

Public Safety and Community Policing

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

Public Safety and Community Policing, contact:

The Response Center

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
 (800) 421-6770
tribalgrants@usdoj.gov

HISTORY

PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING

Under CTAS, the COPS Office offers funding through Purpose Area #1: Public Safety and Community Policing. Purpose Area #1 is designed to expand the implementation of community policing and meet the most serious needs of law enforcement in Tribal Nations through a broadened comprehensive program. The funding can be used to hire or re-hire full-time career law enforcement officers, and village public safety officers as well as procure basic equipment, technology and training to assist in the initiation or enhancement of Tribal community policing efforts. Purpose Area #1 hiring grants are for a 60-month implementation period. If your tribe is awarded a hiring grant, it will receive funding to cover the entry-level salary and approved benefits of full-time awarded officer positions incurred during the 60 months following the grant award start date, unless an extension for additional time is granted. Purpose Area #1 equipment and training grants are for a 36 month implementation period. If your tribe is awarded an equipment and training grant, it will receive funding to cover the one-time purchases for allowable costs incurred during the 36 months following the grant award start date, unless an extension for additional time is granted. If awarded civilian full time methamphetamine and or anti-opioid coordinator positions, these positions fall under the 36 month implementation period (three years).

Goals

- To address the most serious Tribal law enforcement needs
- To increase the capacity of Tribal law enforcement agencies through prevention strategies, improved criminal investigations (human trafficking, missing or murdered Indigenous persons), crime control and illegal drugs (methamphetamine, opioids)
- To implement or enhance community policing strategies
- To develop a crime control plan with the community

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 seven separate grant program applications are collected. CTAS is currently operated through collaborative efforts across many department components, bureaus, and offices, including:

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

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

ADVANCING COMMUNITY POLICING

Below are examples of items that receive funding to advance community policing:

Officers

Entry-level salaries and fringe benefits of newly hired or rehired full-time sworn career law enforcement officers including tribal/village police officers, village public safety officers, background investigations, and basic law enforcement training (required)

Officer Background Investigations/Basic Law Enforcement Training

Background investigations and basic law enforcement training (required) for all officers hired with TRGP-HIRE funding

Equipment

Uniforms, bullet-proof vests, body worn cameras, basic-issue equipment, and police vehicles

Technology

Computers hardware and software, mobile data terminals, dispatch, and communication systems, Murdered and Missing Indigenous Persons (MMIP) databases

Training

Basic (required), comprehensive, and specialized law enforcement training, community policing, crime reporting (e.g. National Incident-Based Reporting System), anti-methamphetamine/anti-opioid, and human trafficking training

Travel

Airfare, lodging, and mileage reimbursement for meeting or training costs, including DOJ required training

Anti-Methamphetamine/Anti-Opioid Activities

Civilian Meth/Opioid coordinator positions and public awareness campaigns

Overtime

Overtime for sworn officers engaged in community policing activities

PURPOSE AREA 1

TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) provides training and technical assistance (TTA) to further practical and specialized knowledge used to implement and enhance justice system efforts, particularly in the law enforcement field. The COPS Office supports TTA that not only is specifically geared toward tribes but also generally applies across broader topic areas such as community policing, prescription drugs, gangs, and youth safety, among others.

The COPS Office also offers a flash drive, Tribal Resources for Justice Systems and Law Enforcement, which focuses on law enforcement strategies concerning issues such as gangs, alcohol and substance

abuse, and victimization in Tribal communities. The flash drive is available at <https://cops.usdoj.gov/RIC/ric.php?page=detail&id=COPS-USB02B>.

For more information about the U.S. Department of Justice's Tribal TTA efforts, visit: www.justice.gov/tribal and select 'training and technical assistance' on the left toolbar.

For more information about the COPS Office's tribal resources, including grants, publications, and training, visit <https://cops.usdoj.gov/tribalpolicing>.

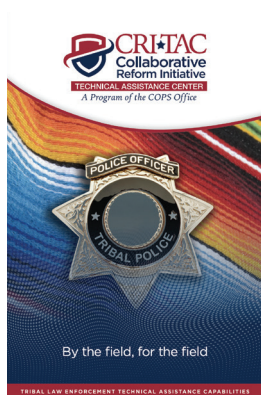
TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDERS



Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center

The Collaborative Reform Initiative Technical Assistance Center (CRI-TAC) provides customized technical assistance solutions designed to meet the unique needs of state, local, tribal, and campus communities throughout the United States. The CRI-TAC provides a collaborative and comprehensive process in which subject matter experts from the field help your agency reach the forefront of cutting-edge innovation and promoting practices.

Contact information www.collaborativereform.org | technicalassistance@usdoj.gov
(800) 421-6770



In addition to the General Topics topic areas:

- Child Abuse
- Community Policing and Problem Solving in a Tribal Setting
- CPTED in a Tribal Setting
- Crime Scene Processing
- Cross-Deputization and Regional Partnerships (including Public Law 280 considerations)
- Domestic Violence in Tribal Communities
- Drug Endangered Children in a Tribal Setting
- Drug Identification and Response
- Evidence Collection and Storage
- Hiring and Recruitment of Native American Officers
- Human Trafficking in Indian Country
- Missing and murdered Indigenous persons response (training, protocols, engagement)
- School/Campus Safety in Tribal Communities
- Security and Law Enforcement Partnerships
- Sexual Assault in Tribal Communities
- Tribal Law Enforcement Leadership
- Tribal Youth Partnerships

TRIBAL COMMUNITY POLICING RESOURCES

Tribal Community Policing Resources

The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office) provides resources and training and technical assistance (TTA) to further practical and specialized knowledge used to implement and enhance justice system efforts, particularly in the law enforcement field. The COPS Office supports resources and TTA that is not only specifically geared toward tribes but also generally applies across broader topic areas such as community policing, drugs, gangs, and youth safety, among others. On the Tribal Community Policing Resources page you'll find a variety of resources and courses the COPS Office offers for tribal law enforcement. These resources are constantly being updated and added to so please check back often.

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/tribalpolicing>



Training Portal

The COPS Office online and in-person trainings can be found on the COPS Office Training Portal. The Training Portal is a convenient way for law enforcement professionals and community partners to access interactive online training in emerging public safety topics, as well as serves as a gateway to a variety of community policing resources at no cost.

<https://copstrainingportal.org/> | info@copstrainingportal.org | (833) 650-7910

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 (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.ojp.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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