

PROGRAMS TO SUPPORT TRIBAL JUSTICE

Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation

The Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation (CTAS) provides federally recognized tribes and tribal consortia with funding to help them develop a comprehensive and coordinated approach to public safety and victimization. Through CTAS, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) provides funding for tribes to engage in comprehensive justice system strategic planning that will improve tribal justice and safety; develop, support, and enhance adult tribal justice systems to prevent crime related to opioid, alcohol, and other substance abuse; and renovate, expand, and/or replace tribal justice facilities to enhance facility conditions and/or add capacity for recidivism-reduction programming.

Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance Program

The Tribal Civil and Criminal Legal Assistance (TCCLA) Program goal is to build and enhance capacity and improve delivery of civil and criminal legal services to individuals and tribes, as well as develop policies that improve access to tribal justice systems. Eligible applicants are nonprofit entities as defined by 26 U.S.C. §501(c)(3) which provide civil and criminal legal assistance services for Indian tribes, tribal justice systems, or members of Indian tribes pursuant to federal poverty guidelines.

Adult Drug Court and Veterans Treatment Court Program

The Adult Drug Court and Veterans Treatment Court (ADC and VTC) Program supports state, local, and tribal efforts to plan, implement, and enhance the operations of adult drug courts and veterans treatment courts, including healing to wellness courts. ADC and VTC programs are specialized dockets and coordinated approaches that address the needs of individuals in the criminal justice system with substance use disorder issues, including

targeting the needs of veterans. These courts effectively integrate evidence-based substance abuse treatment, random drug testing, equitable sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings with jurisdiction over offenders to reduce recidivism and substance abuse, as well as prevent overdoses. These initiatives can also incorporate cultural elements and approaches into the programs.

Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program

To respond to the abuse of opioids that has devastated many communities, BJA's Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-Based Program (COSSAP) promotes the leveraging of existing resources within a community. COSSAP provides financial and technical assistance to states, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments to plan, develop, and implement comprehensive efforts that identify, respond to, treat, and support those impacted by the opioid epidemic, through methods including diversion to treatment, alternatives to incarceration, and jail-based programming. This program also promotes cross-system planning and the coordination of delivering services as it seeks to reduce the incidence of fatal overdoses.

Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program

BJA's Body-Worn Camera Policy and Implementation Program (BWCPIP) is targeted to law enforcement agencies, including tribal, seeking to pilot, establish, or enhance BWC policy and implementation programs. It addresses how to develop and implement policies and practices for effective program adoption, including the purchase, deployment, and maintenance of camera systems and equipment; data storage and access; and privacy considerations. BWCPIP funds are to be used to purchase or lease camera technology, but program stipulations also require that the devices be deployed in deliberate and planned manner. Before receiving the bulk

of their funds, award recipients must first demonstrate a commitment and adherence to a strong BWC policy framework. BWCPIP also stresses requisite training, tracking the impacts of BWCs, and internal and external stakeholder input. Correctional agencies are eligible to apply for BWCPIP funding provided that they are publicly funded and perform law enforcement functions.

Student, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence Program

BJA's STOP Prevention Training and Response to Mental Health Crisis Program provides funding to states, units of government, and Indian tribes to address, prevent, and reduce school violence. The STOP Program supports training school personnel and educating students to prevent student violence against others and themselves. This program also provides specialized training for school officials in responding to mental health crises, as well as funds for the development and operation of anonymous reporting systems for threats of school violence, including mobile telephone applications, hotlines, and websites.

Emmett Till Cold Case Investigations Program

The Emmett Till Cold Case Investigations Program supports cold case murder investigations and prosecutions that may have been based on the victim's race and occurred prior to December 31, 1979. These investigations and prosecutions can include efforts to assist and work with the victims' families and other community members impacted by these crimes to bring reconciliation. This funding can support cold case murders of Native Americans and Alaskan Natives which are consistent with these requirements as part of a tribe's Murdered and Missing Indigenous Persons Strategy.

Correctional Adult Reentry Education, Employment, and Recidivism Reduction Strategies (CAREERS) Program

This program enhances corrections systems' ability to address the substance use treatment needs of offenders in order to reduce recidivism, promote recovery, and improve public safety and public health. This includes prison-based family treatment programs to incarcerated parents of minor children and pregnant women. The program also helps communities establish education, vocation, and job

training programs in their correctional systems that address employment challenges faced by incarcerated adults reentering those communities and the workforce. Tribes are encouraged to consider seeking funds to support tribal members who are incarcerated to prepare for their reentry, building on BJA's tribal reentry training.

Second Chance Act Community-Based Reentry Program

The Second Chance Act Community-Based Reentry Program provides funding for grants to nonprofit organizations and Indian tribes to implement or expand reentry programs that demonstrate strong partnerships with corrections, parole, probation, and other reentry service providers. These partnerships should develop comprehensive case management plans that directly address criminogenic risks and needs, as determined by validated criminogenic risk assessments, and include delivery or facilitation of services. Grants made under this program may be used for: (1) mentoring adult offenders during incarceration, through transition back to the community, and post-release; (2) transitional services to assist in the reintegration of offenders into the community; and (3) training regarding offender and victims' issues.

Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHP) supports innovative cross-system collaboration to improve responses and outcomes for individuals with mental illnesses or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders who come into contact with the justice system. Eligible applicants are states, tribes, and local governments. Applicants must partner with their mental health authority.

ABOUT BJA

BJA helps to make American communities safer by strengthening the nation's criminal justice system: its grants, training and technical assistance, and policy development services provide state, local, and tribal governments with the cutting-edge tools and best practices they need to reduce violent and drug-related crime, support law enforcement, and combat victimization. To learn more about BJA, visit bja.ojp.gov or follow us on Facebook (www.facebook.com/DOJBJA) and Twitter (@DOJBJA). BJA is a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs.