



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, 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
- 6 OVC's Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (OVC), CFDA #16.583
- 8 OJJDP's Youth Healing to Wellness Courts (OJJDP), CFDA #16.585
- 9 OJJDP's Tribal Youth Program (OJJDP), CFDA #16.731

For additional info on TJSIP, contact:

Julius C. Dupree, Jr.
 Policy Advisor
 Bureau of Justice Assistance
 U.S. Department of Justice
 810 7th Street, NW
 Washington, DC 20531
 Julius.Dupree@usdoj.gov
 (202) 514-1928

ABOUT PURPOSE AREA 4

TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

The overall goal of BJA's Tribal Justice System Infrastructure Program (TJSIP) is to strengthen tribal justice system capacity by addressing physical infrastructure needs. TJSIP provides site-based funding to federally recognized tribes to renovate or expand existing tribal justice-related facilities or build new tribal justice-related facilities (prefabricated, permanent modular, stick-built, or pre-engineered steel building options only). The facility types supported by this program include police departments, courts, detention centers, multipurpose justice centers (including police departments, courts, and/or corrections), transitional living facilities (halfway houses), correctional alternative or treatment facilities, and domestic violence shelters/safe homes/transitional living facilities/advocacy programs.

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:

- Executive Office for United States Attorney's (EOUSA)
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
- Office of Justice Programs (OJP) *including:*
 - Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
 - Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
- Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ)

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 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 SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM

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

BJA TRIBAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAM		
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
FY 2019	11	\$8,170,210
FY 2020	9	\$8,768,582
FY 2021	8	\$7,667,424
FY 2022	6	\$8,117,440
FY2023	10	\$12,095,722

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 and the establishment of new single jurisdiction or regional buildings (prefabricated, permanent modular, stick-built, or steel manufactured options only) where there are no existing permanent structures available or sufficient to address staff/resident/detainee/inmate safety and security issues; add capacity for recidivism reduction programming; enhance facility service/function capacity; provide capacity, equipment, or infrastructure to support staff training, fitness, and wellness. Tribal justice facilities supported by this program include:

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

TJSIP funding can be used to address justice system needs of adult and juvenile populations on Indian land that are subject to tribal jurisdiction. 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 and 2022 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 for justice facilities that are no longer considered safe and secure, add capacity for recidivism reduction programming, and/or enhance facility service/function capacity.

Prefabricated, permanent modular, stick-built or pre-engineered steel buildings: To build prefabricated, permanent modular, stick-built, or pre-engineered steel buildings to replace existing buildings or erect new 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/expansion of an existing facility, new permanent 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 orientation. Please use Washington, D.C., as the destination when calculating the estimated costs for required travel.

ONGOING SUPPORT

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) partners with the University of North Dakota Tribal Judicial Institute (UND TJI) and Blue Trident 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, Blue Trident is available to provide construction management technical assistance services. TTA activities include: project management technical assistance including bidding, design, and construction; and review of construction/renovation/permanent modular budgets, delivery approach, schedules, contractor selections, contract agreements, invoicing, progress, and construction closeout.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (Public Law 90-190; 42 U.S.C. § 4371, et seq.) established a national policy to promote the protection and enhancement of the environment. This policy was in response to growing concerns about the ecological balance and preservation of wildlife in the United States while meeting the demands of a growing population. If an award recipient is required to conduct an Environmental Assessment, BJA, in partnership with The Clark Group, will provide this service free of charge to the award recipient. Applicants do not need to allocate funding for this process in their CTAS Purpose Area 4 grant applications. For more information regarding NEPA, please visit <https://bja.ojp.gov/national-environmental-policy-act-nepa-guidance>.

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 \$1.6 million per award for single jurisdiction facilities and approximately \$2.8–\$5.6 million per award per award for regional (two or more Tribes) facilities.

STRATEGIES

Tribes are encouraged to explore community-based options for addressing rehabilitative needs of justice-involved individuals. 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 | 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 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Public Law 93-415, as amended, established the **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)** to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve juvenile justice systems.

A component of the Office of Justice Programs within the U.S. Department of Justice, OJJDP works to prevent and respond to youth delinquency and protect children.

Through its divisions, 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.

OJJDP envisions a nation where all children are free from crime and violence. Youth contact with the justice system should be rare, fair, and beneficial.

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.

REV. 11/13/2023



This project was supported by Grant No. 2019-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.