental health professionals; pediatric sexual assault nurse examiners; and other victim assistance and allied professionals. All personnel must be clearly linked to allowable program activities, i.e., assisting to develop, establish, or operate a program designed to improve the investigation, prosecution, or overall handling of criminal child abuse cases in a manner which limits additional trauma to the child victim.

2. Coordination, Outreach, Awareness: Funding may support multidisciplinary team meetings; the development and distribution of written response protocols, policies, and standard operating procedure manuals that promote trauma-informed approaches to the delivery of services to victims of child abuse and neglect and their family members; development of Tribal codes related to defining and expanding victims' rights and crimes against children; community forums, PSAs, posters, brochures, fact sheets, etc. that are designed to increase the public's awareness and understanding of child abuse and neglect and the availability of grant-funded services.

3. Cultural and Traditional Practices: Applicants are encouraged to incorporate cultural and traditional practices in proposed activities for example, smudging, sweat lodges or other traditional healing ceremonies, for victims of child abuse and neglect and their family members.

4. Victim Assistance: Funding may support victim assistance services that are linked to the child's victimization. Victim assistance may include, but is not limited to: developmentally appropriate trauma-informed counseling for individual victims; counseling for secondary victims (such as siblings, grandparents, etc.); family therapy; group therapy; case management services; aid with participating in traditional healing ceremonies or other cultural activities; assistance with emergency food, clothing, and transportation costs; emergency shelter services; assistance with crime victim compensation claims; and medical and dental care. **Costs associated with programs focused solely on prevention activities are not allowable.**

5. Travel: Airfare, lodging, per diem, and other allowable incidental costs for meetings or trainings related to purpose area activities, including costs associated with at least two appropriate staff to attend the following DOJ-required trainings (i.e. one New Grantee Orientation, one other OVC Training, and the bi-annual OVC sponsored National Indian Nations Conference).

6. Additional Training: Funding may be used to pay for costs associated with developing and conducting local in-service trainings relevant to the investigation and prosecution of criminal child abuse and neglect cases. Funding may be used to send grant-funded staff, and upon approval of your OVC grant manager, staff from collaborative partner agencies and organizations—to local, tribal, state, and regional training events that address the investigation and prosecution of criminal child abuse and neglect cases or address the provision of trauma informed services to the victims and their families.

7. Equipment and Supplies: Enhancement of existing or new equipment and technology exclusively related to this CJA program are permissible. Costs may include: supplies for play therapy; forensic interviewing recording equipment; digital cameras; pediatric rape kits; medical equipment for a pediatric Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) program; office furniture and equipment (e.g., printers/scanners, child-friendly furnishings); and materials for traditional crafts and healing ceremonies.

8. Expanding services: Applicants are encouraged to expand their victim service programming to serve often un-served eligible victims of crime, including child abuse or neglect victim populations that have difficulty accessing services due to factors such as age, type of victimization (e.g. trafficking victims or victims of technology facilitated crimes), geographic location, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

ONGOING SUPPORT

OVC has provided funding to Unified Solutions Tribal Community Development Group and Fox Valley Technical College to provide resources and training and technical assistance to CJA Program grantees to improve their ability to enhance their response to child victims of crime, their families, and the community. Working closely with OVC, these organizations will:

- Support CJA Program grantees in developing a comprehensive community needs assessment and implementing a strategic plan and logic model that builds a new, or enhances an existing, comprehensive array of culturally appropriate victim-centered services to child victims of crime, their families, and the community.

- Support CJA Program grantees and OVC in developing or enhancing comprehensive child victim assistance programs that provide coordinated, collaborative, and multidisciplinary responses that are trauma-informed and based on culturally competent holistic approaches through the provision of program support, training and technical assistance, and appropriate resources.

FUNDING & ELIGIBILITY

A federally recognized Tribe or an organization that is acting as the authorized designee of a federally recognized Indian Tribe may apply. If the applicant is a Tribal designee under Purpose Area 6, OVC Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (CJA) program, the applicant will need a Tribal resolution or equivalent legal enactment from the Tribe as part of the application. See the solicitation for more information about the required content for the resolution or equivalent legal enactment (<https://www.justice.gov/tribal/open-solicitations>). Eligible applicants can request up to \$450,000 to support a CJA Program project. All award periods for CJA Program grants are 36 months. The funds for this program are authorized by the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) of 1984. VOCA states that the funds are available for award recipients to use during the Federal Fiscal Year that the award is made, plus three additional Federal Fiscal Years (e.g. VOCA funds awarded in Fiscal Year 2020 are available for use through the end of Fiscal Year 2023.) Therefore, OVC will not approve any project extensions for this award.

NOTE: No applicant is eligible to apply for grant funding under Purpose Area 6 who received funding in that purpose area the prior two fiscal years. [For example: If an applicant received Purpose Area 6 funding in FY 2018 or FY 2019, then the applicant cannot apply for Purpose Area 6 funding in FY 2020. FY 2018 award recipients would be eligible to apply in FY 2021.]

BENEFITS

In a 2014 report, the U.S. Attorney General's Advisory Committee on American Indian and Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence, noted that Native children are exposed to violence at rates higher than children of any other racial or ethnic group, which places Native children at a high-risk for poor developmental outcomes, poor academic achievement, drug addiction and alcoholism, and helps to explain their disproportionate contact with the juvenile justice system. Tribes that receive funding from the CJA Program have an opportunity to intervene in the cycle of abuse and trauma that keeps so many Native children from thriving.

¹Attorney General's Advisory Committee on American Indian and Alaska Native Children Exposed to Violence, Ending Violence So Children Can Thrive, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, November 2014.

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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information about the Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities Program, contact:

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REV. 01/20/2020



This project was supported by Grant No. 2016-IC-BX-K002 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, and the SMART Office. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.